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*A Handbook to*  
**MODERN GREEK**

—  
VINCENT & DICKSON







A HANDBOOK  
TO  
MODERN GREEK

BY  
EDGAR VINCENT

COLDSTREAM GUARDS

AND  
T. G. DICKSON

WITH A PREFACE BY PROFESSOR J. S. BLACKIE



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## INTRODUCTORY.

THIS book has been written, not to prove a theory, but to supply the want of a practical work on Modern Greek.

In its present condition, Modern Greek is of the greatest interest to the classical student and the philologist, but hitherto it has (in England at least) been strangely neglected. By many it is believed that a corrupt patois of Turkish and Italian is now spoken in Greece; and few, even among professed scholars, are aware how small the difference is between the Greek of the New Testament and the Greek of a contemporary Athenian newspaper. The changes in the language during the last 1800 years are certainly less important than those which took place in English between the times of Chaucer and of Shakespeare. For further treatment of this subject we may refer our readers to the Preface, which has been kindly contributed by Professor Blackie.

To a traveller in the Levant a knowledge of Modern Greek is of the greatest advantage, as it enables him to dispense with the services of an interpreter. Throughout

the East the principal merchants are Greeks, and in Pera, the only quarter of Constantinople where Europeans reside, Modern Greek is more useful than Turkish.

Another circumstance which renders the language interesting is that every year it is becoming more pure and classical: Turkish and Italian words are eliminated; old grammatical forms, which have been lost for centuries, are again brought into common use; while vulgarisms and foreign constructions are discarded.

This change is not confined, as might be supposed, to the literary classes. Education is widely diffused in Greece, and the grammar which is taught in the National Primary Schools (*δημοτικὰ σχολεῖα*) differs but little from the "Parry" which is taught at Eton, while the young Greek is too proud of his knowledge to use any but the most classical phraseology he is acquainted with.

The following are the special features of this work :—

The Exercises are composed of sentences constantly used in ordinary conversation.

The English and Greek of the Exercises are given side by side for the convenience of those who wish to gain a rapid conversational knowledge.

In the Dialogues (Part II) an endeavour has been made to give reliable information about Greece and the Greeks, in addition to teaching the requisite phrases. The subjects



mentioned include travelling in the interior, its probable expense, Greek customs, the pay of dragomen and interpreters, the best way of visiting the antiquities, a Greek lesson, etc.

Some letters have been added to serve as models, comprising invitations, applications to have letters forwarded, orders for rooms, a form of enquiry of the Minister of the Interior respecting brigands, etc.

Part III contains examples of the Greek of successive periods from B.C. 850 – A.D. 1821. Passages have been taken from

1. Homer . . . . .	B.C. 850.
2. Herodotus . . . . .	„ 450.
3. Xenophon . . . . .	„ 395.
4. Plutarch . . . . .	A.D. 100.
5. Theophanes and Malalas . . . . .	„ 750.
6. Anna Comnena . . . . .	„ 1100.
7. Belthandros and Chrysantza . . . . .	„ 1370.
8. Fragment . . . . .	„ 1453.
9. Scuphos . . . . .	„ 1681.
10. Klephtic Ballad . . . . .	„ 1750.
11. Koraes . . . . .	„ 1803.
12. Tricoupis . . . . .	„ 1821.

Translations in Modern Greek are given with the passages from Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, and Plutarch, to exhibit the changes which 3000 years have wrought in the language.

Part IV contains selections from the best contemporary Greek writers, both of the literary language and of the vernacular.

Two translations have been also given—the first, of Othello's speech, 'Most potent, grave, and reverend signiors,' the second, of a scene from the French comedy 'Rabagas,' by V. Sardou.

In Part V (Vocabulary) the words are divided into groups according to subjects, to facilitate learning by heart, but each group is arranged alphabetically to render this part of the work suitable for reference.

The authors desire to offer their sincere thanks to Mr. J. Gennadius, Mr. George A. Macmillan, Mr. J. D. Mitzakis, and Mr. T. N. Marino for valuable assistance and advice.

In a work of this kind, it is impossible to avoid some inaccuracies and imperfections; in view of future editions the authors will therefore be most grateful for any hints or suggestions, which may help to render the book more useful or more complete.

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## PREFACE.

IT has always appeared to me a great mistake, and one of which our British Hellenists have good reason to be ashamed, that Greek in this country is always talked about as if it were a dead language, and Modern Greek, if mentioned at all, thrown aside as a *patois*, an acquaintance with which would rather hinder than advance the student in his mastery of the great classical tongue. This notion is both philologically false and practically pernicious. Modern Greek is not a *patois*, a mongrel, hybrid, or degraded dialect in any legitimate sense of the word: it is the same language in which St. Paul delivered his discourse to the Athenians from the hill of Mars in the first century, with only such slight variations as the course of time naturally brings with it in the case of all spoken languages which have enjoyed an unbroken continuity of cultivated usage. No doubt there do exist in Greece, and always have existed, certain local perversions of the cultivated speech, which may in a loose sense be called *patois*; just as we have a peculiar local type of English in Dorsetshire, another in Lancashire, and that on which the genius of Burns has impressed a classical type,

commonly called Scotch. This may be called a patois, in the same sense that the Greek of Pindar might be so called, or the Italian of Milan or Venice, not otherwise. But upon this low stratum of purely popular Greek, we have the Greek of the pulpit, the Greek of the newspapers, and the Greek of a living literature increasing every day in variety and in significance. To call this a patois is to shew an ignorance either of the facts, or of the use of language altogether inexcusable; and to throw such a phase of the Greek speech as is now written and spoken in Greece by all educated men, altogether out of view in the study of that famous tongue, can proceed only from a certain limitation of range and narrowness of sympathy, sometimes observed in persons whose curious familiarity with dead books renders them averse from the society of living men. The more natural, obvious, and healthy view of the matter is this, that a language which has come down to us in an uninterrupted stream of vitality, from the time of Homer to the present hour—nearly 3000 years—and is still spoken extensively not only in Greece proper, but in various parts of the Mediterranean, by confessedly the most acute, the best educated, and the most progressive people in those parts, has a legitimate claim to be treated and studied as a living language, and not to be stretched out, as dead bodies are on an anatomical table, for the purposes of the grammatical

dissector. Such a method of studying Greek would not only be a clear gain to the scholar, by placing under his eye the whole process of growth exhibited in the history of the language, otherwise artificially curtailed by an arbitrary limit called the classical period: but it would bring the student of the Christian scriptures directly into the current from which the writers of the sacred volume, and the fathers of the Church drew their peculiar phraseology; for that Modern Greek is in some of its main features identical with apostolic and ecclesiastical Greek, is a proposition from which no accurate scholar will allow himself to dissent. But further: to practical men—as Englishmen and Scotsmen are fond by way of eminence of being esteemed—it must be a consideration of the greatest weight that all spoken languages are learned, by hearing and speaking, in a much shorter space of time than dead languages by the usual scholastic method; German, for instance, which to Englishmen is a somewhat difficult language, is for every practical purpose of understanding and being understood, acquired perfectly by a young person of ordinary talent, conversing daily with native Germans in six months or less; and there is no reason in the nature of things why Greek should not be acquired the same way; and even without going to Greece, there are well-educated Greeks in London, Liverpool, and not a few other places, from whom Greek could be learned as a living

language, with as much facility, and with as much effect as German, Italian, or French. Nor is there the slightest danger that the practical hold thus got of the language of Homer and Plato and St. Paul, as a living organ of expression, will act as a hindrance to the scientific study of the language: on the contrary, the familiarity with the language, which spoken use most readily and most abundantly gives, will present more ample and more various materials on which the generalizing faculty of the philosophical grammarian may operate. The present little book is conceived upon a plan which I have always recommended as the only natural and rational plan, not less in the acquisition of dead languages properly so called than in the more obvious sphere of spoken tongues. The principle of this plan is that the ear and the tongue should be exercised largely from the beginning, and not merely the memory and the understanding. This implies that no rules should be learned which are not immediately put in practice, and that it is wiser to educe the rule from familiar materials than to inculcate the rule and leave the materials to be painfully searched for as an after business. Of the practical utility of such a little book in the present state of easy and frequent intercourse between people and people there can be no doubt; and it gives me pleasure to think that the authors of a volume supplying such an obvious

desideratum in our elementary Greek discipline should have considered my name worthy of being associated with theirs in a work of such manifest utility. Possibly I may yet live to see the time when not only young men in the public service of the country frequenting various parts of the Mediterranean will, as a matter of course, speak Greek as readily as French, but when even the professional inculcators of scholastic Greek in our great schools and universities will relax somewhat of the rigidity of their method, and institute practical exercises in colloquial Greek, as a most beneficial adjunct to the severity of their strictly philological drill.<sup>1</sup>

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

COLLEGE, EDINBURGH,

*September 25, 1879.*

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<sup>1</sup> As these prefatory remarks are necessarily short, I have to refer those who may wish to see the proof of my views in detail to the three papers on the subject of *Modern Greek*, *Greek Accent*, and *Romæic Literature* in my *Horæ Hellenicæ*, London, Macmillan and Co., 1874.



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# MODERN GREEK.

## § 1. THE GREEK ALPHABET.

The Greek Alphabet is composed of 24 letters, of which 7 are vowels and 17 consonants.

Character.		Name.	
A	α	*Αλφα	Alpha.
B	β, β̣	Βῆτα	Vēta.
Γ	γ	Γάμμα	Ghamma.
Δ	δ	Δέλτα	Dhelta.
E	ε	*Ε ψιλόν	Ēpsilon.
Z	ζ, ζ̣	Ζῆτα	Zēta.
H	η	*Ητα	Ēta.
Θ	θ, θ̣	Θῆτα	Thēta.
I	ι	*Ιῶτα	Eota.
K	κ	Κάππα	Kappa.
Λ	λ	Λάμβδα	Lamvdha.
M	μ	Μῦ	Me.
N	ν	Νῦ	Ne.
Ξ	ξ	Ξῖ	Xe.
O	ο	*Ο μικρόν	Omicron.
Π	π, π̣	Πῖ	Pe.
P	ρ	*Ρῶ	Rho.
Σ	σ, σ̣ (final)	Σίγμα	Sēghma.
T	τ	Ταῦ	Taf.
Υ	υ	*Υ ψιλόν	Ēpsilon.
Φ	φ	Φῖ	Fe.
X	χ	Χῖ	He.
Ψ	ψ	Ψῖ	Pse.
Ω	ω	*Ω μέγα	Omegha.

For the written character, see p. 269.

Besides these letters there originally existed the following,  
viz. :—

- (1) *F*, Vau, or as it is called from its shape, Digamma.
- (2) *Ϝ, ϝ*, Koppa. Latin *Q*. Used as symbol for 90.
- (3) *Ϛ*, Sampi, used as symbol for 900.
- (4) *ϛ*, Stigma, originally a form of Vau : in MSS. = *στ*.  
Symbol for 6.

## § 2. VOWELS.

Letter.	Name.	Pronunciation.
<i>α</i>	alpha	<i>a</i> , in father ; <i>ἡ τράπεζα</i> , the table ; <i>τὸ ἀτμό-πλοιον</i> , the steamer.
<i>ε</i>	ëpsilon	<i>e</i> , in let, met ; <i>ἔπειτα</i> , afterwards ; <i>ἔπρεπε</i> , ought, Imperfect of <i>πρέπει</i> .
<i>η</i>	ëta	<i>e</i> , in the ; <i>ὁ καθηγητής</i> , the professor.
<i>ι</i>	eota	same as <i>ëta</i> , <i>e</i> in the ; <i>ἡ κρίσις</i> , the crisis, judgment ; <i>πίνω</i> , I drink.
<i>ο</i>	omicron	<i>o</i> <sup>1</sup> ; <i>ἡ δόξα</i> , glory ; <i>τὸ ὅπλον</i> , the gun.
<i>υ</i>	ëpsilon	<i>e</i> in the ; <i>ὕψηλός</i> , high.
<i>ω</i>	omega	<i>o</i> in hope <sup>1</sup> ; <i>καλῶς</i> , well.

## § 3. DIPHTHONGS.

<i>αι</i>	<i>e</i> , in met ; <i>παιδευμένος</i> , educated ; <i>ὁ παῖς</i> , the boy.
<i>αυ</i>	<i>af</i> , but before <i>β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ</i> and all vowels, soft, like <i>v</i> ; <i>αὐθεντικός</i> , authentic ; <i>ἡ αὐγή</i> , the dawn.
<i>ει</i>	<i>e</i> , in the ; <i>τὸ εἶδος</i> , the kind.
<i>ευ</i>	<i>ef</i> , but subject to same exceptions as <i>αυ</i> ; <i>εὐχάριστος</i> , pleasant ; <i>εὐγενής</i> , polite, noble.
<i>ηυ</i>	<i>ëf</i> , but subject to same exceptions, as <i>αυ</i> ; <i>ἠύξησα</i> , I increased ; <i>ἦνρα</i> , 2 Aor., I found.
<i>οι</i>	<i>e</i> , in the ; <i>ἀνοίγω</i> , I open ; <i>κοινός</i> , common.
<i>ου</i>	<i>oo</i> , in too ; <i>οὗτος</i> , this ; <i>οὐδεὶς</i> , nobody.
<i>υι</i>	<i>e</i> , in the ; <i>ὁ υἱός</i> , the son.

<sup>1</sup> Very little difference is made in conversation between omicron and omega.

Remarks.

1. When the latter of two vowels composing a diphthong is surmounted by a Diairesis (¨) the two vowels composing it are pronounced separately, καῦμένε, poor fellow ; τὸ καῖκε, the caique.

2. The vowels η, ι, υ, and the diphthongs ει, οι, υι, have all the same sound in Modern Greek, that of e, in me or the.

3. In Diphthongs both accent and breathing stand over the second vowel, except when the first vowel is in large character.

§ 4. CONSONANTS.

Letter.	Name.	Pronunciation.
β	vēta.	v ; ὁ βίος, life ; ἀναβαίνω, I ascend.
γ	ghamma	a sound between g and h ; τὸ γάλα, milk. Before ε, η, ι, υ, it has a sound like y in yes, or the German j in jeder, (γίγας, giant, is pronounced yēghas) : γγ and γκ like ng, nasal, ὁ ἄγγελος, the angel.
δ	dhelta	soft voiced th, as in the, then ; δίδω, I give ; τὸ δένδρον, the tree.
ζ	zēta	z, in zebra ; ζήτω, may he live, hurrah.
θ	thēta	breathed th, as in thin and death ; ἡ θεωρία, the theory.
κ	kappa	k ; before ε, ι, υ, η, it has a somewhat softer sound ; καλός, good ; ἡ κακία, wickedness.
λ	lamvdha	l ; ὁ λέων, the lion ; ἡ αἰλή, the court.
μ	me	m ; τὸ μέτωπον, the forehead : for μπ see under double consonants.
ν	ne	n ; ὁ ναός, the temple ; κενός, empty : for ντ see under double consonants.
ξ	xe	x ; ὁ ξένος, the stranger ; τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον, the hotel.

Letter.	Name.	Pronunciation.
π	pe	p; <i>πρέπει</i> , must; after <i>μ</i> , as b; <i>ὁ ἔμπορος</i> , the merchant pronounced <i>emboras</i> .
ρ	rho	r, aspirate; <i>ῥίζα</i> , the root; <i>ῥίπτω</i> , I throw.
σ	sēghma	hard hissing s; <i>σωστός</i> , correct: before <i>β</i> , <i>γ</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>μ</i> , as soft s; <i>τὸ ᾄσμα</i> , the song.
τ	taf	t; <i>τότε</i> , then; but preceded by <i>ν</i> , it is pronounced as d; <i>φροντίδα</i> , care, pronounced <i>frondētha</i> .
φ	fe	f; <i>τὸ φῶς</i> , the light.
χ	hē	the most difficult letter: like <i>ch</i> in <i>loch</i> , or German <i>doch</i> . But <i>χ</i> is pronounced with the vowel which follows, and not like <i>ch</i> in German, with the vowel which precedes. Ex. The Greeks say <i>ξ-χω</i> , the Germans <i>ξχ-ω</i> . At the beginning of a word like the Florentine <i>c</i> , but soft before <i>ι</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>υ</i> ; <i>ὁ χορός</i> , the dance; <i>ἡ χιών</i> , the snow.
ψ	psē	ps; <i>τὸ ψωμί</i> , the bread; <i>ἡ ὁψις</i> , the appearance.

### Division of the Consonants.

			Smooth.	Middle.	Aspirate.	
Mutes	with	p	sound	π	β	φ
	„	k	„	κ	γ	χ
	„	t	„	τ	δ	θ.

### Semi-vowels.

λ    μ    ν    ρ    σ.

### Aspirated Consonants.

θ    φ    χ

are considered as the aspirated forms of *τ*, *π*, *κ*; when one of the latter is followed by an aspirated vowel it takes its aspirated form. In the vernacular when two slender consonants meet in the same word, the former is aspirated.



*Double Consonants.*

ξ	kse, is composed of	κ, or γ, or χ, and σ.
ζ	zēta,	„ σ and δ.
ψ	pse,	„ β, or π, or φ, and σ.

The following combinations of consonants are used, in words of foreign origin, to represent the sound of letters which the Greek Alphabet does not contain.

- μπ stands for the sound b; as, *ὁ μπάμπας* = barbas, the uncle; *ὁ Μπάϊρων*, Byron; *ὁ Μπότσαρης*, Botzaris.  
 ντ represents d; as, *τὸ ντεβάνι* = deevānee, the divan.

## § 5. PRONUNCIATION.

In addition to the above rules for the pronunciation of each letter, the following hints may be found useful.

1. The closest attention must be given to the accentuation, as the syllable on which the accent falls is pronounced with a stress, and is further prolonged to the exclusion of any difference, in duration, between long and short vowels. For example, *ἄνθρωπος* is pronounced *ἄνθρῶπῶς*, the first syllable being emphasized and prolonged, while the ω (omega) is pronounced short, like ο (omicron).

2. In many words of two or three syllables, the accented syllable alone is pronounced distinctly. The Greeks clip their words at the beginning as well as at the end.

3. The hard breathing is written but never pronounced. All initial vowels and diphthongs are pronounced with a soft breathing.

4. Particular attention must be paid to the  $\gamma$  (ghamma) and to the  $\chi$  (he), which is an entirely different sound from  $\kappa$  (kappa).

5. When two vowels are linked together by the 'Synize-sis,' they are pronounced as one syllable. Ex. τὰ χαρτῖα, the papers.

### § 6. ACCENTUATION.

1. The following rules on Accentuation are such as apply to all classes of words. To add all the special rules affecting each particular class (substantives, pronouns, verbs, &c.) before the words themselves are known, would only cause confusion; they will be given with the words which they affect.

2. The accentuation in Modern Greek is the same as in Ancient.

3. The accent can never be thrown further back than the antepenultimate.

4. There are three kinds of accent:—

(a) Acute (´), ὀξεῖα, as in ἔμπορος, merchant; πολίτης, citizen; κριτής, judge; which can be placed on any of the last three syllables.

(b) Grave (`), βαρεῖα, as in μαθητής, pupil; which can only be placed on the last syllable.

(c) Circumflex (^), περισπωμένη, as in τιμῶ, I honour; σῶμα, body; which can be placed on the last syllable or the penultimate.

5. No difference is made in pronunciation between the Acute, the Grave, and the Circumflex.

§ 7. THE ACUTE ACCENT.

1. The Acute Accent can be placed on the last syllable when the word is called oxytone; on the penultimate when the word is called paroxytone; on the antepenultimate when the word is called proparoxytone.

2. Words not oxytone or circumflex, with the last syllable long, are accented on the penult; as, *βλάβη*, like English *carpet*.

3. Words not oxytone or circumflex, having the last syllable short, are accented on the antepenult; as, *ἄγγελος*, like English *ágony*.

4. When the last syllable is long and the accent falls on the penult, it must be acute.

5. The accent can only be on the antepenult when the last syllable is short; as, *ἄνθρωπος*: in the genitive (*ἀνθρώπου*) the last syllable is long, and the accent is brought forward to the penult.<sup>1</sup> At the end of a word the diphthongs *αι*, *ου*, are considered short, except in adverbs.<sup>2</sup>

6. Words only take an acute accent on the final syllable, when they are followed by a stop or an enclitic; *τίς*, who, interrogative, forms an exception to this rule, and takes an acute accent on the first syllable throughout.

7. When an oxytone word occurs in the middle of a sentence, the acute accent is changed into a grave: as, *ἡ τελετὴ ἤρχισεν*, the service has begun, but *ἤρχισεν ἡ τελετή*. Note the difference of accent on *τελετή* in the two sentences.

8. It is conjectured that the Greeks formerly raised their voices at the end of a clause with completed sense.

<sup>1</sup> This may not be a scientific analysis of the process, but it is the clearest way of stating the result.

<sup>2</sup> There is no Optative.

## § 8. THE GRAVE ACCENT.

1. The grave accent can only stand on the last syllable. It is placed upon oxytone words when they occur in the middle of a clause or sentence.

Ex. ἡ καλὴ γραμματικὴ.      The good grammar.  
       ἡ γραμματικὴ εἶναι καλή.      The grammar is good.

## § 9. THE CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT.

1. The circumflex accent can only be placed on the last syllable, and if the last is short, on the penult: in the former case the word is called perispomen, in the latter properispomen.

2. τὸ μῆλον, the apple, becomes in the genitive τοῦ μήλου; the accent being changed from circumflex to acute, because the last syllable is long.

3. It can never be placed on a short vowel.

4. If, when the penult is long and the last syllable short, the accent falls on the former, it must be circumflex; as, τὸ σῶμα.

## § 10. SPECIAL RULES FOR ACCENTUATION.

The following rules (Parry) may assist the student in determining the position of the accent:—

## (a) Oxytones are

Verbal substantives in μή, μός, τήρ, τρίς, τρός; as, ποιητής, σεισμός.

Substantives in εὖς; as, βασιλεὺς, ἱππεύς.

Adjectives in τός, ικός, μός, ρός, ἥς, ὑς; as, ῥητορικός, φοβερός, εὐμενής, ἡδύς.

## (b) Paroxytones are

Substantives in ία, Verbals in τέος; as, δοκιμασία, λυτέος.

Diminutives (of three syllables) in ίον, and in ίσκος, ἰλος, ὕλος; as, νεανίσκος, παιδίον.

Adverbs in άκις, ίκα, δην; as αὐτίκα, συλλήβδην, πολλάκις.

## § 11. WORDS WITHOUT AN ACCENT.

Every word takes an accent with the exception of the following, ten in number.

The article *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*, the.

The prepositions *εἰς*, in or into; *ἐν*, in; *ἐκ*, out of.

The conjunctions *εἰ*, if; *ὥς*, how, that.

The negative *οὐ*.

## § 12. ENCLITICS.

1. Enclitics are words which throw their accent back on to the preceding word.

2. The principal are *μοῦ, μοί, μέ, μᾶς, σοῦ, σοί, σέ, σᾶς, τοῦ, τῶν, τίς, τινός, τινές, ποτέ*.

3. At the beginning of a sentence, they keep their accent.

4. When the preceding word is accented on the last syllable, the accent of the enclitic is absorbed.

*ποτέ μου.* Never in my life.

*ὁ καλός μου πατήρ.* My good father.

5. When the preceding word is paroxytone, a dissyllable enclitic keeps its accent, while the accent of a monosyllable is absorbed.

*αἱ πράξεις σου.* Your actions.

*πράξεις τινές.* Some actions.

6. When the preceding word is proparoxytone or proparisipomen, the accent of the enclitic is thrown on to the last syllable of the preceding word, and becomes acute. Ex.

*τὸ μάθημά μου.* My lesson.

*τὸ σῶμά μου.* My body.

7. If several enclitics follow one another, each throws its accent back on to the preceding one. Ex.

*δός μοί το.* Give it me.

## § 13. BREATHINGS.

1. There are two breathings,  
 (a) the hard breathing or aspirate (') *δαρεία*.  
 (b) the soft breathing (') *ψιλή*.
2. Every vowel and diphthong at the beginning of a word is written with a hard or soft breathing.
3. In Modern Greek the hard breathing does not affect the pronunciation.<sup>1</sup>
4. *υ* (ēpsilon) and *ρ* (rho), at the beginning of a word, are always written with the hard breathing. When two *ρ*s meet in one word, the former is written with a soft, the latter with a hard breathing.
5. *ρ* (rho) is the only consonant which is written with a breathing.
6. To determine which breathing should be written, a good plan is to place a preposition, such as *ἀπὸ* or *κατὰ* before the word. The ear will tell whether *ἀφ'* and *καθ'* or *ἀπ'* and *κατ'* are right. In the former case the vowel takes the hard breathing, in the latter the soft. For example.  
*έκαστος, κατὰ εκάστην, καθ' εκάστην*, every day.  
*έτερος, ἀπὸ ετέρου, ἀφ' έτέρου*, on the other hand.  
*εναντία, ἀπὸ εναντίας, ἀπ' εναντίας*, on the contrary.

## EOTA SUBSCRIPT.

The Eota Subscript is not pronounced. It indicates that the vowel, under which it is placed, was formerly followed by an eota.

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Peile, p. 425.—'Different as was the origin of *h* in the two languages (Greek and Latin), it is quite certain that the letter was rapidly vanishing in each of them, at the classical period of their literature, or even earlier.'

The most ordinary cases in which it is written are the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. of the subjunctive (μὰ λύησ, μὰ λύῃ), and the dative singular of substantives and adjectives.

#### § 14. STOPS.

1. A full stop, τελεία στιγμή (.), has the same force as in English.

2. The ἄνω τελεία or μέση στιγμή (·) takes the place of our colon and semi-colon.

3. The comma (ὑποστιγμή) and note of exclamation (ἐπιφωνηματικόν) are the same as in English.

4. A semi-colon (;) has the force of our point of interrogation (ἰρωτηματικόν).

#### § 15. THE ARTICLE.

The definite article, ὁ, ἡ, τό, the, is declined as follows:—

Singular.				Plural.			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό		οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ		τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ		τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό		τούς	τάς	τά.

There is no indefinite article : its place is sometimes supplied by εἰς, μία, ἓν, one, or the indefinite pronoun, τις, τι.

#### § 16. REMARKS ON THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

1. There are two numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Dual is no longer used.

2. The Dative is seldom used in conversation, being replaced by the preposition εἰς, with the Accusative. Ex.

Δός το εἰς τὸν κύριον, and not τῷ κυρίῳ.

3. The *Genitive* Plural of all Nouns ends in ων.

4. In Neuter Nouns, the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative are the same, in each number. Ex.

Sing., Nom. Voc. Acc. ξύλον. Plural, Nom. Voc. Acc. ξύλα.

5. The lower classes drop ν (Ne) at the end of a word, except before a vowel or κ, π, τ. For example, they say, διὰ τὸ θεό, for God's sake, instead of διὰ τὸν θεόν; εἰς τὴ δυστυχία, in misfortune, for εἰς τὴν δυστυχίαν.

### § 17. SUBSTANTIVES.

1. Greek substantives can be classed in three declensions,<sup>1</sup> viz., two parisyllabic, which do not increase in the genitive, and one imparisyllabic.

The First Declension comprises Masculines in ας, ης.

Feminines in α, η.

The Second „ „ Masc. and Fem. in -ος, ους.

Neuter in -ον, -ουν, -ι(ον).

The Third „ „ All substantives which increase in the Genitive.

2. There is a supplementary Declension, used only in the spoken language, which is not included in the above classification.

3. There are three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

4. *Masculine* are all professions and trades of men, all months, and, with a few exceptions, mountains and rivers; substantives in ες, ων and first declension in ας, ης.

5. *Feminine* are the occupations of women, the names of towns, trees, islands, and countries; terminations in α and first declension in α, η.

6. *Neuter* are the letters of the alphabet, most diminutives, and verbal substantives; the second declension in ον and the third declension in μα, ι, υ.

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<sup>1</sup> This classification is adopted by the Greeks.



§ 18. FIRST DECLENSION.

The First Declension contains

Masculine nouns in *ας* and *ης*.

Feminine nouns in *α* and *η*.

1. Ὁ ταμίας, the cashier.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ ταμίας	οἱ ταμίαι
Gen. τοῦ ταμίου	τῶν ταμίων
Dat. τῷ ταμίᾳ	τοῖς ταμίαις
Acc. τὸν ταμίαν	τοὺς ταμίαις
Voc. ὦ ταμία	ὦ ταμίαι.

Like ταμίας are

ὁ νεανίας, the young man.

ὁ κοχλίας, the shell.

2. Ὁ πολίτης, the citizen.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ πολίτης	οἱ πολῖται
Gen. τοῦ πολίτου	τῶν πολιτῶν
Dat. τῷ πολίτῃ	ταῖς πολίταις
Acc. τὸν πολίτην	τοὺς πολίτας
Voc. ὦ πολῖτα	ὦ πολῖται.

Like πολίτης are

ὁ ναύτης, the sailor.

ὁ καπνοπώλης, the tobacconist.

ὁ ποιητής, the poet.

ὁ νομάρχης, the prefect.

3. Ἡ γλῶσσα, the tongue or language.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ἡ γλῶσσα	αἱ γλῶσσαι
Gen. τῆς γλώσσης	τῶν γλωσσῶν
Dat. τῇ γλώσσῃ	ταῖς γλώσσαις
Acc. τὴν γλῶσσαν	τὰς γλώσσας
Voc. ὦ γλῶσσα	ὦ γλῶσσα.

Like γλώσσα are

ἡ θάλασσα, the sea.

ἡ ρίζα, the root.

ἡ μοῖρα, the destiny.

ἡ μουσα, the Muse.

4. Ἡ τιμή, the honour or price.

Singular.

Nom. ἡ τιμή

Gen. τῆς τιμῆς

Dat. τῇ τιμῇ

Acc. τὴν τιμὴν

Voc. ὦ τιμή

Plural.

αἱ τιμαὶ

τῶν τιμῶν

ταῖς τιμαῖς

τὰς τιμὰς

ὦ τιμαί.

Like τιμή are

ἡ φωνή, the voice.

ἡ ἀρετή, the virtue.

ἡ ψυχή, the soul.

ἡ μνήμη, the memory.

ἡ κόμη, the hair.

ἡ ἐορτή, the fête, holiday.

5. Ἡ ὥρα, the hour.

Singular.

Nom. ἡ ὥρα

Gen. τῆς ὥρας

Dat. τῇ ὥρᾳ

Acc. τὴν ὥραν

Voc. ὦ ὥρα

Plural.

αἱ ὥραι

τῶν ὥρῶν

ταῖς ὥραις

τὰς ὥρας

ὦ ὥραι.

Like ὥρα are

ἡ χαρά, the joy.

ἡ σφαῖρα, the ball.

ἡ βλακεία, the stupidity.

ἡ σοφία, the wisdom.

ἡ συμφωνία, the agreement.

ἡ καρδιά, the heart.

And all feminines in *a* preceded by *ρ* or a vowel.

## 6. Ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Epaminondas.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας	οἱ Ἐπαμεινώνδαι
Gen. τοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδα	τῶν Ἐπαμεινωνδῶν
Dat. τῷ Ἐπαμεινώνδα	τοῖς Ἐπαμεινώνδαις
Acc. τὸν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν	τούς Ἐπαμεινώνδας
Voc. ὦ Ἐπαμεινώνδα	ὦ Ἐπαμεινώνδαι.

Like Ἐπαμεινώνδας are

ὁ Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras.

ὁ Λεωνίδας, Leonidas.

ὁ Ἀνανίας, Ananias.

## § 19. REMARKS ON THE FIRST DECLENSION.

1. Masculine nouns in *της, πης, αρχης, μετρης, πωλης, ωνης, τριβης, λατρης*, and the names of nationalities as *Πέρσης* form the vocative in *a* short.

Ex. *Πέρσης*, the Persian, Voc. *Πέρσα*  
*νομάρχης*, the prefect, „ *νομάρχα*  
*βιβλιοπώλης*, the bookseller, „ *βιβλιοπῶλα*.

2. In the vernacular all Feminine Substantives of this declension, in *a*, form the Genitive in *as*. In writing, this is only done when the final *a* of the nominative is preceded by *ρ* or a vowel.

3. The Genitive Plural of all words of the first declension has a Circumflex Accent on the last syllable. Ex. *τῶν καπνοπωλῶν*, of the tobacconists. The only exceptions are feminine adjectives, of which the masculine ends in *ος*. Ex. *ὁ ἅγιος, ἡ ἁγία*, Gen. Plur. *τῶν ἁγίων*.

4. All parisyllabic oxytones take a circumflex in the Genitive and Dative, and an acute in the other cases.

5. The Dative Plural originally ended in *-αισι* in the first declension and *-οισι* in the second. These forms are found in poetry.

6. The vulgar form of the Accusative Plural—*ταῖς δόξαις* for *τάς δόξας*—is Aeolic and an acknowledged archaism. It was originally *τὰς δόξας*. The *ν* has been lost, and the vowel consequently modified.

### Vocabulary.

he cheated, *ἡπάτησε* (*ἀπατῶ*).  
was, *ἦτο* (*εἶμαι*).  
he accused, *ἐκατηγόρησε* (*κατη-  
γορῶ*).  
they do, *κάμνουν* (*κάμνω*).  
is, *εἶναι* (*εἶμαι*).  
they asked, *ἐζήτησαν* (*ζητῶ*).  
between us, *μεταξύ μας*.

it has been dissolved (broken),  
*διελύθη* (*διαλύω*).  
he became, *ἔγινε* (*γίνομαι*).  
he has not spoken, *δὲν ὠμί-  
λησε* (*ὁμιλῶ*).  
for the last hour, *πρὸ μῆς  
ὥρας*.

### Exercise.

#### FIRST DECLENSION.

#### ΠΡΩΤΗ ΚΛΙΣΙΣ.

The cashier has cheated the citizen.	Ὁ ταμίας ἡπάτησε τὸν πολίτην.
The language of Ananias was false.	Ἡ γλῶσσα τοῦ Ἀνανία ἦτο ψευδής.
Silence more often arises from stupidity than from wisdom.	Ἡ σιωπὴ προέρχεται συχνότερα ἐκ τῆς βλακείας ἢ ἐκ τῆς σοφίας.
The prefect accused the book-seller.	Ὁ νομάρχης ἐκατηγόρησε τὸν βιβλιοπώλην.
Virtues do honour to a man.	Αἱ ἀρεταὶ κάμνουν τιμὴν εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον.
What is the price of that book?	Ποία εἶναι ἡ τιμὴ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου;
The country is very barren.	Ἡ χώρα εἶναι πολὺ ἄγονος.
How loud the voice of Epaminondas is!	Πόσον δυνατὴ εἶναι ἡ φωνὴ τοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδα!
The sailors asked the way to the tobacconist's.	Οἱ ναῦται ἐζήτησαν τὸν δρόμον εἰς τοῦ καπνοπώλου.

The bank is closed on fête days.	Ἡ Τράπεζα εἶναι κλειστή τὰς ἑορτάς.
The sea is a good subject for a poet.	Ἡ θάλασσα εἶναι καλὸν ἀντικείμενον διὰ τὸν ποιητὴν.
The agreement between us was broken.	Ἡ συμφωνία μεταξύ μας διελύθη.
The memory of that boy is wonderful.	Ἡ μνήμη αὐτοῦ τοῦ παιδίου εἶναι θαυμασία.
The hair of Pythagoras turned white.	Ἡ κόμη τοῦ Πυθαγόρα ἔγινε λευκή.
The Persian has not spoken for the last hour.	Ὁ Πέρσης δὲν ὠμίλησε πρὸ μιᾶς ὥρας.

§ 20. SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension contains

Masculine and Feminine Nouns in *os, ous*.

Neuter Nouns in *on, oun*, and *ι(ον)*.

1. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, the man.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος	οἱ ἄνθρωποι	
Gen.	τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	τῶν ἀνθρώπων	
Dat.	τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ	τοῖς ἀνθρώποις	
Acc.	τὸν ἄνθρωπον	τούς ἀνθρώπους	
Voc.	ὦ ἄνθρωπε	ὦ ἄνθρωποι.	

Like ἄνθρωπος are

ὁ ὑπουργός, the minister.	ὁ μόλυβδος, the lead.
ὁ ἀδελφός, the brother.	ὁ λαός, the people.
ὁ πόλεμος, the war.	ὁ τόπος, the country.
ὁ ἄνεμος, the wind.	ὁ ὤμος, the shoulder.
ὁ σίδηρος, the iron.	

## 2. Ἡ ὁδός, the road.

Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ	ὁδός	αἱ	ὁδοί
Gen.	τῆς	ὁδοῦ	τῶν	ὁδῶν
Dat.	τῇ	ὁδοῖ	ταῖς	ὁδοῖς
Acc.	τὴν	ὁδόν	τὰς	ὁδούς
Voc.	ὦ	ὁδε	ὦ	ὁδοί.

Like ὁδός are

ἡ νῆσος, the island.

ἡ νόσος, the disease.

ἡ μέθοδος, the method.

ἡ λέμβος, the boat.

ἡ Χίος, Chios (Scio).

ἡ Σάμος, Samos.

## 3. Τὸ ρόδον, the rose.

Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	τὸ	ρόδον	τὰ	ρόδα
Gen.	τοῦ	ρόδου	τῶν	ρόδων
Dat.	τῷ	ρόδῳ	τοῖς	ρόδοις
Acc.	τὸ	ρόδον	τὰ	ρόδα
Voc.	ὦ	ρόδον	ὦ	ρόδα.

Like ρόδον are

τὸ πτηνόν, the bird.

τὸ πρόσωπον, the face or front.

τὸ βιβλίον, the book.

τὸ ὄνειρον, the dream.

τὸ λεξικόν, the lexicon or dictionary.

τὸ νερόν, the water.

τὸ μέταλλον, the metal.

τὸ ὄπλον, the gun.

τὸ ροδάκινον, the peach.

τὸ σῦκον, the fig.

## § 21.

1. To the Second Declension belong Diminutives in *ιον*, as τὸ ψωμίον, the bread.

2. In the vernacular the final syllable *ον* is dropped, and the Nominative Singular ends in *ι*, oxytone. The other cases are formed from the original form *ιον*.

3. These words have no diminutive force in ordinary use.<sup>1</sup>

4. Τὸ χαρτί, the paper.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. τὸ χαρτὶ	τὰ χαρτιά
Gen. τοῦ χαρτιοῦ	τῶν χαρτιῶν
Dat. not used	not used
Acc. τὸ χαρτὶ	τὰ χαρτιά
Voc. ὦ χαρτὶ	ὦ χαρτιά.

Like χαρτὶ are

τὸ ψωμί, the bread.

τὸ κρασί, the wine.

τὸ αὐτί, the ear.

τὸ κλειδί, the key.

τὸ γυαλί, the glass.

τὸ πουλί, the bird.

τὸ μάτι, the eye.

τὸ κεφάλι, the head.

τὸ φρύδι, the eyebrow.

τὸ τουφέκι, the gun.

τὸ σπαθί, the sword.

τὸ κυνήγι, the shooting.

τὸ ταξίδι, the journey or  
voyage.

## § 22.

There is also a contracted form of this declension, which is constantly used in writing. The final vowel of the root is contracted, with that of the termination, in all cases.

5. Ὁ διάπλους or διάπλοος the passage.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ διάπλους	οἱ διάπλοι
Gen. τοῦ διάπλου	τῶν διύπλων
Dat. τῷ διάπλῳ	τοῖς διάπλοις
Acc. τὸν διάπλου	τούς διάπλους
Voc. ὦ διάπλου	ὦ διύπλοι.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Italian sorella, fratello, and frequent use of diminutives in Aristophanes.

Like *διάπλους* are

ὁ ροῦς, the current.

ὁ πλοῦς, the voyage.

ὁ νοῦς, the mind.

ὁ ἀπόπλους, the departure (by water).

ὁ κρυψίνους, the crafty man.

#### 6. Τὸ ὀστοῦν or ὀστέον, the bone.

##### Singular.

Nom. τὸ ὀστοῦν

Gen. τοῦ ὀστοῦ

Dat. τῷ ὀστῷ

Acc. τὸ ὀστοῦν

Voc. ὦ ὀστοῦν

##### Plural.

τὰ ὀστᾶ

τῶν ὀστέων

τοῖς ὀστοῖς

τὰ ὀστᾶ

ὦ ὀστᾶ.

Like *ὀστοῦν* are

τὸ διπλοῦν, the double.

τὸ κυανοῦν, the blue.

### Vocabulary.

honoured, τιμώμενος (τιμῶ).

he has, ἔχει (ἔχω).

he died, ἀπέθανεν (ἀποθνήσκω).

put, place (imp.) βάλε (βάλλω).

they go, πηγαίνουν (πηγαίνω,

fut. θὰ ὑπάρχω).

give me, δός μοι<sup>1</sup> (δίδω).

in general, ἐν γένει.

bring me, φέρε μοι<sup>1</sup> (φέρω).

there are, ὑπάρχουσι.

to be late, ἀργῶ, βραδύνω.

### Exercise.

#### SECOND DECLENSION.

#### ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ ΚΛΙΣΙΣ.

He is a man esteemed by the people.

Εἶναι ἄνθρωπος τιμώμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ λαοῦ.

That man has a clever face.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος ἔχει ἑξυπνον πρόσωπον.

<sup>1</sup> *μου* is generally used for *μοι*.



He died of disease of the heart.	Ἀπέθανεν ἀπὸ νόσον τῆς καρδίας.
Put the roses in the glass.	Βάλε τὰ ρόδα εἰς τὸ ποτήριον.
They often go out shooting (or hunting).	Συχνὰ πηγαίνουν εἰς τὸ κυνήγιον.
Iron and lead are the only metals found in the country.	Ὁ σίδηρος καὶ ὁ μόλυβδος εἶναι τὰ μόνα μέταλλα, τὰ ὅποια εὐρίσκονται εἰς τὸν τόπον.
Give me some peaches and a fig.	Δός μοι ὀλίγα ροδάκινα καὶ ἓν σῦκον.
New year's gifts are generally useless.	Τὰ δῶρα τοῦ νέου. ἔτους εἶναι ἐν γένει ἄχρηστα.
The ship is small ; you will not enjoy the passage.	Τὸ πλοῖον εἶναι μικρόν· δὲν θὰ εὐχαριστηθῇτε εἰς τὸ ταξίδιον.
Go up that street.	Ἀναβῆτε τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτήν.
You must go straight up the hill.	Πρέπει νὰ ἀναβῆτε κατ' εὐθείαν τὸν λόφον (νὰ πᾶτε ἴσια ἐπάνω εἰς τὸ βουνό).
Bring me the keys.	Φέρε μοι τὰ κλειδιά.
Are there any birds about here ?	Ὑπάρχουσι ἐδῶ περίξ πτηνὰ ;
The current of the stream is very strong.	Ὁ ροῦς τοῦ ποταμοῦ εἶναι πολὺ ὀρμητικός.
The departure of the boat was delayed.	Ὁ ἀπόπλους τοῦ πλοίου ἐβράδυνε (ἤργησε).
He has a superior mind.	Ἔχει ἑκτακτον νοῦν.
The crafty man met with his match.	Ὁ κρυφίνους εὗρε τὸν ὁμοίον του (τὸ ταίρι του).

## § 23. THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension contains all nouns which increase the number of their syllables in the genitive.

Terminations α, ι, υ, ω, ξ, ρ, σ, ν, ψ.

Nouns of this declension can be divided into two large classes, Simple and Contracted.

## § 24. SIMPLE OR UNCONTRACTED NOUNS.

## 1. Ὁ ἀγών, the contest.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ ἀγών	οἱ ἀγῶνες
Gen. τοῦ ἀγῶνος	τῶν ἀγῶνων
Dat. τῷ ἀγῶνι	τοῖς ἀγῶσι
Acc. τὸν ἀγῶνα	τούς ἀγῶνας
Voc. ὦ ἀγών	ὦ ἀγῶνες.

Like ἀγών are

ὁ αἰών, the age or century.

ὁ Ποσειδών, Neptune.

ὁ ἀνθών, the flower-garden.

ὁ κώδων, the bell.

ὁ περιστερεών, the pigeon-house.

## 2. Ὁ γέρον, the old man.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ γέρον	οἱ γέροντες
Gen. τοῦ γέροντος	τῶν γερόντων
Dat. τῷ γέροντι	τοῖς γέρονσι
Acc. τὸν γέροντα	τούς γέροντας
Voc. ὦ γέρον	ὦ γέροντες.

Like γέρον are

ὁ λέων, the lion.

ὁ δράκων, the dragon.

## 3. Ὁ ῥήτωρ, the orator.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ ῥήτωρ	οἱ ῥήτορες	
Gen.	τοῦ ῥήτορος	τῶν ῥητόρων	
Dat.	τῷ ῥήτορι	τοῖς ῥήτορσι	
Acc.	τὸν ῥήτορα	τούς ῥήτορας	
Voc.	ὦ ῥήτορ	ὦ ῥήtores.	

Like ῥήτωρ are  
ὁ πράκτωρ, the agent.

ὁ κοσμήτωρ, the usher.

## 4. Ὁ φύλαξ, the guard.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ φύλαξ	οἱ φύλακες	
Gen.	τοῦ φύλακος	τῶν φυλάκων	
Dat.	τῷ φύλακι	τοῖς φύλαξι	
Acc.	τὸν φύλακα	τούς φύλακας	
Voc.	ὦ φύλαξ	ὦ φύλακες.	

Like φύλαξ are  
ὁ πίναξ, the table of contents,  
blackboard.  
ὁ ῥύαξ, the stream.

ὁ ἄνθραξ, the coal.  
ἡ σὰρξ, the flesh.

## 5. Ἡ ἐλπίς, the hope.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ ἐλπίς	αἱ ἐλπίδες	
Gen.	τῆς ἐλπίδος	τῶν ἐλπίδων	
Dat.	τῇ ἐλπίδι	ταῖς ἐλπίσι	
Acc.	τὴν ἐλπίδα	τὰς ἐλπίδας	
Voc.	ὦ ἐλπίς	ὦ ἐλπίδες.	

Like ἐλπίς are  
ἡ φρονίς, the care.  
ἡ πατρίς, the native land.

ἡ σανίς, the plank, the board.

## 6. Ἡ ὡραιότης, the beauty.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ ὡραιότης	αἱ ὡραιότητες	
Gen.	τῆς ὡραιότητος	τῶν ὡραιότητων	
Dat.	τῇ ὡραιότητι	ταῖς ὡραιότησι	
Acc.	τὴν ὡραιότητα	τὰς ὡραιότητας	
Voc.	ὦ ὡραιότης	ὦ ὡραιότητες.	

Like ὡραιότης are

ἡ κοσμιότης, modesty.

ἡ νεότης, youth.

ἡ λαμπρότης, brightness.

ἡ ὀμότης, barbarity.

ἡ ἀγαθότης, goodness.

ἡ νηπιότης, childhood.

ἡ στερεότης, firmness.

## 7. Τὸ σῶμα, the body.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	τὸ σῶμα	τὰ σώματα	
Gen.	τοῦ σώματος	τῶν σωμάτων	
Dat.	τῷ σώματι	τοῖς σώμασι	
Acc.	τὸ σῶμα	τὰ σώματα	
Voc.	ὦ σῶμα	ὦ σώματα.	

Like σῶμα are

τὸ κτῆμα, the estate, the farm.

τὸ κύμα, the wave.

τὸ νήμα, the thread.

τὸ ῥῆμα, the verb.

τὸ αἰνίγμα, the enigma (puzzle).

It is unnecessary to give the full declension of the following words, as when the Genitive is known, all other cases can easily be formed.

ὁ κλητῆρ,	the policeman,	Gen. τοῦ κλητῆρος.
ἡ νύξ,	the night,	„ τῆς νυκτός.
ὁ τρίπους,	the tripod,	„ τοῦ τρίποδος.
ὁ ἥρως,	the hero,	„ τοῦ ἥρωος.
ἡ Ἑλλάς,	Greece,	„ τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

*Uncontracted Nouns of the Third Declension.* 25

ἡ Σαλαμίς,	Salamis,	Gen. τῆς Σαλαμίνος.
ὁ γείτων,	the neighbour,	,, τοῦ γείτονος.
ὁ λιμήν,	the harbour,	,, τοῦ λιμένος.
ὁ γίγας,	the giant,	,, τοῦ γίγαντος.
ἡ λαίλαψ,	the tempest,	,, τῆς λαίλαπος.
ἡ χάρις,	the grace (favour),	,, τῆς χάριτος,
		Acc. τὴν χάριν.

§ 25. REMARKS ON UNCONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE  
THIRD DECLENSION.

1. The common language changes the termination of the Nominative in this Declension. Thus, with Masculine words the Accusative Plural is used for the Nominative Singular, and the Singular declined after the modern Supplementary Declension. The Plural is regular.<sup>1</sup> With Feminine words the Accusative Singular is used for the Nominative. The other cases are regular.

2. The Stem of Substantives of the Third Declension may generally be found by cutting off the termination *-os* from the Genitive. Ex. λέων, a lion; Gen. λέοντ-*os*, Stem, λεοντ. γίγας, a giant; Gen. γίγαντ-*os*, Stem, γιγαντ.

3. The accent remains on the same syllable in all cases, if the quantity of the last syllable allows it. In the Genitive Plural the final syllable is long, so that the accent cannot be further back than the penult. Ex. πρᾶγμα, Gen. πράγματ-*ος*, Gen. Plur. πραγμάτων.

4. Monosyllables, which increase in the Genitive, are accented on the last syllable, with a circumflex if it is long, and with an acute if it is short.

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<sup>1</sup> In many words of this class the Nominative only is irregular; αἶμα, ὁ γέροντας, τοῦ γέροντος, κ.τ.λ.

5. Nouns in *ων*, if accented on the last syllable, retain the long vowel in the Genitive. Ex. *ὁ ἀγών*, the contest, Gen. *τοῦ ἀγῶνος*. But if not accented on the last syllable, the *ω* is changed to *ο*. Ex. *ὁ δαίμων*, the demon, *τοῦ δαίμονος*.

6. Neuter nouns of this declension in *ι* and *υ* keep the termination pure in the oblique cases, but those in *α* intercalate a *τ*.

Ex. *τὸ ἄστυ*, the city, *τοῦ ἄστε-ος*.

*τὸ σῶμα*, the body, *τοῦ σώμα-τ-ος*.

7. The *δ*, *τ*, and *ν* sounds are discarded before *σι*, in the Dative Plural.

Ex. Dat. Sing. *λαμπάδι*, Dat. Plur. *λαμπάσι*.

„ *χάριτι* „ *χάρισι*.

„ *λιμένι* „ *λιμέσι*.

8. *ν* (Ne) is added to the Dative Plural for euphony whenever the following word begins with a vowel.<sup>1</sup>

9. The Accusative Singular of all Masculine and Feminine Nouns originally ended in *-ν*. This was pronounced after Consonant Stems by inserting *α*; as, *λέοντ-α-ν*. In the Plural this termination was *-νς*; as, *λέοντ-α-νς*.

## § 26. CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Several nouns of the third declension are called contracted because in one or more cases the final vowel of the root and the vowel of the termination are contracted into one syllable.

They may be divided into three classes.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Quintilian xii. 10. 31. 'Græci æ literam jucundam et in bine præcipue quasi tinnientem ponunt.'

*Contracted Nouns of the Third Declension.* 27

First Class.

Masc. in <i>ης</i>	} Gen. <i>οὺς</i> .
Fem. in <i>ω, ως</i>	
Neut. in <i>ος, ες</i>	Gen. <i>ους</i> .

1. 'Ο ἀληθής, the true man.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ· ἀληθής	οἱ (ἀληθείες) ἀληθεῖς
Gen. τοῦ (ἀληθέος) ἀληθοῦς	τῶν (ἀληθέων) ἀληθῶν
Dat. τῷ (ἀληθεῖ) ἀληθεῖ	τοῖς ἀληθέσι
Acc. τὸν (ἀληθεία) ἀληθῇ	τούς (ἀληθείας) ἀληθεῖς
Voc. ὦ ἀληθὲς	ὦ (ἀληθείες) ἀληθεῖς.

Like ἀληθής are declined all proper names ending in φάνης, γένης, κράτης, μήδης, πήθης, σθένης, κλέης and all adjectives which form the masculine and feminine in *ης*, as

ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης, Aristophanes.	ὁ Δημοσθένης, Demosthenes.
ὁ Διογένης, Diogenes.	ὁ εὐτυχής, the happy man.
ὁ Ἱπποκράτης, Hippocrates.	ὁ ψευδής, the false man.
ὁ Ἀρχιμήδης, Archimedes.	ὁ ἐγκρατής, the temperate man.

2. Ἡ ἡχώ, the echo.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ἡ ἡχώ	αἱ ἡχοὶ
Gen. τῆς (ἡχόος) ἡχοῦς	τῶν ἡχῶν
Dat. τῇ (ἡχοῖ) ἡχοῖ	ταῖς ἡχοῖς
Acc. τὴν (ἡχόα) ἡχώ	τάς ἡχοὺς
Voc. ὦ ἡχοῖ	ὦ ἡχοί.

Like ἡχώ are declined

ἡ πεισώ, the persuasion.	ἡ αἰδώς, the modesty.
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## 3. Τὸ ἔθνος, the nation.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	τὸ ἔθνος	τὰ	(ἔθνεα) ἔθνη
Gen.	τοῦ (ἔθνεος) ἔθνους	τῶν	(ἔθνέων) ἔθνῶν
Dat.	τῷ (ἔθνεϊ) ἔθνει	τοῖς	ἔθνεσι
Acc.	τὸ ἔθνος	τὰ	(ἔθνεα) ἔθνη
Voc.	ὦ ἔθνος	ὦ	(ἔθνεα) ἔθνη.

Like ἔθνος are declined all neuter nouns in *os*, as  
 τὸ τεῖχος, the wall (of a city). | τὸ γένος, the race.  
 τὸ χεῖλος the lip. | τὸ πάθος, the suffering or passion.

And neuter adjectives in *es*, as  
 εὐτελές, mean. | εὐτυχές, happy.

## Second Class.

Masc. in *us* } Gen. *εως* (accent antepenult).  
 Fem. in *is* }  
 Neut. in *u, i* Gen. *εος*.

## 1. Ὁ πρέσβυς, the ambassador.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ πρέσβυς	οἱ	(πρέσβεις) πρέσβεις
Gen.	τοῦ πρέσβεως	τῶν	πρέσβεων
Dat.	τῷ πρέσβει	τοῖς	πρέσβεσι
Acc.	τὸν πρέσβυν	τούς	(πρέσβεις) πρέσβεις
Voc.	ὦ πρέσβυ	ὦ	(πρέσβεις) πρέσβεις.

Like πρέσβυς are  
 ὁ πῆχυς, the cubit or forearm. | ὁ πέλεκυς, the axe.

## 2. Ἡ πόλις, the town.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ πόλις	αἱ	(πόλεις) πόλεις
Gen.	τῆς πόλεως	τῶν	πόλεων
Dat.	τῇ (πόλει) πόλει	ταῖς	πόλεσι
Acc.	τὴν πόλιν	τὰς	(πόλεις) πόλεις
Voc.	ὦ πόλε καὶ πόλις	ὦ	(πόλεις) πόλεις.



*Contracted Nouns of the Third Declension.* 29

Like πόλις are

ἡ πράξις, the act or practice.

ἡ πίστις, the faith.

ἡ ὕβρις, the insult.

ἡ κίνησις, the movement.

3. Τὸ ἄστυ, the city.

Singular.

Nom. τὸ ἄστυ  
Gen. τοῦ ἄστεος  
Dat. τῷ ἄστει  
Acc. τὸ ἄστυ  
Voc. ὦ ἄστυ

Plural.

τὰ (ἄστυα) ἄστυ  
τῶν ἄστεων  
τοῖς ἄστυσι  
τὰ (ἄστυα) ἄστυ  
ὦ (ἄστυα) ἄστυ.

Like ἄστυ are

τὸ σινάπι, the mustard.

τὸ πεπέρρι, the pepper.

Third Class.

Masc. in εὖς, vs. Fem. in υς.

1. Ὁ ἱερεὺς, the priest.

Singular.

Nom. ὁ ἱερεὺς  
Gen. τοῦ ἱερέως  
Dat. τῷ ἱερεί  
Acc. τὸν ἱερέα  
Voc. ὦ ἱερεῦ

Plural.

οἱ (ἱερέες) ἱερεῖς  
τῶν ἱερέων  
τοῖς ἱερεῦσι  
τοὺς (ἱερέας) ἱερεῖς  
ὦ (ἱερέες) ἱερεῖς.

Like ἱερεὺς are

ὁ ἵππεύς, the horseman.

ὁ βασιλεύς, the king.

ὁ γονεύς, the parent.

ὁ Πειραιεύς, Piræus.

ὁ κουρεύς, the barber.

2. Ὁ ἰχθύς, the fish.

Singular.

Nom. ὁ ἰχθύς  
Gen. τοῦ ἰχθύος  
Dat. τῷ ἰχθύϊ  
Acc. τὸν ἰχθύν  
Voc. ὦ ἰχθύ

Plural.

οἱ (ἰχθύες) ἰχθύς  
τῶν ἰχθύων  
τοῖς ἰχθύσι  
τοὺς (ἰχθύας) ἰχθύς  
ὦ (ἰχθύες) ἰχθύς.

Like *ἰχθὺς* are

*ὁ μῦς*, the mouse.

*ἡ ὀφρὺς*, the eye-brow.

*ἡ δρῦς*, the oak.

§ 27. There are several irregular nouns in common use. The following are the principal.

Nom.		Gen.
<i>ὁ ἀνὴρ</i> ,	the man,	<i>τοῦ ἀνδρός.</i>
<i>ὁ πατήρ</i> ,	the father,	<i>τοῦ πατρός.</i>
<i>ἡ μήτηρ</i> ,	the mother,	<i>τῆς μητρός.</i>
<i>ἡ θυγάτηρ</i> ,	the daughter,	<i>τῆς θυγατρὸς.</i>
<i>τὸ γάλα</i> ,	the milk,	<i>τοῦ γάλακτος.</i>
<i>τὸ γόνυ</i> ,	the knee,	<i>τοῦ γόνατος.</i>
<i>τὸ φρέαρ</i> ,	the well,	<i>τοῦ φρέατος.</i>
<i>ὁ Ζεὺς</i> ,	Jupiter,	<i>τοῦ Διός.</i>
<i>ἡ γυνή</i> ,	the woman,	<i>τῆς γυναικός.</i>
<i>ἡ θρίξ</i> ,	the hair,	<i>τῆς τριχός.</i>
<i>ὁ μάρτυς</i> ,	the witness,	<i>τοῦ μάρτυρος.</i>
<i>τὸ δόρυ</i> ,	the spear,	<i>τοῦ δόρατος.</i>
<i>ὁ βούς</i> ,	the ox,	<i>τοῦ βοός.</i>
<i>ἡ ναὺς</i> ,	the ship,	<i>τῆς νηός.</i>
<i>τὸ ὕδωρ</i> ,	the water,	<i>τοῦ ὕδατος.</i>

*Ὁ πατήρ*, *ἡ μήτηρ*, *ἡ θυγάτηρ*, &c., are called syncopated nouns, because in the Genitive and Dative Singular and Dative Plural the *-ε* is dropped by syncope. They all make the Dative Plural in *-άσι*. *Ἄστήρ*, a star, makes Dative Plural *ἀσπράσι*, but is not syncopated in other cases.

The syncopated cases of nouns take an acute accent on the syllable after the stem if it is short; a circumflex if long. The other cases are accented regularly.

§ 28. REMARKS ON CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE  
THIRD DECLENSION.

First Class. Feminines form the plural like the Second Declension.

All words of this Class have a circumflex on the last syllable in the Genitive Plural.

The Second Class forms an exception to the general rules on accents. Those words which are not accented on the last syllable in the Nominative are accented on the antepenultimate in the Genitive, although the ultimate is long.

Third Class. Substantives in *εῖς* form the Accusative in *εία*, and are oxytone in the Nominative.

Some Neuters in *ν* are declined like Neuters in *ι* of the Second Declension.

§ 29. SUPPLEMENTARY DECLENSION.

This Declension is only used in the spoken language: it is composed of nouns which increase in the Plural but not in the oblique cases of the Singular.

1. Ὁ παππᾶς, the priest.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ παππᾶς	οἱ παππάδες	
Gen.	τοῦ παππᾶ	τῶν παππάδων	
Dat.	not used	not used	
Acc.	τὸν παππᾶν	τοὺς παππάδας	
Voc.	ὦ παππᾶ	ὦ παππάδες.	

Like παππᾶς are

ὁ ψωμᾶς, the baker.	ὁ πασᾶς, the pasha.
ὁ παπουτῆς, the shoemaker.	

## 2. Ὁ καφές, the coffee.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ καφές	οἱ	καφέδες
Gen.	τοῦ καφέ	τῶν	καφέδων
Dat.	not used		not used
Acc.	τὸν καφέν	τούς	καφέδας
Voc.	ὦ καφέ	ὦ	καφέδες.

Like καφές are  
ὁ τενεκές, the tin.

ὁ καναπές, the sofa.

## 3. Ἡ μαῖμου, the monkey.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ μαῖμου	αἱ	μαῖμούδες
Gen.	τῆς μαῖμου	τῶν	μαῖμούδων
Dat.	not used		not used
Acc.	τὴν μαῖμουν	τάς	μαῖμούδας
Voc.	ὦ μαῖμου	ὦ	μαῖμούδες.

Like μαῖμου is ἡ ἀλεπού (ἀλώπηξ), the fox.

## § 30. TERMINATIONS USED INSTEAD OF PREPOSITIONS.

Certain particles are added to the termination of Substantives and have the force of Prepositions. They are:—

1. -θι, denoting rest in a place, as οἶκοθι, at home.
2. -θεν, denoting motion from, as οἶκοθεν, from home.
3. -σε and -δε, denoting motion towards, as οἶκαδε, homewards.

-ζε is a contracted form of -σδε. Ex. Ἀθήραζε, towards Athens, for Ἀθήρασδε.

§ 31. PATRONYMICS.

Patronymics are formed by adding *-άδης* or *-ίδης* to the stem: as, *Ἰωάννης*, John; *Ἰωαννίδης*, John's son.

They are also formed by adding the termination *πούλος* (anc. *πῶλος*): as, *καλόγερος*, a monk (of the Greek Church); *καλογερόπουλος*, son of a monk.

The prefix *παπα* before a name indicates that the person is descended from a *παππᾶς*, or priest; as, *ὁ κύριος Παπαδημητράκοπουλος*, Mr. Papadēmētrakopoulos.

Before the Revolution surnames were seldom used by the Greeks. If it was necessary to distinguish between two persons of the same Christian name, it was done by adding the name of their father or of their native town. Ex. *ὁ Ἰωάννης ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδου*, for *ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου*, John the son of Alcibiades.

The surname of a man is put in the Nominative; as, *ὁ κύριος Παρδαλός*, Mr. Pardalus; but the surname of a married woman is put in the Genitive; as, *ἡ κυρία Παρδαλοῦ*, Mrs. Pardalus (lit. the lady of Pardalus).

Vocabulary.

the last century, *ἡ παρελθούσα ἑκατονταετηρίς* (*ὁ παρελθὼν αἰὼν*).

did you see? *εἶδετε*; (*βλέπω*).

you forgot to order, *ἐλησμόνησες* (*λησμονῶ*) *νὰ παραγγείλῃς* (*παραγγέλλω*).

he announced, *ἀνήγγειλε* (*ἀναγγέλλω*).

he agreed, *συνήνεσεν* (*συναίνω*).

he was caught, *συνελήφθη* (*συλλαμβάνω*).

in the act, *ἐν τῇ πράξει*, *ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ*.

escaped, *διέφυγε* (*διαφεύγω*).

that I may put, *νὰ θέτω* (*θέτω*, mod. form of *τίθημι*).

she gave, *ἔδωκεν* (*δίδω*, mod. form of *δίδωμι*).

did he complain? *παρεπονείτο* (*παραπονοῦμαι*);

he felt pain, *ἐπόνει*, *ἤσθάνετο πόνον* (*πονῶ*, *αἰσθάνομαι*).

## Exercise.

THIRD AND SUPPLEMENTARY  
DECLENSIONS.

The policeman was the hero  
of the contest.

The beauty of night in Greece  
is remarkable.

A Greek has always hope for  
his country.

Burke was an orator of the  
last century.

The act was honourable and  
brave.

Did you see the fine oak on  
the mountain?

You forgot to order the  
coal.

The herald announced their  
approach to the guard.

The wall (of the city) is not  
well built.

He was caught in the act.

Not a word escaped his lips.

They have great faith in that  
remedy.

The master has asked for two  
cups of coffee.

Τρίτη καὶ Συμπληρωτικὴ  
Κλίσεις.

Ὁ κλητὴρ ἦτο ὁ ἥρωας τοῦ ἀγῶ-  
νος.

Ἡ ὠραιότης τῆς νυκτὸς ἐν Ἑλλάδι  
εἶναι ἀξιοσημείωτος.

Ὁ Ἕλληνα ἔχει πάντοτε ἐλπίδα  
διὰ τὴν πατρίδα του.

Ὁ Βούρκε ἦτο ῥήτωρ τῆς παρελ-  
θούσης ἑκατονταετηρίδος.

Ἡ πράξις ἦτο ἐντιμος καὶ γεν-  
ναία.

Εἶδετε τὴν ὠραίαν δρῦν ἐπὶ τοῦ  
ὄρους;

Ἐλησμόνησες νὰ παραγγείλῃς τὰ  
κάρβουνα (ἄνθρακας).

Ὁ κῆρυξ ἀνήγγειλε τὴν προσέγ-  
γισίν των εἰς τὸν φύλακα.

Τὸ τεῖχος<sup>1</sup> δὲν εἶναι καλὰ κτι-  
σμένον.

Συνελήφθη ἐν τῇ πράξει (ἐπ' αὐ-  
τοφώρῳ).

Οὐδεμία λέξις διέφυγεν ἐκ τῶν  
χειλέων του.

Ἐχουν πολλὴν πεποίθησιν εἰς  
τὴν θεραπείαν ταύτην.

Ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης ἐζήτησε δύο  
καφέδες.

<sup>1</sup> The wall of a city is τὸ τεῖχος, 3rd decl.: the wall of a house ὁ τοῖχος, 2nd decl.

The shoemaker wastes his	Ὁ ὑποδηματοποιὸς (παπουτσῆς)
time in reading country	χάνει τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ ἀναγνώσ-
newspapers.	κων τὰς ἐπαρχιακὰς ἐφημερίδας.
He complained of a pain in	Παραπονεῖτο ὅτι τὸ γόνυ τοῦ
his knee.	ἐπόνει.

### § 32. ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives may be divided into three classes :

- (a) of three terminations, one for Masculine, one for Feminine, one for Neuter.
- (b) of two terminations, one for Masculine and Feminine, another for Neuter.
- (c) of one termination for all genders.

2. The Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Number, Gender, and Case.

3. Adjectives are declined according to one of the foregoing Declensions.

#### A.

Adjectives with three terminations are declined after the subjoined types.

Nom.	Gen.
καλός, -ή, -όν, οὐ, -ῆς, οὐ, good.	
δίκαιος, -α, -ον, ου, -ας, ου, just.	
χρυσούς, -ῆ, -οὖν, οὐ, -ῆς, οὐ, golden.	
ἀργυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οὖν, οὐ, -ᾶς, οὐ, silvery.	
ὀξύς, -εία, -ύ, -έος, -είας, -έος, sharp.	
χαρίεις, -εσσα, -εν, -εντος, -έσσης, -εντος, charming or graceful.	
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, παντός, πάσης, παντός, all.	
μέλας, -αινα, -αν, -ανος, -αίνης, -ανος, black.	

The full declension of *καλός*, *-ή*, *-όν*, and *όξύς*, *-εία*, *-ύ*, is as follows:—

## Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<i>καλ-ός</i>	<i>καλ-ή</i>	<i>καλ-όν</i>
Gen.	<i>καλ-οῦ</i>	<i>καλ-ῆς</i>	<i>καλ-οῦ</i>
Dat.	<i>καλ-ῷ</i>	<i>καλ-ῇ</i>	<i>καλ-ῷ</i>
Acc.	<i>καλ-όν</i>	<i>καλ-ήν</i>	<i>καλ-όν</i>
Voc.	<i>καλ-ε</i>	<i>καλ-ή</i>	<i>καλ-όν.</i>

## Plural.

N. V.	<i>καλ-οὶ</i>	<i>καλ-αὶ</i>	<i>καλ-ὰ</i>
Gen.	<i>καλ-ῶν</i>	<i>καλ-ῶν</i>	<i>καλ-ῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>καλ-οῖς</i>	<i>καλ-αῖς</i>	<i>καλ-οῖς</i>
Acc.	<i>καλ-οὺς</i>	<i>καλ-ὰς</i>	<i>καλ-ά.</i>

## Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<i>όξύ-ς</i>	<i>όξεί-α</i>	<i>όξύ</i>
Gen.	<i>όξέ-ος</i>	<i>όξεί-ας</i>	<i>όξέ-ος</i>
Dat.	<i>όξέ-ι, όξεί</i>	<i>όξεί-α</i>	<i>όξέ-ι, όξεί</i>
Acc.	<i>όξύ-ν</i>	<i>όξεί-αν</i>	<i>όξύ</i>
Voc.	<i>όξύ-ς</i>	<i>όξεί-α</i>	<i>όξύ.</i>

## Plural.

N. V.	<i>όξέ-ες, όξείς</i>	<i>όξεί-αι</i>	<i>όξέ-α</i>
Gen.	<i>όξέ-ων</i>	<i>όξεί-ων</i>	<i>όξέ-ων</i>
Dat.	<i>όξέ-σι</i>	<i>όξεί-αις</i>	<i>όξέ-σι</i>
Acc.	<i>όξέας, όξείς</i>	<i>όξεί-ας</i>	<i>όξέα.</i>



B.

§ 33. ADJECTIVES WITH TWO TERMINATIONS.

To this class belong nearly all Adjectives compounded of two words, such as *ἐξάίρετος* (*ἐξ -αῖρω*), excellent, Fem. *ἐξαίρετος*, Neut. *ἐξάιρετον*; *ἐπίμονος*, *ἐπίμονος*, *ἐπίμονον* (*ἐπὶ -μένω*), persevering; all adjectives in *ης* (for declension see § 26), as *ἀληθής*, *ἀληθής*, *ἀληθείς*, true; and a few in *ος*, as *βάρβαρος*, *βάρβαρος*, *βάρβαρον*, barbarous; *ἥσυχος*, *ἥσυχος*, *ἥσυχον*, quiet; *κίβδηλος*, *κίβδηλος*, *κίβδηλον*, false, sham; *ὠφέλιμος*, *ὠφέλιμος*, *ὠφέλιμον*, useful; *ἀκόλουθος*, *ἀκόλουθος*, *ἀκόλουθον*, following.

1. *Ἐξάίρετος*, excellent.

Masculine and Feminine.

Singular.		Plural.	
M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Nom. <i>ἐξάίρετος</i>	<i>ἐξάιρετον</i>	<i>ἐξάιρετοι</i>	<i>ἐξάιρετα</i>
Gen. <i>ἐξαιρέτου</i>	<i>ἐξαιρέτου</i>	<i>ἐξαιρέτων</i>	<i>ἐξαιρέτων</i>
Dat. <i>ἐξαιρέτῳ</i>	<i>ἐξαιρέτῳ</i>	<i>ἐξαιρέτοις</i>	<i>ἐξαιρέτοις</i>
Acc. <i>ἐξάιρετον</i>	<i>ἐξάιρετον</i>	<i>ἐξαιρέτους</i>	<i>ἐξάιρετα</i>
Voc. <i>ἐξάιρετε</i>	<i>ἐξάιρετον</i>	<i>ἐξάιρετοι</i>	<i>ἐξάιρετα.</i>

C.

§ 34. Adjectives with one termination for the Masculine and Feminine without a Neuter are few in number. They are declined after the Third Declension.

<i>ὁ καὶ ἡ ἄρπαξ</i> , usurper;	Gen. <i>τοῦ καὶ τῆς ἄρπαγος.</i>
<i>ὁ καὶ ἡ βλάξ</i> , stupid;	Gen. <i>τοῦ καὶ τῆς βλακός.</i>
<i>ὁ καὶ ἡ φυγὰς</i> , fugitive;	Gen. <i>τοῦ καὶ τῆς φυγάδος.</i>

## § 35. IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

The three following Adjectives are irregular.

## 1. Μέγας, great.

## Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	μέγας (μεγάλος)	μεγάλη	μέγα (μεγάλον)
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
Acc.	μέγαν (μεγάλον)	μεγάλην	μέγα (μεγάλον)
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα.

The Plural is regular, like καλός: Nom. μεγάλοι, μεγάλαι, μεγάλα.

## 2. Πολύς, much.

## Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Voc.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ.

The Plural is regular, like καλός: Nom. πολλοί, πολλαί, πολλά.

## 3. Πρᾶος, meek.

## Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	πρᾶος (πραῦς)	πραεῖα	πρᾶον
Gen.	πράου	πραεῖας	πράου
Dat.	πράῳ	πραεῖα	πράῳ
Acc.	πρᾶον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον
Voc.	πρᾶε	πραεῖα	πρᾶον.

Plural.

Nom.	πρᾶοι (πραεῖς)	πραεῖαι	πραέα
Gen.	πράων (πραέων)	πραειῶν	πράων (πραέων)
Dat.	πράοις (πραέσι)	πραεῖαις	πράοις (πραέσι)
Acc.	πράους (πραεῖς)	πραείας	πραέα
Voc.	πρᾶοι (πραεῖς)	πραεῖαι	πραέα.

§ 36. REMARKS ON THE ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives in *ος* of three terminations form the Feminine in *η*, unless the termination is preceded by *ρ* or a vowel when the Feminine ends in *α*.

2. The *α* of a Feminine termination is long, if the Masculine ends in *ος*. Therefore if the accent in the Masculine is on the Antepenult, it is brought forward in the Feminine to the Penult, as

ἐλεύθερος, ἐλευθέρη, free.

ἄξιος, ἀξία, worthy.

3. The Feminine is the same as the Masculine in

(a) Adjectives ending in *-ης*, *-ωρ*, *-ων*, but not in Participles.

(b) Adjectives compounded of two or more words, as *ἄξ-υπνος*, sharp; *ἀ-διά-θετος*, indisposed.

4. Adjectives in *-ρός*, *-κός*, *-μός*, *-ρός*, *-ής*, *-ύς*, are oxytone, as *ρήτορικός*, *φοβερός*.

§ 37. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives in *ος*, *η*, *ων*, *ος*, *α*, *ων*, form the Comparative by changing the terminations to *στερος*, *στερα*, *στερον*, if the

preceding syllable is long; or *ωτερος, ωτερα, ωτερον*, if the preceding syllable is short; and the Superlative by changing the terminations to *οτατος, οτατη, οτατον*, if the preceding syllable is long; or *ωτατος, ωτατη, ωτατον*, if the preceding syllable is short: Ex. *δίκαιος*, just, *δικαιότερος, δικαιοτάτος*; *σοφός*, wise, *σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος*.

2. Adjectives in *us* form the Comparative and Superlative in *υτερος* and *υτατος*: Ex. *βαθύς*, deep, *βαθύτερος, βαθύτατος*.

3. Those in *ης* and *εις* form the Comparative and Superlative in *εστερος* and *εστατος*: Ex. *εὐλαβής*, devout, *εὐλαβέστερος, εὐλαβέστατος*; *χαρίεις*, graceful, *χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος*.

4. Those in *ων* form the Comparative and Superlative in *ονεστερος* and *ονεστατος*: Ex. *σώφρων*, prudent, *σωφρονέστερος, σωφρονέστατος*.

§ 38. The Comparative is also formed by adding *πλέον* or *μᾶλλον* (more), before the Positive: Ex. *ἄτιμος*, dishonourable, comp. *πλέον ἄτιμος*, more dishonourable; *εὐχάριστος*, pleasant, comp. *πλέον εὐχάριστος*, more pleasant; and the Superlative by placing the definite article before the Comparative, as *ταχύς*, swift, comp. *ταχύτερος*, superl. *ὁ ταχύτερος*, the swiftest; *ἄτιμος*, dishonourable, comp. *πλέον ἄτιμος*, superl. *ὁ πλέον ἄτιμος*, the most dishonourable.

Remark.—This form of the Superlative, viz. the Comparative with the definite article, is the one usually employed in the vernacular.

§ 39. The following Adjectives form the Comparative or Superlative irregularly. Examples:—

POS.	COMP.	SUPERL.
καλός, good,	καλλίτερος,	κάλλιστος, and ἄριστος.
κακός, bad,	χειρότερος,	κάκιστος, and χείριστος.
μέγας, large,	μεγαλείτερος,	μέγιστος.
πολύς, much,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{πλειότερος} \\ \text{(περισσότερος)}, \end{array} \right\} \text{πλείστος.}$	
φίλος, dear,	φίλτερος,	φίλτατος.
ὀλίγος, little,	ὀλιγώτερος,	ὀλίγιστος and ἐλάχιστος.
στενός, narrow,	στενύτερος,	στενότατος.

The Comparative and Superlative are followed by the Genitive : Ex. ὁ σοφὸς εἶναι ὁ εὐδαιμονέστερος, or -τατος ὅλων τῶν ἀνθρώπων, the wise man is the happiest of mankind ; but παρά, or ἀπὸ with the Accusative, is more generally used in conversation : Ex. εἶναι πλέον εὐχάριστον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας παρά εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, it is more pleasant at Athens than at the Piræus ; εἶσθε ὑψηλότερος ἀπὸ τὸν θεῖόν σας, you are taller than your uncle.

#### § 40. ADVERBS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES.<sup>1</sup>

Some Adverbs of Manner and of Kind are formed from the Genitive Plural of Adjectives by changing ων to ως. Ex.

	Gen. Plural.	Adverb.
ἀπλοῦς, simple,	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶς.
σώφρων, prudent,	σωφρόνων	σωφρόνως.

The Comparative of this class of Adverbs is the same as the Neuter Singular of the Comparative Adjective ; and the Superlative as the Neuter Plural of the Superlative.

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<sup>1</sup> For other Adverbs, see § 85.

In the spoken language the Neuter Plural is also used for the Comparative. Ex.

σαφῶς, clearly, Comp. σαφέστερον or σαφέστερα, Superl. σαφέστατα.

### Vocabulary.

indisposed, ἀδιάθετος.		blue, μαβύς (κυανοῦς).
disposed, διατεθειμένος (δια- θέτω).	(δια-)	the railway, ὁ σιδηρόδρομος.
the Piræus, ὁ Πειραιεύς.		the company, ἡ ἐταιρία.
witty, εὐφύης, πνευματώδης.		per cent. τοῖς ἑκατόν.
customary, συνήθης.		per annum, κατ' ἔτος.
cross, θυμωμένος.		was published, ἐδημοσιεύθη (δημοσιεύω).

### Exercise.

#### ADJECTIVES.

What a big ship that is !	Τί μεγάλο (πόσον μέγα) πλοῖον εἶναι !
The fruit is small this year.	Αἱ ὀπώραι (τὰ ὀπωρικά) εἶναι μικραὶ ἐφέτος (τὸ ἔτος τοῦτο).
A short time ago.	Πρὸ ὀλίγου καιροῦ.
What bad weather we are having.	Τί ἄσχημον καιρὸν ἔχομεν.
It is simpler so.	Εἶναι ἀπλούστερον ἔτσι (οὕτως).
He was very ill.	Ἦτο πολὺ ἀσθενής.
She was indisposed.	Ἦτο ἀδιάθετος.
I am not disposed to do it.	Δὲν εἶμαι διατεθειμένος νὰ τὸ πράξω.
Time is the best counsellor.	Ὁ χρόνος εἶναι ὁ καλλίτερος σύμβουλος.
Most of them came late.	Οἱ περισσότεροι ἦλθον ἀργά.
Athens has 70,000 inhabi- tants.	Αἱ Ἀθῆναι ἔχουν ἐβδομήντα χιλιά- δας κατοίκων.

The Piræus has 24,000 inhabitants.	Ὁ Πειραιεὺς ἔχει εἴκοσι τέσσαρας χιλιάδας κατοίκων.
It was bought for three francs.	Ἦγοράσθη διὰ τρία φράγκα.
What a thin skin this orange has.	Τί ψιλὴ φλοῦδα (λεπτὸν φλοῦδον) ἔχει τὸ πορτοκάλιον τοῦτο.
That young man is stupid.	Ὁ νέος οὗτος εἶναι μωρός.
He is rather witty than wise.	Εἶναι μᾶλλον εὐφυῆς ἢ σοφός.
It is not usual for her to be so cross.	Δὲν τῇ εἶναι σύνηθες νὰ ᾔναι τόσον θυμωμένος.
They are worthy people, but very simple.	Εἶναι ἀξιότιμοι ἄνθρωποι ἀλλὰ πολὺ ἀπλοῖ.
The railway company from Athens to the Piræus pays 12 per cent. per annum.	Ἡ ἐταιρία τοῦ ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν εἰς Πειραιᾶ σιδηροδρόμου πληρόνει δώδεκα τοῖς ἑκατὸν κατ' ἔτος.
The monthly balance-sheet was published yesterday.	Ὁ μηνιαίος ἰσολογισμὸς ἐδημοσιεύθη χθές.

## § 41. THE NUMERALS.

Of the Cardinal Numbers 1, 3, 4 and from 200 upwards are declined. The rest are indeclinable.

All the Ordinal Numbers are declined like Adjectives.

Cardinal.			Ordinal.		
1	ἀ	εἷς, μία, ἓν	one	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	first
2	β	δύο	two	δεύτερος, -α, -ον	second
3	γ	τρῆς, τρία	three	τρίτος, -η, -ον	third
4	δ	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα	four	τέταρτος, -η, -ον	fourth
5	ε	πέντε	five	πέμπτος, κτλ.	fifth
6	ς	ἕξ	six	ἕκτος	sixth
7	ζ	ἑπτὰ	seven	ἑβδομος	seventh
8	η	ὀκτώ	eight	ὀγδοος	eighth
9	θ	ἐννέα	nine	ἐννατος	ninth
10	ί	δέκα	ten	δέκατος	tenth
11	ια	ἑνδεκα	eleven	ἐνδέκατος	eleventh
12	ιβ	δώδεκα	twelve	δωδέκατος	twelfth
13	ιγ	δεκατρία	thirteen	δέκατος τρίτος	thirteenth
14	ιδ	δεκατέσσαρα	fourteen	δέκατος τέταρτος	fourteenth
15	ιε	δεκαπέντε	fifteen	δέκατος πέμπτος	fifteenth
16	ισ	δεκαέξ	sixteen	δέκατος ἕκτος	sixteenth
17	ιζ	δεκαεπτὰ	seventeen	δέκατος ἑβδομος	seventeenth
18	ιη	δεκαοκτώ	eighteen	δέκατος ὀγδοος	eighteenth
19	ιθ	δεκαεννέα	nineteen	δέκατος ἐννατος	nineteenth
20	κ	εἴκοσι	twenty	εἰκοστός	twentieth
21	κα	εἰκοσιέν	twenty-one	εἰκοστός πρῶτος	twenty-first
30	λ	τριάντα or τριάντα	thirty	τριακοστός	thirtieth
40	μ	τεσσαράκοντα or σαράντα	forty	τεσσαρακοστός	fortieth



Cardinal.			Ordinal.	
50	ν' πενήκοντα or πενήντα	fifty	πεντηκοστός	fiftieth
60	ξ' ἑξήκοντα or ἑξήντα	sixty	ἑξηκοστός	sixtieth
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα or ἑβδομήντα	seventy	ἑβδομηκοστός	seventieth
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα or ὀγδοήντα	eighty	ὀγδοηκοστός	eightieth
90	ζ' ἐννεήκοντα or ἐννεήντα	ninety	ἐννεηκοστός	ninetieth
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	one hundred	ἑκατοστός	one hundredth
200	σ' διακόσια	two hundred	διακοσιοστός	two hundredth
300	τ' τριακόσια	three hundred	τριακοσιοστός	three hundredth
400	υ' τετρακόσια	four hundred	τετρακοσιοστός	four hundredth
500	φ' πεντακόσια	five hundred	πεντακοσιοστός	five hundredth
600	χ' ἑξακόσια	six hundred	ἑξακοσιοστός	six hundredth
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσια	seven hundred	ἑπτακοσιοστός	seven hundredth
800	ω' ὀκτακόσια	eight hundred	ὀκτακοσιοστός	eight hundredth
900	ϗ' ἐννεακόσια	nine hundred	ἐννεακοσιοστός	nine hundredth
1,000	α χίλια	one thousand	χιλιοστός	one thousandth
2,000	β δύο χιλιάδες	two thousand	δισχιλιοστός	two thousandth
10,000	ι δέκα χιλιάδες	ten thousand	δεκακισχιλιοσ- τός	ten thousandth
50,000	χ πενήκοντα χιλιάδες	fifty thousand	πεντηκοντακισ- χιλιοστός	fifty thousandth
100,000	ρ ἑκατὸν χιλιά- δες	a hundred thousand	ἑκατοντάκισ χι- λιοστός	a hundred thou- sandth
1,000,000	ἐν ἑκατομμύ- ριον	a million	ἑκατομμυριοσ- τός	a millionth
2,000,000	δύο ἑκατομμύ- ρια	two millions	δισεκατομμυρι- οστός	two millionth.

In Greek the letters of the alphabet are used as figures.

The letters α-θ stand for the units, 1-9.

” ι-π ” tens, 10-90.

” ρ-ω ” hundreds, 100-900.

εἷς, τρεῖς, τέσσαρες, one, three, four, are declined as follows :

Nom.	εἷς	μία	έν	τρεῖς, τρία	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα
Gen.	ένος	μῆς	ένος	τριών	τεσσάρων
Dat.	ένι	μῇ	ένι	τρισι	τέσσαρσι
Acc.	ένα	μίαν	έν.	τρεῖς, τρία.	τέσσαρας, τέσσαρα.

διακόσιοι, -αι, -α ; χίλιοι, -αι, -α, etc., are declined like the plural of an adjective of three terminations ; αἱ κεφαλαὶ διακοσίων ἀνθρώπων ἀπεκόπησαν, the heads of two hundred men were cut off ; παρήγγειλε τρισχίλια ἀντίτυπα τοῦ βιβλίου, he ordered three thousand copies of the book.

χιλιάς and ἑκατομύριον are substantives and are followed by the Genitive : Ἐκ. πέντε χιλιάδες στρατιωτῶν ἡχμαλωτίσθησαν, five thousand soldiers were taken prisoners ; έν ἑκατομύριον φράγκων, a million francs.

The numbers εἷς, έν, ἕξ, ἑπτά, ἑκατόν, take the rough breathing. All others commencing with a vowel take the soft.

## § 42. NUMERAL ADVERBS.

Numeral adverbs are generally formed by changing the termination of the Cardinal into άκis, but the first four numbers form an exception to this rule.

ἄπαξ,	once.	πεντάκis,	five times.
δίς,	twice.	εἰκοσάκis,	twenty times.
τρίς,	three times.	ἑκατοντάκis,	a hundred times.
τετράκis,	four times.	χιλιάκis,	a thousand times.

But in each of these batches there are nine figures and only eight letters, three letters which were originally in the alphabet but have fallen into disuse, are therefore made use of to supply the deficiency, viz.,

ς', Stigma or Vau=6 ; ζ', Koppa=90 ; Ϸ', Sampi=900.

When used to represent the figures from 1-900 these letters take an acute accent : to represent thousands they take a dash on the left side below the line.

Numeral adverbs are also expressed with the word *φορά*, as *τρεις φορές*, three times; *το εἶπα ἑκατὸν φορές*, I said it a hundred times.

### § 43. PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS. •

Proportional Numbers are formed from the Cardinal Numbers by changing the termination into *απλους*, *απλασιος*, but the first four numbers are formed from the Numeral Adverbs.

<i>ἀπλοῦς</i> , single.	<i>εἰκοσαπλοῦς</i> , <i>εἰκοσαπλάσιος</i> ,
<i>διπλοῦς</i> , <i>διπλάσιος</i> , double.	twenty fold.
<i>τριπλοῦς</i> , <i>τριπλάσιος</i> , triple.	<i>ἑκατονταπλοῦς</i> , <i>ἑκατονταπλάσιος</i> ,
<i>τετραπλοῦς</i> , <i>τετραπλάσιος</i> , quad-	a hundred fold.
ruple.	<i>χιλιαπλοῦς</i> , <i>χιλιαπλάσιος</i> , a
<i>πενταπλοῦς</i> , <i>πενταπλάσιος</i> , five	thousand fold.
fold.	

### § 44. ABSTRACT NUMBERS.

Abstract Numbers are formed by changing the termination of the Ordinal Number to *ας* or *αδα*: *ας*,

*ἡ μονάς*, the unit, is formed from *μόνος*, alone, single.

*αἱ μονάδες*, the units.

*ἡ δυάς* or *δυάδα*, the couple.

*αἱ δεκάδες*, the tens.

*αἱ ἑκατοντάδες*, the hundreds.

*ἡ δωδεκάς*, *ἡ ντουζίνα*, the dozen, and *ἡ εἰκοσάς*, or *εἰκοσαριά*, the score.

### § 45. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS.

Fractional Numbers are expressed by the definite Article and the Ordinal Number, *ας*,

τὸ τρίτον, the third.	τὸ ἥμισυ (τὸ μισό), the half.
τὸ τέταρτον, the fourth.	ἐν καὶ ἥμισυ, ἓνα καὶ μισό, one and a half.
δύο τρίτα, two thirds.	
τρία τέταρτα, three fourths.	

Ἡ συζήτησις διήρκησε δύο ὥρας καὶ ἡμίσειαν,

The debate lasted two hours and a half.

ἀνὰ δύο or δύο-δύο, two by two	ἀνὰ τέσσαρες, by fours.
or by twos.	ἀνὰ εἰς, one by one.

Remarks.—Per Cent. is expressed by the Dative; as Five per cent. per annum, *πέντε τοῖς ἐκατὸν κατ' ἔτος*. The railway pays 8 per cent., *ὁ σιδηρόδρομος πληρόνει ὀκτὼ τοῖς ἐκατόν*.

#### § 46. DATES.

To express a date the cardinal numbers are used, those that are declinable being put in the neuter, as—In 1879, *εἰς τὰ χίλια ὀκτακόσια ἐβδομήκοντα ἑνέα*. A longer form is also employed as—*κατὰ τὸ χιλιοστὸν ὀκτακοσιοστὸν ἐβδομηκοστὸν ἑννατὸν ἔτος*.

#### SEASONS.

The four seasons of the year, *αἱ τέσσαρες ὥραι τοῦ ἔτους*.

Spring, <i>ἡ ἀνοιξίς, τὸ ἔαρ</i> .	Autumn, <i>τὸ φθινόπωρον</i> .
Summer, <i>τὸ καλοκαίρι, τὸ θέρος</i> .	Winter, <i>ὁ χειμὼν</i> .

#### THE MONTHS.

January, <i>Ἰανουάριος</i> .	July, <i>Ἰούλιος</i> .
February, <i>Φεβρουάριος</i> .	August, <i>Αὔγουστος</i> .
March, <i>Μάρτιος</i> .	September, <i>Σεπτέμβριος</i> .
April, <i>Ἀπρίλιος</i> .	October, <i>Ὀκτώβριος</i> .
May, <i>Μάιος</i> .	November, <i>Νοέμβριος</i> .
June, <i>Ἰούνιος</i> .	December, <i>Δεκέμβριος</i> .

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunday, Κυριακή.  
Monday, Δευτέρα.  
Tuesday, Τρίτη.  
Wednesday, Τετάρτη.

Thursday, Πέμπτη.  
Friday, Παρασκευή.  
Saturday, Σάββατον.

HOLIDAYS.

Christmas, τὰ Χριστούγεννα.  
New Year's Day, ἡ πρώτη τοῦ  
ἔτους, τὸ νέον ἔτος.  
Carnival, αἱ ἀπόκρεφ.  
Lent, ἡ σαρακοστή.

Good Friday, ἡ Μεγάλη Παρα-  
σκευή.  
Easter, τὸ Πάσχα, ἡ Λαμπρά.  
The Holy Trinity, ἡ ἁγία Τριάς.  
St. George's Day, (ἡ ἡμέρα)  
τοῦ ἁγίου Γεωργίου.

Vocabulary.

the full moon, ἡ πανσέληνος.  
in full leaf, ἐντελῶς ἡνθισμένα.  
on the thirteenth, τὴν δεκάτην  
τρίτην.

the bathing, τὸ λούεσθαι.  
of the Protestants, τῶν Δια-  
μαρτυρομένων.

Exercise.

Tuesday is a day which the  
Greeks regard as unlucky.

Last Wednesday we went to  
Aegina.

Next Saturday there will be  
a full-moon.

At Athens all the Sundays of  
the Carnival are lively if  
the day is fine.

Ἡ Τρίτη εἶναι ἡμέρα, τὴν ὁποίαν  
οἱ Ἕλληνες θεωροῦσιν ὡς ἀπο-  
φράδα.

Τὴν παρελθοῦσαν Τετάρτην ὑπή-  
γαμεν εἰς τὴν Αἴγιναν.

Τὸ ἐρχόμενον Σάββατον θὰ ᾖ  
πανσέληνος.

Εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ὅλαι αἱ Κυριακαὶ  
τῶν ἀπόκρεω εἶναι ζωηραί, ἐὰν  
ἡ ἡμέρα ᾖ ὥραία.

In Greece January is generally bright and fine.	Ὁ Ἰανουάριος ἐν Ἑλλάδι εἶναι συνήθως λαμπρὸς καὶ ὥραιος.
The trees are in full leaf by the middle of March.	Τὰ δένδρα εἶναι ἐντελῶς ἡρθισμένα κατὰ τὰ μέσα τοῦ Μαρτίου.
The Greek Easter is April 1-13 this year.	Τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν Πάσχα (Δαμπρὰ) τὸ ἔτος τοῦτο εἶναι τὴν 1-13 Ἀπριλίου.
Everybody in Athens spends May-day in the country.	Πάντες ἐν Ἀθήναις διάγουσι τὴν πρώτην Μαΐου εἰς τὴν ἐξοχὴν.
June, July, and August are intensely hot.	Ὁ Ἰούνιος, ὁ Ἰούλιος καὶ ὁ Αὐγουστος εἶναι σφόδρα θερμοί.
October and November are very pleasant.	Ὁ Ὀκτώβριος καὶ ὁ Νοέμβριος εἶναι πολὺ εὐχάριστοι.
The Protestant Church attracts many spectators at Christmas and Easter.	Ἡ ἐκκλησία τῶν Διαμαρτυρομένων προσελκύει πολλοὺς θεατὰς τὰ Χριστούγεννα καὶ τὸ Πάσχα.
It is not customary to observe Wednesday as a half-holiday.	Δὲν εἶναι συνήθεια νὰ θεωρῶσι τὴν Τετάρτην μετὰ μεσημβρίαν ὡς σχολάσιμον.

#### § 47. PRONOUNS.

The Pronouns may be divided into Substantive Pronouns, and Adjective Pronouns.

Substantive pronouns are : 1. Personal, 2. Reflexive, 3. Reciprocal.

Adjective Pronouns are : 4. Possessive, 5. Interrogative, 6. Demonstrative, 7. Relative, 8. Indefinite.

SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 48. 1. *Personal Pronouns.*

First Person—'Εγώ, I.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	ἐγὼ		ἡμεῖς
Gen.	ἐμοῦ-μοῦ		ἡμῶν
Dat.	ἐμοὶ-μοί		ἡμῖν
Acc.	ἐμέ-μέ or ἐμένα		ἡμᾶς

Second Person—σύ, thou or you.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	σύ or ἐσὺ		ὕμεῖς or σεῖς
Gen.	σοῦ		ὕμων
Dat.	σοι		ὕμιν
Acc.	σέ or ἐσένα		ὕμας
Voc.	σύ or ἐσὺ		ὕμεῖς or σεῖς.

Third Person—αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, he, she, it.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό		αὐτοί, αὐταί, αὐτά
Gen.	αὐτοῦ-τοῦ, αὐτῆς-τῆς, αὐτοῦ-τοῦ		αὐτῶν-τῶν
Dat.	αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, αὐτῷ		αὐτοῖς, αὐταῖς, αὐτοῖς
Acc.	αὐτόν-τόν, αὐτήν-τήν, αὐτό-τό		αὐτούς-τούς, αὐτάς-τάς, αὐτά-τά.

§ 49. 2. *The Reflexive Pronoun.*

The reflexive pronoun is declined as follows :—

'Εγὼ (σύ-αὐτός-) ὁ ἴδιος.

Singular.	Plural.
Gen. τοῦ ἐαυτοῦ μου (σου, του)	τῶν ἐαυτῶν μας (σας, των)
Dat. (τῷ ἐαυτῷ)	(τοῖς ἐαυτοῖς)
Acc. τὸν ἐαυτόν μου (σου, του)	τοὺς ἐαυτούς μας (σας, των).

Ex. He went himself, ὑπῆγεν ὁ ἴδιος.

I hit myself on the arm, ἐκτύπησα τὸν ἐαυτόν μου εἰς τὸν βραχίονα.

### § 50. 3. *The Reciprocal Pronoun.*

ἀλλήλων, one another.

Plural.

Gen. ἀλλήλων

Dat. ἀλλήλοις—αις—οις

Acc. ἀλλήλους—as, ἀλληλα.

### ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

### § 51. 4. *Possessive Pronouns.*

The Possessive Pronouns are formed by the Genitive (abbreviated form) of the Personal Pronouns, placed after the noun, and, if emphasis is to be expressed, by the addition of ἰδικός, ἰδική, ἰδικόν, which answers to the English 'own.'

Ex. My horse, τὸ ἄλογόν μου.

Whose horse did you ride? τίνος ἄλογον ἵππεύσατε;

My own, τὸ ἰδικόν μου.

How did you pay for it? Πῶς ἐπληρώσατε δι' αὐτό;

I paid for it with my own money, ἐπλήρωσα μὲ τὰ ἰδικὰ  
μου χρήματα.

My garden, ὁ κήπος μου, or, ὁ ἰδικός μου κήπος.

Our house, ἡ οἰκία μας, or, ἡ ἰδική μας οἰκία.



Thy book, τὸ βιβλίον σου, or, τὸ ἰδικόν σου βιβλίον.

Your hat, ὁ πῖλός σας, or, ὁ ἰδικός σας πῖλος.

His letter, τὸ γράμμα του, or, τὸ ἰδικόν του γράμμα.

Their ideas, αἱ ἰδέαι των, or, αἱ ἰδικαὶ των ἰδέαι.

In writing, the Ancient Greek forms, ἐμός, σός, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος are sometimes used.

Remark.—The article is used with Demonstrative and Possessive Pronouns, as—This good young man, αὐτὸς ὁ καλὸς νέος. Their possessions, τὰ κτήματά των.

## § 52. 5. Interrogative Pronouns.

Two Interrogative Pronouns are used in Modern Greek,

(a) τίς, τί, who, what (lit.).

(b) ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον, who, what (common).

(a) Τίς, τί is declined as follows :—

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	τίς, τί	τίνες, τίνα
Gen.	τίνος	τίνων
Dat.	τίνι	τίσι
Acc.	τίνα, τί	τίνας, τίνα.

(b) Ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον is declined regularly.

Ex. Who is it? τίς, or, ποῖος εἶναι;

It is I, ἐγὼ εἶμαι.

Whose book is this? τίνος εἶναι τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο;

Who knocks? ποῖος κτυπᾷ;

Come in, εἰσέλθετε (ἐμπρός).

Wait, περιμένετε.

πόσος, πόση, πόσον, how much, is declined regularly.

§ 53. 6. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

There are two Demonstrative Pronouns, οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this, and ἐκεῖνος, η, ον, that.

1. Οὗτος is declined as follows:—

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο	οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα
Gen.	τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου	τούτων
Dat.	τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ	τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις
Acc.	τούτον, ταύτην, τοῦτο	τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

2. Ἐκεῖνος is declined regularly.

§ 54. 7. *Relative Pronouns.*

There are two Relative, just as there are two Interrogative Pronouns, one used in literary style, the other in common language:—

(a) ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι, who, which (lit.).

(b) ὁποῖος, ὁποία, ὁποῖον, who, which (common).

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι	οἵτινες, αἵτινες, ἅτινα
Gen.	οὗτινος, ἡστινος, οὗτινος	ὧντινων
Dat.	ὧτινι, ἡτινι, ὧτινι	οἷστισι, αἰστισι, οἷστισι
Acc.	ὧτινα, ἡτινα, ὅ,τι	οὔστινας, ἄστινας, ἅτινα.

b.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	ὁποῖος, ὁποία, ὁποῖον	ὁποῖοι, ὁποῖαι, ὁποῖα
Gen.	ὁποῖου, ὁποίας, ὁποῖου	ὁποῖων
Dat.	ὁποίῳ, ὁποία, ὁποίῳ	ὁποίοις, ὁποίαις, ὁποίοις
Acc.	ὁποῖον, ὁποῖαν, ὁποῖον	ὁποίους, ὁποίας, ὁποῖα.

The ancient Relative, *ὅς, ἥ, ὃ*, is used rarely even in writing.

The people use *ὁποῦ* and *ποῦ* for all cases of the Relative Pronoun.

Ex. The child that cries, *τὸ παιδί ποῦ κλαίει*. I received the book you sent me, *ἔλαβα τὸ βιβλίον ποῦ μ' ἔστειλες*.

2. Ὅστις, ἥτις, *ὃ, τι* { *δήποτε* } whosoever, whatsoever,  
*Ὅποιος, ὁποία, ὁποῖον* are declined regularly as above.

Ex. Whoever does it will be punished, *ὅστις δὴποτε* or *ὁποῖος δὴποτε* *τὸ κάμνει θὰ τιμωρηθῇ*. Come at whatever hour you like, *ἐλθὲ (ἔλα) εἰς ὅποιανδὴποτε ὥραν θέλεις*.

3. Τόσος, *η, ον*, as much.

Ὅσος, *η, ον*, as.

Ex. I bring you as much money as you gave me, *σὰς φέρω τόσα χρήματα ὅσα μοῦ ἐδώσατε*.

## § 55. 8. Indefinite Pronouns.

1. *Τίς, τι*, some one, is declined as follows. *Τίς*, Interrogative, is accented with an acute on the first syllable throughout. *Τίς*, Indefinite, is accented on the last syllable and is enclitic.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>τίς τι</i>	<i>τινὲς τινὰ</i>
Gen. <i>τινός</i>	<i>τινῶν</i>
Dat. <i>τινὶ</i>	<i>τισὶ</i>
Acc. <i>τινά τι</i>	<i>τινάς τινά.</i>

2. Ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, the other or next; ἕτερος, ἑτέρα, ἕτερον, the other of two, are declined regularly.

Ex. The other party, *τὸ ἄλλο κόμμα*.

Next month, *τὸν ἄλλον μῆνα*.

The one—the other, *ὁ εἷς—ὁ ἕτερος*.

3. Όλος, η, ον, all or every, is declined regularly.

Ex. All agreed, όλοι συνεφώνησαν.

4. Μερικοί, αί, ά, some, a few.

Ex. Some went away and some stayed, μερικοί έφυγον και μερικοί έμειναν.

5. Κάποιος, α, ον, some one.

Ex. Some one told it me, κάποιος μολ τώ είπε.

6. Κάμποσος, η, ον, a good number, a good deal.

Ex. There were a good many people at the concert, ήτο κάμποσος κόσμος είς τήν συναυλίαν.

7. Τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτον, such a one, is declined as follows :—

Singular.	Plural.
N. τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο(ν)	τοιούτοι, τοιαύται, τοιαύτα
G. τοιούτου, τοιαύτης, τοιούτου	τοιούτων
D. τοιούτω, τοιαύτη, τοιούτω	τοιούτοις, τοιαύταις, τοιούτοις
A. τοιούτον, τοιαύτην, τοιούτο(ν)	τοιούτους, τοιαύτας, τοιαύτα.

The common form is τέτοιος, τέτοια, τέτοιον, declined regularly.

Ex. It is impossible to work with such tools, είναι αδύνατον να έργασθῇ τις με τοιαύτα or τέτοια εργαλεία.

8. Ό ίδιος, α, ον, }  
ό αυτός, ή, ό, } the same.

Ex. He died the same day, απέθανε τήν ιδίαν or τήν αυτήν ήμέραν. Come at the same hour to-morrow, έλθέ τήν ιδίαν or τήν αυτήν ώραν αύριον. I went myself, υπήγα ό ίδιος.

9. Τίποτε, anything or nothing.

Ex. Have you bought anything? Ήγόρασας τίποτε or κάτι τι; Nothing, Τίποτε.

10. Κανείς, κανμία, κανέν, nobody supplies the place of ούδείς,

οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, in the common language. It is declined as follows :—

## Singular.

Nom. κανείς, καμία, κανέν

Gen. κανένος, καμμιάς, κανένος

Acc. κανένα, καμμίαν, κανέν.

Ex. Is any one there? εἶναι τις ἐκεῖ; There is nobody, δὲν εἶναι κανείς.

11. Καθεῖς, καθεμία, καθέν, each, every, is the common form of ἕκαστος, η, ον. It is declined like κανείς.

Ex. Every one did as he wished, ὁ καθείς (ἕκαστος) ἔκαμεν ὅπως ἤθελε. He told it to each one, τὸ εἶπεν εἰς τὸν καθένα.

12. Ὁ δεῖνα, ἡ δεῖνα, τὸ δεῖνα. } such a one.  
Ὁ τάδε, ἡ τάδε, τὸ τάδε. }

Ὁ τάδε and ὁ δεῖνα are not declined.

Ex. Give it to Mr. (name forgotten), Δός το εἰς τὸν Κύριον δεῖνα.

## Vocabulary.

pleased (fem.), ἡὐχαριστημένη (εὐχαριστοῦμαι).	they belong, ἀνήκουσι (ἀνήκω).
lend (Imp.), δάνεισον (δανείζω).	I leave, ἀφίνω.
	they are wrong, ἔχουσιν ἄδικον.

## Exercise.

I have a horse of my own.

\*Ἐχω ἄλογον ἰδικόν μου.

It is my turn to play.

Εἶναι ἡ σειρά μου νὰ παίξω.

Lend me this.

Δάνεισόν μοι τοῦτο.

A friend of mine gave it me.

Μοί το ἔδωκεν εἰς τῶν φίλων μου.

Speak to her about it.

\*Ομίλησέ της (την) περὶ αὐτοῦ.

The pencil is mine.

Τὸ μολυβδοκόνδυλον τοῦτο εἶναι ἰδικόν μου.

Did anybody see you ?	Σὰς εἶδε κανεῖς (τις) ;
Nobody saw me, and I saw nobody.	Κανεῖς δὲν μὲ εἶδε, καὶ ἐγὼ δὲν εἶδον κανένα.
Are these your gloves ?	Εἶναι ταῦτα τὰ γάντια (χειρόκτιά) σας ;
Yes, they belong to me.	Μάλιστα, μοὶ ἀνήκουσι.
I leave some for you.	Ἀφίνω τι δι' ὑμᾶς.
Put each book in its place.	Βάλε ἕκαστον βιβλίον εἰς τὴν θέσιν του.
It is yours.	Εἶναι ἰδικόν σας.
Who called me ?	Ποῖος μ' ἐφώναξε ;
Whose hat is this ?	Τίνος εἶναι τὸ καπέλλον (ὁ πῖλος) τοῦτο ;
What kind of man is he ?	Ποίου εἶδους ἄνθρωπος εἶναι οὗτος ;
What weather is it ?	Τί καιρὸς εἶναι ;
Anybody can do it.	Πᾶς τις δύναται νὰ τὸ κάμῃ.
Some one passed here a minute ago.	Κάποιος ἐπέρασεν ἀπ' ἐδῶ πρὸ ἐνὸς λεπτοῦ.
I should prefer something else.	Θὰ ἐπροτίμων ἄλλο τι.

## Vocabulary.

the mediation, ἡ μεσολάβησις.	for your sake, πρὸς χάριν σας.
shall you go ? θὰ ὑπάγητε ; (πηγαίνω).	every day, καθ' ἐκάστην (ἡμέραν).
	say it, εἰπέ το.

## Exercise.

The neutral powers offered their mediation.	Αἱ οὐδέτεραι δυνάμεις προσέφερον τὴν μεσολάβησίν των.
She went there herself.	Ἐπηγγεν ἐκεῖ ἡ ἰδία.
I saw them fall.	Τοὺς εἶδον νὰ πέσωσι.
It was he who did it.	Αὐτὸς εἶναι ὅστις τὸ ἔκαμε.

There were a great many ladies at the ball.	Ἦσαν πάμπολλαι κυρίαί εἰς τὸν χορόν.
I saw the man who beat the horse so cruelly.	Εἶδον τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὅστις ἐκτύπα τὸ ἄλογον τόσον σκληρῶς (ἀπανθρώπως).
Which way shall you go ?	Ἀπὸ ποῖον δρόμον θὰ ὑπάγητε ;
Some one has left his coat.	Κάποιος ἄφησε τὸ φόρεμά του.
I will do it for your sake.	Θὰ τὸ κάμω πρὸς χάριν σας.
I would not have done it for anybody else.	Δὲν θὰ τὸ ἔπραττον δι' ἄλλον τινά.
I want both.	Χρειάζομαι καὶ τὰ δύο (ἀμφότερα).
I go there every day.	Πηγαίνω ἐκεῖ καθ' ἐκάστην.
Give me as much as you can.	Δός μοι ὅσον δύνασαι περισσό-τερον.
He has as many as you.	Ἔχει τόσα ὅσα ὑμεῖς.
There are a good many children.	Ἕπάρχουσι κάμποσα παιδιά.
What is the matter with you ?	Τί ἔχετε ; (Ἀπὸ τί πάσχετε ;)
Nothing, thanks.	Τίποτε, εὐχαριστῶ.
I never saw such a man.	Οὐδέποτε εἶδον τοιοῦτον ἄνθρωπον.

## VERBS.

## § 56. THE VERB.

1. The Modern Greek Verb has two Voices, the Active and the Passive.

There is no Middle Voice; its place is supplied by the Passive, which is used with a Middle Sense. The only relic of the Middle is the Aor. Imp. Pass., *λύσου* for *λύθητι* (see under Aorist).

2. The Verb Finite has four Moods: the Indicative, the Subjunctive, the Conditional, the Imperative.

3. The Verb Infinite comprises the Infinitive and the Participles.

4. There are seven Tenses: the Present, Imperfect, First Future, Second Future, Aorist (1st or 2nd), Perfect, and Pluperfect.

§ 57. The Verbs can be divided into two classes:

(a) Uncontracted or Paroxytone Verbs.

(b) Contracted or Circumflex Verbs.

(a) Uncontracted or Paroxytone Verbs take the accent on the penult in the first person Singular Present Indicative Active (*λαμβάνω*, *εὑρίσκω*), and throw the accent back as far as the quantity of the last syllable will allow, throughout the Conjugation (*λαμβάνουσι*, *ελάμβανον*). There are four exceptions to this rule, viz.: the Subjunctive, Infinitive, and Participle of the Aorist Passive, and the Perfect Participle Passive: Ex. *να λυθῶ*, *λυθῆναι* or *λυθῇ*, *λυθείς*, *λελυμένος*.

(b) In the Present, Contracted Verbs take the accent on the contracted syllable, except the second Singular Imperative. It is circumflex, if in the uncontracted form the accent was on the first of the contracted vowels, if not, it is acute. Ex. *φιλέετε*, *φιλείτε*; *φιλεῖτω*, *φιλείτω*; *φίλεε*, *φίλει*.



## § 58. THE AUGMENT.

1. In the Indicative Mood there is a prefix to the Imperfect and Aorist. This prefix is called the Augment.<sup>1</sup>

2. There are two kinds of Augment :

(a) The Syllabic, which prefixes *ε-* to verbs beginning with a consonant, as—

Present.	Imperfect.	Aorist.
γράφω, I write,	ἔγραφεον,	ἔγραψα.
λύω, I loose,	ἔλυον,	ἔλυσα.

Note. *δύναμαι* and *θελω* take *ῆ* instead of *ε*.

(b) The Temporal (so called because it increases the length of the first syllable, but does not, like the Syllabic, increase the number of syllables) is employed with words commencing with a vowel or diphthong, as

Present.	Imperfect.	Aorist.
ἀρχίζω, I begin,	ἤρχιζον,	ἤρχισα.

3. The rules respecting the change of vowel or diphthong are as follows :

	Present.	Imperfect.
<i>a</i> changes to <i>η</i> ,	ἀλλάσσω, I change,	ἥλλασσον.
<i>ε</i> „ <i>η</i> ,	ἔρχομαι, I come,	ἤρχόμην.
<i>αι</i> „ <i>η</i> ,	αἰσθάνομαι, I feel,	ἤσθανόμην.
<i>αυ</i> „ <i>ηυ</i> ,	αὐξάνω, I increase,	ἠῶξανον.
<i>ευ</i> „ <i>ηυ</i> ,	εὐκαιρῶ, I have time,	ἠεκαίρουν.
<i>ο</i> „ <i>ω</i> ,	ὁμιλῶ, I speak,	ὠμίλουν.
<i>οι</i> „ <i>φ</i> ,	οἰκτείρω, I pity,	ᾤκτειρον.

*ι*, *υ*, become *ῑ*, *ῡ*.

*ου*, *ει*, and the long vowels do not change.

<sup>1</sup> The Augment was originally a word consisting of the letter *α-*. It is surmised that it was an Instrumental case of a Demonstrative Pronoun and meant 'there.' At first a separate word, it by degrees coalesced with the Verb.

4. Verbs compounded of Nouns take the Augment at the beginning ; as, *οικοδομῶ*, I build a house, *ᾠκοδόμουν*.

5. Verbs compounded with Prepositions take the Augment between the Preposition and the Verb ; as, *περιμένω*, I await, *περίμενον* ; but in the vernacular the Augment is often placed before the Preposition ; as, *ἐπερίμενον*.

6. Verbs of more than two syllables, or beginning with a vowel do not in the vernacular take an Augment.

### § 59. THE REDUPLICATION.

1. In Modern Greek the Reduplication is only found in the Perfect Participle Passive. (See § 69.)

2. The Reduplication is used in Verbs beginning with a single consonant, or with a mute followed by a liquid ; as, *λύω*, *λελυμένος* ; *γράφω*, *γεγραμμένος*.

3. Verbs beginning with a double consonant, a vowel, or *ρ*-, take the Augment instead of the Reduplication.

4. Verbs beginning with an aspirated consonant take the corresponding hard consonant in the Reduplication.

5. Verbs compounded with Prepositions take the Reduplication after the Preposition : in the spoken language these Verbs do not take a Reduplication.

### § 60. AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. There are three Auxiliary Verbs in Modern Greek, viz., *ἔχω*, I have ; *εἶμαι*, I am ; *θέλω*, I wish or will.

2. All the tenses are given below, but the Present and Imperfect only are used in the Conjugation of other Verbs.

3. ἔχω is used in the Perfect and Pluperfect; εἶμαι in the Perfect Passive; θέλω in the Second Forms of the First and Second Futures.

They are conjugated as follows :—

§ 61. ἔχω, I have.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

*Present Tense.*

Sing.	ἔχω	Plur.	ἔχομεν
	ἔχετε		ἔχετε
	ἔχει		ἔχουσι (ἔχουν).

*Imperfect.*

Sing.	εἶχον (εἶχα)	Plur.	εἶχομεν (εἶχαμεν)
	εἶχετε		εἶχετε
	εἶχε		εἶχον (εἶχαν).

*First Future.*

Sing.	θὰ ἔχω	Plur.	θὰ ἔχομεν
	θὰ ἔχητε		θὰ ἔχητε
	θὰ ἔχη		θὰ ἔχουσι (θὰ ἔχουν).

or

Sing.	θελω ἔχει	Plur.	θελομεν ἔχει
	θελεις ἔχει		θελετε ἔχει
	θελει ἔχει		θελουσι ἔχει.

The Verb ἔχω is defective : ἔλαβον is used as the Aorist, and θὰ λάβω as the Second Future, from the Verb λαμβάνω, I take or receive.

Subjunctive Mood.

*Present.*

Sing.	νὰ ἔχω	Plur.	νὰ ἔχομεν
	νὰ ἔχητε		νὰ ἔχητε
	νὰ ἔχη		νὰ ἔχουσι (νὰ ἔχουν).

**Conditional Mood.***Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	θα εἶχον	Plur.	θα εἶχομεν
	θα εἶχες		θα εἶχετε
	θα εἶχε		θα εἶχον.

or

Sing.	ἤθελον εἶχει	Plur.	ἤθέλομεν εἶχει
	ἤθελες εἶχει		ἤθέλετε εἶχει
	ἤθελε εἶχει		ἤθελον εἶχει.

**Imperative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	εἶχε	Plur.	εἶχετε
	ὦς εἶχῃ		ὦς εἶχωσι (εἶχουν).

**Infinitive Mood.**

εἶχειν, usually written εἶχει.

*Participle Present.***Singular.**

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	εἶχων (εἶχοντας)	εἶχουσα	εἶχον, etc.
		(See λύω.)	

*Aorist.***Singular.**

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	λαβών	λαβοῦσα	λαβόν, etc.
		(See λύω.)	

## § 62. Εἶμαι, I am.

## Indicative Mood.

## Present.

Sing.	εἶμαι	Plur.	εἶμεθα
	εἶσαι		εἶσθε
	εἶναι or εἶνε <sup>1</sup>		εἶναι or εἶνε.

## Imperfect.

Sing.	ἦμην (ἦμουν)	Plur.	ἦμεθα
	ἦσο (ἦσουν)		ἦσθε
	ἦτο		ἦσαν (ἦταν).

## First Future.

Sing.	θὰ ἦμαι	Plur.	θὰ ἦμεθα
	θὰ ἦσαι		θὰ ἦσθε
	θὰ ἦναι		θὰ ἦναι.

or θέλω εἶσθαι, etc.

The verb εἶμαι is defective. The aorist and second future are taken from ὑπάρχω, I am or exist, and γίνομαι, I become. Ex.

ὑπῆρξα, or ἔγεινα, I have been. | θὰ γείνω, I shall be or become.

<sup>1</sup> The Third Person Singular and Plural can be written either εἶναι or εἶνε. The oldest form of this word is ἐντί, which appears in the Doric dialect for both numbers. In classical Greek it is written ἐνι (Démosthenes), in such phrases as οὐκ ἐνι, ἐνιοι for ἐστὶν οἱ. It is not unlikely (says Mr. Geldart) that it was the vulgar word in regular use for ἐντί or ἐστί, though known to literature only in such short phrases as the above. In the Acts of the Council of Constantinople (536 A.D.) we find ἐνι used simply for ἐστί, 'Τίς ἐνι Νεστόριος;' In Ptochoprodromus, the first Romaic writer, we get ἐνε, and soon afterwards the present form εἶναι or εἶνε. It is to be remarked that εἶμαι presents the appearance of a verb in the Middle Voice.

**Subjunctive Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	νὰ ἤμαι	Plur.	νὰ ἤμεθα
	νὰ ἦσαι		νὰ ἦσθε
	νὰ ἦναι or ἦνε		νὰ ἦναι or ἦνε.

**Conditional Mood.***Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	θὰ ἤμην	Plur.	θὰ ἤμεθα
	θὰ ἦσο		θὰ ἦσθε
	θὰ ἦτο		θὰ ἦσαν.

or ἤθελον εἶσθαι, etc.

**Imperative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	ἔσο	Plur.	ἔστε
	ἄς ἦναι		ἄς ἦναι.

**Infinitive Mood.**

εἶσθαι or εἶναι.

*Participle Present.*

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὢν (ὄντας)	οὔσα	ὄν, etc.

§ 63. **Θέλω**, I wish or will.**ACTIVE VOICE.****Indicative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	θέλω	Plur.	θέλομεν
	θέλεις		θέλετε
	θέλει		θέλουσι (θέλουν).

*Imperfect.*

Sing.	ἤθελον (ἤθελα)	Plur.	ἠθέλομεν (ἠθέλαμεν)
	ἤθελες		ἠθέλετε
	ἤθελε		ἤθελον (ἤθελαν).

*First Future.*

Sing.	θὰ θέλω	Plur.	θὰ θέλωμεν
	θὰ θέλῃς		θὰ θέλῃτε
	θὰ θέλῃ		θὰ θέλωσι (θὰ θέλουν).

*Aorist.*

Sing.	ἠθέλησα	Plur.	ἠθελήσαμεν
	ἠθέλησας		ἠθελήσατε
	ἠθέλησε		ἠθέλησαν.

*Second Future.*

Sing.	θὰ θελήσω	Plur.	θὰ θελήσωμεν
	θὰ θελήσῃς		θὰ θελήσῃτε
	θὰ θελήσῃ		θὰ θελήσωσι.

**Subjunctive Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	νὰ θελω	Plur.	νὰ θέλωμεν
	νὰ θέλῃς		νὰ θέλῃτε
	νὰ θέλῃ		νὰ θέλωσι (νὰ θέλουν).

*Aorist.*

Sing.	να θελήσω να θελήσης να θελήση	Plur.	να θελήσωμεν να θελήσητε να θελήσωσι (να θελήσουν).
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**Conditional Mood.***Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	θα ήθελον θα ήθελες θα ήθελε	Plur.	θα ήθελομεν θα ήτέλετε θα ήθελον.
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**Imperative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	θέλε às θέλη	Plur.	θέλετε às θέλωσι (às θέλουν).
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**Infinitive Mood.***Present.*

θέλειν or θέλει.

*Aorist.*

θελῆσαι.

*Participles Present.***Singular.**

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	θελων (θελοντας)	θελουσα	θελον, etc.

*Aorist.***Singular.**

Nom.	θελήσας	θελήσασα	θελῆσαν.
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(Declined like πās, πāσα, πāν.)



## EXAMPLE OF AN UNCONTRACTED VERB. λύω, I loose.

ACTIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE.				
Indicative.		Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Imperative.
Present.	S. λύω λύεις λύει λύομεν λύετε λύουσι (λύουν)	νά λύω νά λύῃς νά λύῃ νά λύωμεν νά λύῃτε νά λύωσι (λύουν)	θα ἔλυον <sup>3</sup> θα ἔλυνες θα ἔλυε θα ἔλύομεν θα ἔλύετε θα ἔλουν or ἤθελον λύει <sup>4</sup> ἤθελες λύει ἤθελε λύει ἤθeloμεν λύει ἤθελετε λύει ἤθελον λύει	λύε ἄς λύῃ  λύετε ἄς λύωσι (ἄς λύουν)
	Imperfect.	S. ἔλυον ἔλυνες ἔλυε ἐλύομεν ἐλύετε ἐλυον (ἐλυαν)		
First Future.		S. θα λύω <sup>1</sup> θα λύῃς θα λύῃ θα λύωμεν θα λύῃτε θα λύωσι	2nd Form of 1st Future. θελω λύει <sup>2</sup> θέλεις λύει θέλαι λύει θeloμεν λύει θελετε λύει θελουσι λύει	

<sup>1</sup> The Present Subjunctive but with θα instead of νά.<sup>2</sup> Compounded of the Present Indicative of θέλω and the Present Infinitive of λύω.<sup>3</sup> The Imperfect of λύω preceded by θα.<sup>4</sup> The Imperfect of θέλω followed by the Present Infinitive of λύω.

Indicative.		Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Imperative.
Aorist.	S. ἔλυσα ἔλυσας ἔλυσε P. ἐλύσαμεν ἐλύσατε ἐλύσαν			
Second Future.	S. θὰ λύσω θὰ λύσῃς θὰ λύσῃ P. θὰ λύσωμεν θὰ λύσητε θὰ λύσωσι	να λύσω να λύσῃς να λύσῃ να λύσωμεν να λύσητε να λύσωσι (να λύσουν) and Form of and Future. θέλω λύσει θέλεις λύσει θέλει λύσει θέλωμεν λύσει θέλετε λύσει θέλουνσι (θέλουν) λύσει	ἤβελον λύσει, etc. The Imperfect of θέλω with Aor. Infin. of λύω.	λύσον (λύσε) ἄς λύσῃ λύσατε ἄς λύσωσι (ἄς λύσουν)
Perfect.	S. ἔχω λύσει ἔχεις λύσει ἔχει λύσει P. ἔχομεν λύσει ἔχετε λύσει ἔχουσι (έχουν) λύσει			
Pluperfect.	S. εἶχον λύσει εἶχες λύσει εἶχε λύσει P. εἴχομεν λύσει εἴχετε λύσει εἶχον (εἶχαν) λύσει		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-right: 10px;">           θὰ εἶχον λύσει            θὰ εἶχες λύσει            θὰ εἶχε λύσει            θὰ εἴχομεν λύσει            θὰ εἴχετε λύσει            θὰ εἶχον λύσει         </div> <div>           The Pluperfect of            λύω, preceded by            θά.         </div> </div>	



PASSIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE.				
	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Imperative.
Present.	S. λύομαι λύεσαι λύεται P. λυόμεθα λύεσθε λύονται	να λύωμαι να λύῃ να λύῃται να λυώμεθα να λύσθε να λύωνται	θα ἐλνύμην <sup>2</sup> θα ἐλύνῃ θα ἐλύνῃτο θα ἐλνύμεθα θα ἐλύσεθε θα ἐλύντο or ἤθελον λύεσθαι <sup>3</sup> ἤθελες λύεσθαι ἤθελε λύεσθαι ἤθελομεν λύεσθαι ἤθελετε λύεσθαι ἤθελον λύεσθαι	λύου ἀς λύῃται λύεσθε ἀς λύωνται
Imperfect.	S. ἐλνύμην ἐλύεσο (ἐλύου) ἐλύετο P. ἐλνύμεθα ἐλύεσθε ἐλύντο			
First Future.	S. θὰ λύωμαι <sup>1</sup> (λυθήσομαι) θὰ λύῃ (λυθήσῃ) θὰ λύῃται (λυθήσεται) P. θὰ λυώμεθα (λυθήσόμεθα) θὰ λύσθε (λυθήσεσθε) θὰ λύωνται (λυθήσονται)			

<sup>1</sup> The Present Subjunctive but with *θα* instead of *νά*.<sup>2</sup> The Imperfect Indic. Pass. of *λύω* preceded by *θα*.<sup>3</sup> The Imperfect of *θάλω* with the Present Infinitive Passive of *λύω*.

Indicative.		Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Imperative.
Aorist.				
S. ελύθην (ἐλύθηκα) ἐλύθης ἐλύθη P. ἐλύθημεν ἐλύθητε ἐλύθησαν	νὰ λυθῶ νὰ λυθῆς νὰ λυθῇ νὰ λυθῶμεν νὰ λυθῆτε νὰ λυθῶσι (νὰ λυθοῦν)	νὰ λυθῶ νὰ λυθῆς νὰ λυθῇ νὰ λυθῶμεν νὰ λυθῆτε νὰ λυθῶσι	ἤβελον λυθῇ, etc. The Imperfect of θέλω with the Aorist Infinitive Passive of λύω.	λύσου (λύθητι) ἄς λυθῇ λυθῆτε ἄς λυθῶσι (ἄς λυθοῦν)
S. θὰ λυθῶ <sup>1</sup> θὰ λυθῆς θὰ λυθῇ P. θὰ λυθῶμεν θὰ λυθῆτε θὰ λυθῶσι	2nd Form of 2nd Future. θέλω λυθῇ <sup>2</sup> θέλεις λυθῇ θέλαι λυθῇ θέλομεν λυθῇ θέλετε λυθῇ θέλουσι λυθῇ	θέλω λυθῇ <sup>2</sup> θέλεις λυθῇ θέλαι λυθῇ θέλομεν λυθῇ θέλετε λυθῇ θέλουσι λυθῇ		
S. ἔχω λυθῇ <sup>3</sup> ἔχεις λυθῇ ἔχει λυθῇ P. ἔχομεν λυθῇ ἔχετε λυθῇ ἔχουσι λυθῇ	οἷμαι λελυμένος εἶσαι λελυμένος εἶναι λελυμένος οἷμεθα λελυμένοι εἶσθε λελυμένοι εἶναι λελυμένοι	οἷμαι λελυμένος εἶσαι λελυμένος εἶναι λελυμένος οἷμεθα λελυμένοι εἶσθε λελυμένοι εἶναι λελυμένοι		

<sup>1</sup> The Aorist Subjunctive, but with θὰ instead of νὰ.<sup>2</sup> The Present Indicative of θέλω with the Aorist Infinitive Passive of λύω.<sup>3</sup> The Present Indicative of ἔχω with the Aorist Infinitive Passive of λύω.

Indicative.		Subjunctive.		Conditional.	Imperative.
Pluperfect.	S. εἶχον λυθῇ <sup>1</sup> εἶχες λυθῇ εἶχε λυθῇ	ἤμην λελυμένος, etc.		θὰ εἶχον λυθῇ, etc. The Pluperfect, preceded by θὰ, or	
	P. εἴχομεν λυθῇ εἴχετε λυθῇ εἶχον λυθῇ	or		θὰ ἤμην λελυμένος, etc.	
VERB INFINITIVE.					
Infinitive.		Participles.			
Present :		Present.		Aorist.	
λύεσθαι.		M.	F.	M.	F.
		N. λυόμενος	λυομένη	N. λυθείς	λυθείσα
		G. λυομένου	λυομένης	G. λυθέντος	λυθείσης
		Perfect.		Future (literary).	
		N. λελυμένος	λελυμένη	N. λυθησόμενος	
		G. λελυμένου	λελυμένης	G. λυθησόμενου	
				λυθησόμενης λυθησόμενου, etc.	
				Future (literary).	

<sup>1</sup> The Imperfect Indicative of ἔχω with the Aorist Infinitive Passive of λύω, or ἤμην λελυμένος, etc.

## § 64. OBSERVATIONS ON THE TENSES.

The Tenses of Verbs are formed from the True Stem or the Present Stem.

The Present Stem is itself formed from the True Stem by—

1. Lengthening the vowel or changing it into a Diphthong ; as,

True Stem.	Present Stem.
τράγ	τρώγ-ω, I eat.
φύγ	φεύγ-ω, I flee.

2. By strengthening the characteristic letter ; as,

τυπ	τύπτ-ω, I strike.
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3. By inserting a syllable between the True Stem and the termination ; as,

εὕρ	εὕρ-ισκ-ω, I find.
λαβ	λαμβ-άν-ω, I receive.

4. By prefixing a Reduplication to the True Stem ; as,

θε	τί-θη-μι (Mod. θέτω), I place.
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5. The Present Stem is sometimes the same as the True Stem, as in λύ-ω, λέγ-ω.

## § 65. THE PRESENT.

1. The Modern variations of the Present are—λύουν(ε) for λύουσι ; and in the Passive—λύεσαι for λύει, and λύομασθε, λυόμεσθα, for λυόμεθα. These forms are probably archaisms, preserved only in the vernacular, while they have died out from the cultivated language.

2. The final ν of the Present Infinitive is generally dropped ; as, θέλω λύει, for θέλω λύειν.

3. The Present Subjunctive changes the ε, ει, ο, ου of the Indicative into η, η, ω : in all other respects the Subjunctive and Indicative are identical ; as,

Indicative.	Subjunctive.
λύει,	νὰ λύῃ.
λύετε,	νὰ λύητε.
λύομεν,	νὰ λύωμεν.

4. The Present Participle Active is formed by adding *ν* to the Present Indicative; as, λύω, λύων (originally λύοντς, consonants dropped, vowel lengthened by compensation). In the Passive it is formed by changing *μαι* to *μενος*; as, λύομαι, λυόμενος. The Participles are declined regularly.

5. The Imperative is formed from the Indicative by changing *ω* into *ε*; as, λύω, λύε.

### § 66. THE IMPERFECT.

1. The Imperfect is formed from the Present by adding the Augment and changing the termination *-ω* to *-ον* in the Active, and *-ομαι* to *-ομην* in the Passive. The vernacular changes the *-ον* to *-α*, as *ἔλυα* for *ἔλυον*.

2. In uncontracted verbs the accent is thrown back to the antepenultimate in the Imperfect Active; as, βλέπω, ἔβλεπον; λύω, ἔλυον.

### § 67. THE AORIST.

1. Modern Greek has retained both the First and Second Aorist, but in no one verb are both forms in use.

2. The First Aorist is generally employed. The following verbs are the chief exceptions, and use the Second Aorist:—

Pres.	Aor.
φεύγω, to flee,	ἔφυγον.
εὕρισκω, to find,	ἤδρον (εὔδρον).
λέγω, to say,	εἶπον.
τυγχάνω, to happen,	ἔτυχον.
τρώγω, to eat,	ἔφαγον.
πίνω, to drink,	ἔπιον.
ἔρχομαι, to come,	ἦλθον.
λαμβάνω, to take,	ἔλαβον.



The common language joins a First Aorist termination to a Second Aorist stem, as, *εἶπα*, I said, for *εἶπον*.

3. In the Indicative the Second Aorist is declined like the Imperfect; in the other moods like the Present, with the following exceptions:—

(a) The Infinitive is accented with a circumflex, as *εἰπεῖν*.

(b) The Second Singular Imperative is accented on the last syllable, as, *εἰπέ*.

4. The Second Aorist Passive is formed from the Active by changing *ον* into *ην*.

5. The First Aorist Active is formed from the True Stem by prefixing the Augment, and adding *-σα*, as, *λυ*, *ἔλυσα*; *τυπ*, *ἔτυψα*. The First Aorist Passive from the First Aorist Active by changing *-σα* into *-θην*.

6. But if the True Stem ends in *β*, *π*, *φ*, the First Aor. Act. and Pass. end in *ψα* and *φθην*.

*γ*, *κ*, *χ*,           "                       "                       "           *ξα* and *χθην*.

*δ*, *θ*, *τ*, *ρ*,       "                       "                       "           *σα* and *σθην*.

*ττ*, *σσ*,           "                       "                       "           *σα* or *ξα* and *χθην*.

(For Contracted Verbs see § 71.)

Ex.	First Aor. Act.	Pass.
<i>τάσσω</i> , to arrange,	<i>ἔταξα</i> ,	<i>ἐτάχθην</i> .
<i>πλέκω</i> , to weave,	<i>ἔπλεξα</i> ,	<i>ἐπλέχθην</i> .

7. The Aorist of Liquid Verbs does not end in *-σα*, but *-α*; while the vowel of the stem is lengthened as follows:—  
*ᾱ*, *αι=ā*; *ει=ei*; *ĩ=ĩ*; *ũ=ũ*; as, *στέλλω*, to send, *ἔστειλα*.

8. Liquids which have *αι*, *ει*, *λλ*, in the stem throw away the second of these letters in the Aorist, as *μαραίνω*, to wither, *ἐμάρανα*; *βάλλω*, to put, *ἔβαλα*.

9. If *ε* occurs in the stem of a monosyllabic liquid, it is changed to *α* in the Aorist Passive, as, *στέλλω*, *ἐστάλην*.

10. The vernacular uses *ἔλυσες*, *ἐλύσετε*, for *ἔλυσας*,

ελύσατε, and ελύθηκα (perhaps a vestige of the Perfect), for ελύθην.

11. The Aorist Subjunctive is formed from the Aorist Indicative by dropping the Augment and by changing the termination *a* into *ω* in the Active, and *ην* into *ω* in the Passive. The second and third persons singular take an *eota subscript* in both voices.

12. The Aorist Imperative Active is formed from the Aorist Indicative by dropping the Augment, and changing *a* into *ον* (high style) and *ε* (common): *ἔλυσα*, *λύσον*, or *λύσε*. In the Passive the vernacular uses *λύσου* for *λύθῃ*. This form is the classical Aorist Imperative Middle of verbs in *-μι*. Compare *ἴστασο* with the modern forms *στάσου*, *δέξου*.

13. The Aorist Infinitive Active is formed from the Indicative by dropping the Augment and changing the termination *a* into *αι*, as, *ἔλυσαι*, *λύσαι*. But when the Aorist Infinitive is used with the auxiliary verbs, *ἔχω*, *θέλω*, it is written *ει* instead of *αι*, as, *θέλω λύσει*, *ἔχω λύσει*.

14. The Aorist Infinitive Passive is formed by dropping the Augment and changing *θην* into *θῆναι* (lit.), or *θῆ* (common), as, *ελύθην*, *λυθῆναι*, or *λυθῆ*.

15. The Aorist Participle Active is formed from the Indicative by dropping the Augment, and changing *a* into *ας*, as, *ἔλυσας*, *λύσας*. It is declined regularly, like *πᾶς*, *πᾶσα*, *πᾶν*.

16. In the Passive the Participle is formed by dropping the Augment and changing *θην* into *θείς*, with accent on the last.

## § 68. THE FUTURE.

1. The Ancient Form of the Future is very rarely used ; it may be considered as lost, and is replaced by compounded tenses.

2. There are two Futures in Modern Greek :

(a) The First (or Imperfect) Future (Μέλλων παρατατικός).

(b) The Second (or Perfect) Future (Μέλλων συντελικός).

(a) The First Future, expressing a continued or repeated action, is formed by *θα* (see § 67, 5) and the Present Subjunctive; or by *θέλω* and the Present Infinitive, as,

*θα πηγαίνω καθ' ἐκάστην*, I shall go every day.

*θέλω περιπατῆ<sup>1</sup> κάθε πρωί*, I will walk every morning.

(b) The Second Future is used when reference is made to an action to be performed once, without prolongation or repetition, and is formed by *θα* and the Aorist Subjunctive, or by *θέλω* and the Aorist Infinitive, as,

*θα ἰπάγω σήμερα*, I shall go to-day.

*θέλω περιπατήσῃ<sup>2</sup> ἀπόψε*, I will walk this evening.

3. In the Passive the two Futures are compounded in precisely the same way as in the Active.

<sup>1</sup> The usual method is to form the Future from the Present and the First Aorist from the Future. But in Modern Greek the Ancient Future has been lost. The Second Future, which might be mistaken for it, is nothing but the Aorist Subjunctive preceded by *θα*. *θα* is perhaps a contraction of *θέλει ἵνα*. Thus *θέλει ἵνα = θέλει νὰ = θέῃ νὰ = θα*. Other writers maintain that this contraction is quite without analogy, and regard *θα* as a particle or a fragment of *τάχα*. Mr. Geldart thinks that we have this very particle *θέ* or *θα* in the optative interjection *εἴθε* and *αἶθε*: *εἴθε ἔλθοι* is in Modern Greek *εἴθε νὰ ἔλθῃ*, which might also be written *εἰ θέ νὰ ἔλθῃ*. He is the more inclined to regard *θα* as a simple particle, because its use with the Subjunctive corresponds to the use of *κε* in Homer with the same word, while its employment with the Imperfect, as, *θα ἐπεθύμουν*, answers precisely to the classical *ἐπεθύμουν ἄν*.

<sup>2</sup> The Second Form of both Futures is frequently written with an *η* instead of *ει*, as, *θέλω πηγαίνῃ*, *θέλω ἰπάγῃ*. This is done on the supposition that the word is in reality the third person of the Subjunctive, and that *νὰ* has been elided. It also supposes that the form of the third person singular has come to be used for all the persons, singular and plural. Ex. Original Form, *θέλει νὰ πηγαίῃ*; Modern, *θέλει πηγαίῃ*; *θέλω*, -ει, -ει, etc., *πηγαίῃ*.

## § 69. THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT.

1. The Ancient Form of the Perfect is found only in the Participle Passive, which is formed from the Aorist Indicative Passive by changing *θην* into *μένος*, and the Augment into the Reduplication, as, *ἐκλήθην*, *κεκλημένος* (accent on penultimate).

2. The Modern Perfect is formed by the Present of *ἔχω* and the Aorist Infinitive (both in the Active and Passive), *ἔχω λύσει*, *ἔχω λυθῇ*. Some writers assert that *λύσει*, *λυθῇ* are mutilated forms of the Aorist Participle, and that the origin of this tense is to be founded in phrases like the following:—*δουλώσας ἔχεις* (Herodotus); *θαυμάσας ἔχω* (Sophocles). A second form of the Perfect Passive is formed by the Perfect Participle Passive and the Present of *εἶμαι*, as, *λελυμένος εἶμαι*. The Perfect Active is occasionally formed in a similar way, as, *ἔχω λελυμένον*, *-ην*, *-ον*, *-ους*, *-ας*, *-α*.

Ex. *ἔχω (γε) γραμμένην τὴν ἐπιστολήν*, I have written the letter.

3. The Pluperfect is formed with the Imperfect of *ἔχω*, as the Perfect is formed with the Present, as, *εἶχον λύσει*; *εἶχον λυθῇ*.

4. The Perfect and Pluperfect are very seldom employed. All degrees of past time are expressed by the Imperfect or Aorist.

## § 70. THE CONDITIONAL.

1. There is no Optative Mood in Modern Greek; it is replaced by the Conditional.

2. The First Conditional is formed by (α) *θὰ* and the Imperfect; or by (β) the Imperfect of *θέλω* and the Present Infinitive; as, *θὰ ἔλυνον*, or *ἤθελον λύει*, I would loose.

3. The Second Conditional is formed by the Imperfect of *βάλω* and the Aorist Infinitive, as, *ἤθελον λύσει*. There is the same difference in sense between the First and Second Conditional as between the First and Second Future. Ex. If I wrote to-day he would receive my letter to-morrow, *ἐὰν ἔγραφον σήμερον, ἤθελε λάβει τὴν ἐπιστολὴν μου αὐριον*. If visits did not prevent me, I would learn my lessons, *ἐὰν δὲν μὲ ἐμπόδιζον αἱ ἐπισκέψεις, ἤθελον μαθᾶναι τὰ μαθήματά μου*.

4. The Pluperfect Conditional (rarely used) is formed by the Pluperfect Indicative preceded by *θά*, as, *θὰ εἶχον λύσει*, I should have loosed.

### Vocabulary.

tried, <i>προσπαθῆσε</i> ( <i>προσπαθῶ</i> ).	something, <i>κάτι τι</i> .
fainted, <i>ἐλιποθύμησε</i> ( <i>λειποθυμῶ</i> ).	I am tired, bored, <i>βαρύνομαι</i> . the excursion, <i>ἡ ἐκδρομή</i> .

### Exercise.

The gardener in vain endeavoured to undo the rope, and was obliged to cut it.

She fainted when she cut her finger.

He succeeded in loosening his chains.

If you find that anything is wanting to make the room pretty, say it at once (freely).

They were absent, (they failed) when they were most wanted.

Ὁ κηπουρὸς εἰς μάτην προσπαθῆσε (ἐδοκίμασε) νὰ λύσῃ τὸ σχοινίον καὶ ἤναγκάσθῃ νὰ τὸ κόψῃ.

Ἐλιποθύμησεν ὅτε ἔκοψε τὸν δάκτυλόν της.

Κατάρθωσε νὰ λύσῃ τὰ δεσμά του.

Ἐὰν σοῦ φαίνεται ὅτι λείπει τι διὰ νὰ κατασταθῇ τὸ δωμάτιον κομψόν, εἰπέ το ἐλευθέρως.

Ἐλειπον ὅτε περισσότερον τοὺς εἶχον ἀνάγκην.

- The aide-de-camp was not at the Te Deum: something must have happened to him.
- The seeds of these plants should be collected when they are ripe.
- We thought he had announced to you the news.
- We thought that perhaps you would come this way.
- The last hard winter was foretold by the shepherds.
- They generally forecast the weather accurately.
- He wrote such nonsense in the magazine, that he could not be admired.
- They are delighted with the town, so that they are never tired of praising and admiring it.
- I admire your picture (portrait): it is above all praise.
- I admire his courage and foretell a brilliant future for him.
- I bought the paper ruled.
- I cannot write Greek correctly.
- Ὁ ὑπασπιστὴς ἔλειπεν ἀπὸ τὴν  
δοξολογίαν· πρέπει νὰ τῷ  
συνέβη κάτι τι.
- Οἱ σπόροι τῶν φυτῶν τούτων  
πρέπει νὰ συλλέγωνται ὅταν  
ὠριμάσῃσι.
- Ἐνομίζομεν ὅτι σὺς ἀγγέλει  
(εἶχε ἀναγγεῖλει) τὰ νέα.
- Ἐνομίζομεν ὅτι ἴσως ἤθελετε  
περάσει ἀπ' ἐδῶ.
- Ὁ τελευταῖος θριμύς χειμῶν προ-  
ελέχθη ὑπὸ τῶν ποιμένων (ἀπὸ  
τοὺς ποιμένας).
- Συνήθως προλέγουσι τὸν καιρὸν  
ἀκριβῶς.
- Ἐγραψε τόσας ἀνοησίας εἰς τὸ  
περιοδικόν, ὥστε ἦτο ἀδύνατον  
νὰ θαυμάσῃ.
- Τοῖς ἀρέσκει πολὺ ἡ πόλις ὅθεν  
δὲν βαρύνονται νὰ τὴν ἐπαυῶσι  
καὶ νὰ τὴν θαυμάζωσι.
- Θαυμάζω τὴν εἰκόνα σας· εἶναι  
ἀνωτέρα παντὸς ἐπαίνου.
- Θαυμάζω τὴν ἀνδρείαν του καὶ  
προλέγω δι' αὐτὸν λαμπρὸν  
μέλλον.
- Ἠγόρασα τὸ χαρτὶ χαρακωμέ-  
νον.
- Δὲν ἔμπορῶ νὰ γράφω ὀρθῶς τὰ  
Ἑλληνικά.

- Tell me why you knit stockings, when you can very easily find a woman to knit them for you. Εἰπέ μου διὰ τί πλέκεις κάλτσας, ἀφ' οὗ δύνασαι πολὺ εὐκόλῃ νὰ εὕρῃς γυναῖκα νὰ τὰς πλέξῃ.
- They made an excursion (picnic) to Eleusis, but when they began luncheon, they found that the knives and forks were missing. Ἐξέδραμον εἰς τὴν Ἐλευσίνα καὶ ἐν ᾧ ἤρχισαν τὸ γεῦμά των εἶδον ὅτι ἔλειπον τὰ μαχαίρια καὶ τὰ περούνια.
- They were disheartened when they found how many things were missing. Ἦσαν ἀπηλπισμένοι ὅτε εὗρον πόσα πράγματα ἔλειπον.

## § 71. CONTRACTED VERBS.

1. In Ancient Greek there were three classes of Contracted Verbs, those in *αω*, *εω*, and *οω*, but the Modern language changes *οω* into *ονω* and conjugates it as a simple verb. There are therefore only two classes—

(a) In *αω*, as *τιμάω*, I esteem, I honour.

(b) In *εω*, as *καλέω*, I call.

Both of which contract into *ᾶ*, *τιμᾶ*, *καλᾶ*.

The contractions only occur in the Present and Imperfect of both voices, which are given below. The other tenses are conjugated like those of simple verbs.

2. The following are the Rules of Contraction:—

First Class.	Second Class.
<i>αω</i> , <i>αω</i> = <i>ω</i>	<i>εω</i> = <i>ω</i>
<i>αε</i> = <i>α</i>	<i>εε</i> , <i>εει</i> = <i>ει</i>
<i>αει</i> = <i>αι</i>	<i>εο</i> , <i>εου</i> = <i>ου</i>
<i>αου</i> = <i>ω</i> or <i>ου</i>	<i>εη</i> = <i>η</i> .

Those verbs (*διψάω, πεινάω*, etc.) which in Ancient Greek formed an exception in contracting *άει* into *ῆ* are now regular.

3. Schleicher observes that all contracted verbs formerly ended in *αω*. It is noticeable that the common language has returned to this in many instances, viz., *περιπατᾶτε* for *περιπατεῖτε*, *ζητάει* for *ζητεῖ*.

4. The Aorist of Contracted Verbs is formed regularly in *σα* and *θην*; but the vowel of the stem is generally lengthened, as, *κτυπάω, ἐκτύπησα, φιλέω, ἐφίλησα*.

### First Class.

#### § 72. Τιμάω, -ῶ, I honour.

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### Indicative Mood.

##### Present.

Sing.	τιμάω -ῶ		Plur.	τιμάομεν -ῶμεν
	τιμάεις -ᾷς			τιμάετε -ᾶτε
	τιμάει -ᾷ			τιμάουσι -ῶσι (τιμοῦν).

##### Imperfect.

Sing.	ἐτίμαον -ων		Plur.	ἐτιμάομεν -ῶμεν
	ἐτίμαες -ας			ἐτιμάετε -ᾶτε
	ἐτίμαε -α			ἐτίμαον -ων.

##### Aorist, ἐτίμησα.

Future, *θα τιμήσω*, or *θέλω τιμήσει*.

#### Subjunctive Mood.

##### Present.

Sing.	νά τιμάω -ῶ		Plur.	νά τιμάομεν -ῶμεν
	νά τιμάης -ᾷς			νά τιμάητε -ᾶτε
	νά τιμάῃ -ᾷ			νά τιμάωσι -ῶσι (νά τιμοῦν).



**Imperative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	τίμαε -α ἄς τιμᾷ (τιμαέτω -άτω)	Plur.	τιμάετε -άτε ἄς τιμοῦν (τιμαέτωσαν -άτωσαν).
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**Infinitive Mood.***Present, τιμαῖν -ᾶν.**Participle Present.**Singular.*

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	τιμών -ῶν	τιμάουσα -ῶσα	τιμών -ῶν
Gen.	τιμόντος -όντος	τιμαούσης -ώσης	τιμόντος -όντος
Dat.	τιμόντι -όντι	τιμαούσῃ -ώσῃ	τιμόντι -όντι
Acc.	τιμόντα -όντα	τιμάουσαν -ώσαν	τιμόν -ῶν

*Plural.*

Nom.	τιμόντες -όντες	τιμάουσαι -ώσαι	τιμόντα -όντα
Gen.	τιμόντων -όντων	τιμαουσῶν -ώσων	τιμόντων -όντων
Dat.	τιμόσι -ώσι	τιμαούσαις -ώσαις	τιμόσι -ώσι
Acc.	τιμόντας -όντας	τιμαούσας -ώσας	τιμόντα -όντα.

**PASSIVE VOICE.****Indicative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	τιμάομαι -ῶμαι τιμάῃ -ᾷ τιμάεται -ᾶται	Plur.	τιμαόμεθα -ώμεθα τιμάεσθε -ᾴσθε τιμάονται -ῶνται.
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*Imperfect.*

Sing.	ἐτιμάομην -ώμην ἐτιμάεσο -ᾴσο (ἐτιμῶ) ἐτιμάετο -ᾴτο	Plur.	ἐτιμαόμεθα -ώμεθα ἐτιμάεσθε -ᾴσθε ἐτιμάοντο -όντο.
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*Aorist, ἐτιμήθην.*

*Future, θὰ τιμηθῶ (τιμηθήσομαι), or θέλω τιμηθῆ.*

**Subjunctive Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	νὰ τιμάωμαι -ῶμαι νὰ τιμάῃ -ᾷ νὰ τιμάηται -ᾷται	Plur.	νὰ τιμαῶμεθα -ώμεθα νὰ τιμήσθε -ᾷσθε νὰ τιμῶνται -ῶνται.
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**Imperative Mood.**

Sing.	τιμάου -ῶ ἄς τιμάται (τιμαέσθω -άσθω)	Plur.	τιμάεσθε -ᾷσθε ἄς τιμῶνται (τιμαέσθωσαν -άσθωσαν).
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**Infinitive Mood.***Present, τιμάεσθαι -ᾷσθαι.**Participle Present.***Singular.**

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	τιμαόμενος -ώμενος	τιμαομένη -ωμένη	τιμαόμενον -ώμενον
Gen.	τιμαομένου -ωμένου	τιμαομένης -ωμένης	τιμαομένου -ωμένου, etc.

**Plural.**

Nom.	τιμαόμενοι -ώμενοι	τιμαόμεναι -ώμεναι	τιμαόμενα -ώμενα
Gen.	τιμαομένων τιμωμένων, etc.		

**Second Class.**

§ 73. Καλέω -ῶ, I call.

**ACTIVE VOICE.****Indicative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	καλέω -ῶ καλέεις -εῖς καλέει -εῖ	Plur.	καλέομεν -οὔμεν καλέετε -εῖτε καλέουσι -οὔσι (καλοῦν).
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*Imperfect.*

Sing.	ἐκάλεον -ουν ἐκάλεες -εις ἐκάλεε -ει	Plur.	ἐκαλέομεν -οῦμεν ἐκαλέετε -είτε ἐκάλεον -ουν.
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*Aorist, ἐκάλεσα.**Future, θὰ καλέσω ὅτ θέλω καλέσει.***Subjunctive Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	νὰ καλέω -ῶ νὰ καλέῃς -ῇς νὰ καλέῃ -ῇ	Plur.	νὰ καλέωμεν -ῶμεν νὰ καλέητε -ῇτε νὰ καλέωσι -ῶσι.
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**Imperative Mood.**

Sing.	κάλεε -ει ᾶς καλῇ (καλέετω -είτω)	Plur.	καλέετε -είτε ᾶς καλοῦν (καλέετωσαν -είτωσαν).
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**Infinitive Mood.***Present, καλέειν -εῖν.**Participle Present.***Singular.**

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	καλέων -ῶν	καλέουσα -ούσα	καλέον -οῦν
Gen.	καλέοντος -οῦντος	καλεούσης -ούσης	καλέοντος -οῦντος
Dat.	καλέοντι -οῦντι	καλεούσῃ -ούσῃ	καλέοντι -οῦντι
Acc.	καλέοντα -οῦντα	καλέουσαν -ούσαν	καλέον -οῦν

**Plural.**

Nom.	καλέοντες -οῦντες	καλέουσαι -οῦσαι	καλέοντα -οῦντα
Gen.	καλέοντων -οῦντων	καλεουσῶν -ουσῶν	καλέοντων -οῦντων
Dat.	καλέονσι -οῦσι	καλεούσαις -ούσαις	καλέονσι -οῦσι
Acc.	καλέοντας -οῦντας	καλεούσας -ούσας	καλέοντα -οῦντα.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## Indicative Mood.

*Present.*

Sing.	καλέομαι -οὔμαι καλέει -εἶ καλέεται -εῖται	Plur.	καλεόμεθα -ούμεθα καλέεσθε -εἰσθε καλέονται -οὔνται.
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*Imperfect.*

Sing.	ἐκαλεόμην -ούμην ἐκαλέου -οὔ ἐκαλέετο -εῖτο	Plur.	ἐκαλεόμεθα -ούμεθα ἐκαλέεσθε -εἰσθε ἐκαλέοντο -οὔντο.
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*Aorist, ἐκλήθην.**Future, θὰ κληθῶ or θέλω κληθῇ.*

## Subjunctive Mood.

*Present.*

Sing.	νὰ καλέωμαι -ῶμαι νὰ καλέῃ -ῇ νὰ καλέηται -ῇται	Plur.	νὰ καλεώμεθα -ῶμεθα νὰ καλέησθε -ῇσθε νὰ καλέωνται -ῶνται.
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## Imperative Mood.

*Present.*

Sing.	καλέου -οὔ ᾶς καλῆται (καλέεσθω -εἰσθω)	Plur.	καλέεσθε -εἰσθε ᾶς καλῶνται (καλέεσθω- σαν -εἰσθωσαν).
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## Infinitive Mood.

*Present, καλέεσθαι -εἶσθαι.**Participle Present.*

## Singular.

M.

F.

N.

Nom.	καλεόμενος -ούμενος	καλεομένη -ουμένη	καλεόμενον -ούμενον
Gen.	καλεομένου -ουμένου	καλεομένης -ουμένης	καλεομένου -ουμένου.

## Vocabulary.

hold ! κρατήσατε.	Prime minister, ὁ πρωθυπουργός.
she washes, πλύνει.	the foreign minister, ὁ ὑπουργὸς τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν.
the linen, τὰ ἀσπρόρρουχα.	the minister of war, ὁ ὑπουργὸς τῶν στρατιωτικῶν.
I would that ! ἐπεθύμουν νά.	meeting, συνεδρίασις (συλλαλητήριον).
warm the plates, ζέτανε τὰ πινάκια (πίατα).	he made a speech, ἐξεφώνησε λόγον.
the boys sing, τὰ παιδιά ψάλλουσι (τραγουδοῦν).	eloquent, εὐγλωττος.
at the concert, εἰς τὴν συναυλίαν.	the troops, τὰ στρατεύματα.
orange, τὸ πορτοκάλιον.	feelings, τὰ αἰσθήματα.
they smell sweet, εὐωδιάζουσι.	
he was appointed, διωρίσθη.	

## Exercise.

Δύνασθε νὰ μοι δανείσητε ἓν φράγκον νὰ πληρώσω τὸν ἀμαξηλάτην ; Ἐθαύμαζον ὑπερβολικὰ τὴν θέαν ἐκ τοῦ Λυκαβητοῦ. Ἐκρυσψε τὴν ἐφημερίδα. Ῥίψον τὰ τεμάχια ταῦτα τοῦ χάρτου εἰς τὸ κάνιστρον (τὸν κάλαθον). Θ' ἀλλάξω τὸ δωμάτιόν μου· εἶναι πολὺ ψυχρόν. Κρατεῖτε τὴν ὀμπρέλλαν μου μίαν στιγμὴν ; Φαίνεται ὅτι θὰ βρέξῃ. Πρέπει νὰ μακρύνητε τὸ φόρεμά σας. Πλύνει τὰ ἀσπρόρρουχα πολὺ καλά. Πρέπει νὰ πλύνω τὰς χεῖράς μου πάλιν. Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ ἦσαν φυτευμένα εἰς τὸν κήπόν μου τὰ ἄνθη ἐκεῖνα. Ζέετανε τὴν σοῦπαν (τὸν ζωμόν) καὶ εἰπὲ εἰς τὸν μάγειρον νὰ ζεστάνῃ τὰ πινάκια. Τὰ παιδιά ψάλλουν τόσον ὥραϊα εἰς τὴν Ῥωσικὴν ἐκκλησίαν. Τὴν ἤκουσα νὰ ψάλῃ εἰς τὴν συναυλίαν τοῦ Ὁδείου. Τὰ ἄνθη ταῦτα τῆς πορτοκαλέας εὐωδιάζουσι. Δὲν δύνανται νὰ σᾶς βλάψωσι πολὺ. Διωρίσθη πρωθυπουργός. Ὁ ὑπουργὸς τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν παρητήθη (has resigned). Ὁ ὑπουργὸς τῶν στρατιωτικῶν θ' ἀντικατασταθῇ (will be replaced). Ἡ πρώτη συνεδρίασις (συλλαλητήριον) ἐγένετο χθές. Ἐξεφώνησε μακρὸν καὶ εὐγλωττον λόγον. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπεθεώρησε τὰ στρατεύματα τὴν παρελθοῦσαν ἑβδομάδα. Ἐβεβαίωσαν τὸν πρεσβευτὴν περὶ τῶν φιλικῶν αἰσθημάτων των πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

## § 74. NEUTER VERBS.

Neuter Verbs are either Active or Passive in form: as, *πηγάδνω*, I go; *λυπούμαι*, I grieve. They are conjugated like Active and Passive Verbs of similar terminations.

§ 75. VERBS IN -*μ*.

Verbs in -*μ* are still used in the higher style, but in ordinary writing and conversation a second form in -*ω* is employed: as,

*σταίνω* = *ἵστημι*, I set up.

*θέτω* = *τίθημι*, I place.

*δίδω* = *δίδωμι*, I give.

*δεικνύω* = *δείκνυμι*, I show.

## § 76. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The following verbs are used impersonally:—

Present.		Aorist.
<i>βρέχει</i> ,	it rains,	<i>ἔβρεξε</i> .
<i>χιονίζει</i> ,	it snows,	<i>ἐχώνισε</i> .
<i>ἀστράπτει</i> ,	it lightens,	<i>ἤστραψε</i> .
<i>βροντᾷ</i> ,	it thunders,	<i>ἐβρόντησε</i> .
<i>κάμνει ζέστην</i> ,	it is warm,	<i>ἔκαμε ζέστην</i> .
<i>κάμνει κρύον</i> or <i>ψύχος</i> ,	it is cold,	<i>ἔκαμε κρύον</i> or <i>ψύχος</i> .
<i>βραδυνάζει</i> ,	it is growing late,	<i>ἐβράδυασε</i> .
<i>νυκτόνει</i> ,	it is growing dark,	<i>ἐνύκτωσε</i> .
<i>ξημερόνει</i> ,	it is dawning,	<i>ἐξημέρωσε</i> .
<i>συννεφιάζει</i> ,	it is clouding over,	<i>ἐσυννέφιασε</i> .
<i>καθαρίζει</i> ,	it is clearing up,	<i>ἐκαθάρισε</i> .
<i>παγώνει</i> ,	it is freezing,	<i>ἐπάγωσε</i> .
<i>λύνει</i> ,	it is thawing,	<i>ἔλυσε</i> .
<i>ψυχαλίζει</i> ,	it begins to rain,	<i>ἐψυχάλισε</i> .

## Present.

## Aorist.

συμβαίνει,	it happens,	συνέβη.
φαίνεται,	it seems, it appears,	εφάνη.

Ex. It seems an extraordinary thing, φαίνεται περίεργον πρᾶγμα.

πρέπει ( <i>il faut</i> ),	it is necessary,	ἔπρεπε (Imp.).
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Ex. You ought to go, or, you must go, πρέπει νὰ ὑπάγῃτε.

μέλει,	it concerns,	ἔμελε (Imp.).
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Ex. I do not care, δὲν μέ μέλει.

πειράζει,	it matters.
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Ex. It does not matter, never mind, δὲν πειράζει.

## Vocabulary.

it grieves me, με λυπεῖ.	Hymettus, ὁ Ὑμηττός.
lame, χωλός.	is covered, εἶναι κεκαλυμμένος
dressed, ἐνδεδυμένος (ἐνδύομαι).	(καλύπτω).
during the day, κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν.	the base (of a mountain), οἱ
fresh, cool, δροσερός.	πρόποδες.
even in summer, καὶ κατὰ τὸ	there was a hailstorm, ἔπεσε
θέρους (καλοκαίρι).	χάλαζα (πίπτω).
the frost, ὁ παγετός.	dead, ψόφιος, νεκρός.
is setting (of the sun), δύει,	seldom, σπανίως.
βασιλεύει.	to expose yourself, νὰ ἐκτεθῇτε
it is very stormy, εἶναι μεγάλη	(ἐκθέτω).
καταιγίς.	it harmonises, συμφωνεῖ.
besides, ἐκτὸς τούτου.	good taste, ἡ καλαισθησία.

## Exercise.

Μὲ λυπεῖ νὰ σὲ βλέπω χωλαίνοντα τόσον. Φαίνεται ὅτι ἐκτύπησα τὸν πόδα μου περισσότερο ἀφ' ὅ,τι ἐνόμιζον τὴν στιγμὴν ἐκείνην. Φαίνεται ὅτι εἰσθε λίαν ἀδιάφορος περὶ τῆς ὑποθέσεως. Βραδυνάζει· ἔχομεν δὲ πολὺν δρόμον νὰ κάμωμεν. Εἶναι τόση ζέστη κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν· αἱ νύκτες ὅμως ἐνταῦθα εἶναι πάντοτε δροσεραὶ καὶ κατὰ τὸ

καλοκαίρι (θέρος). Τὴν παρελθοῦσαν νύκτα ἦτο παγωνιά, ἀλλὰ νομίζω ὅτι ὁ παγετός διελύθη (παρήλθε). Ὁ ἥλιος δύει (βασιλεύει)· ὁ ἥλιος ἔδυσσε πρὸ μῆς ὥρας. Σᾶς μέλει νὰ ἐξέρχῃσθε ὅταν βρέχῃ; Πρέπει νὰ προσέχητε ὅταν ᾔναι ὑγρὸς καιρός. Πρέπει νὰ μείνητε ἐδῶ τὸ βράδυ, εἶναι μεγάλη καταιγίς. Δὲν φοβοῦμαι νὰ ἐξέλθω ὅταν βροντᾷ καὶ ἀστράπτει. Ὁ οὐρανὸς εἶναι καθαρώτερος· ἀλλὰ δὲν ἔπαυσε νὰ βρέχῃ ἀκόμη. Χιονίζει εἰς τὰ βουνά. Ὁ ὕμνητος εἶναι κεκαλυμμένος σχεδὸν μέχρι τῶν προπόδων. Ἡ χάλαζα ἔσπασε (ἔθραυσε) σχεδὸν ὅλα τὰ παράθυρα πολλῶν οἰκιῶν, καὶ ἑκατοντάδες μικρῶν πουλιῶν (πτηνῶν) εὐρέθησαν ψόφια (νεκρά) εἰς τοὺς κήπους. Σπανίως συμβαίνει δις κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν τοῦ ἔτους. Δὲν ἔπρεπε νὰ ἐκτεθῇτε οὕτω. Δὲν ἔπρεπε νὰ ὑπάγῃ τὴν νύκτα ταύτην· εἶναι πολλὴ ὁμίχλη. Συμφωνεῖ μὲ τὴν καλαισθησίαν.

## § 77. IRREGULAR VERBS.

The following are the principal verbs, which form their tenses irregularly. There is no Middle Voice, the Perfect and Pluperfect are formed from the Aorist; the Second Future is the same as the Aorist Subjunctive, thus the Aorist is the only tense which need be given here.

Present.		Aorist.
ἀμαρτάνω,	to sin,	ἤμαρτον or ἡμάρτησα.
ἀνυβαίνω,	to ascend,	ἀνέβην or ἀνέβηκα.
ἀναγιγνώσκω,	to read,	ἀνέγνω or ἀνέγνωσα.
ἀναιρῶ,	to retract,	ἀνῆρσα.
ἀποθνήσκω,	to die,	ἀπέθανον.
ἀρέσκω,	to please,	ἤρεσα.
αὐξάνω,	to increase,	ἡύξησα.
ἀφίνω,	to allow or leave,	ᾤφισα.
βάλλω or βάζω,	to place,	ἔβαλον (Pass. ἐβλήθην or ἐβάλθην).



Present.		Aorist.
βαίνω,	to go,	ἔβην.
βαρύνομαι,	to be weary,	ἐβαρύνθην.
βλέπω,	to see,	εἶδον.
βρέχω,	to moisten,	ἔβρεξα.
γηράσκω,	to grow old,	ἐγήρασα.
γίνομαι,	to become,	ἔγεινα.
δαγκάνω,	to bite,	ἐδάγκασα (Pass. ἐδήχθην).
δέρνω,	to beat,	ἔδειρα.
δεικνύω,	to show,	ἔδειξα.
διδάσκω,	to teach,	ἐδίδαξα.
δέχομαι,	to receive,	ἐδέχθην.
δίδω,	to give,	ἔδωσα or ἔδωκα.
δύναμαι,	to be able,	ἠδυνήθην.

## Exercise.

- Have you seen Paul? he has grown old very fast, and wants to become a monk. Εἶδατε τὸν Παῦλον; ἐγήρασε πολὺ ταχέως καὶ θέλει νὰ γείνη καλόγερος.
- What a fearful day! I am wet through, and the dog has bitten me. Τί τρομερὰ ἡμέρα! ἐβράχην ὁλος, ὁ δὲ σκύλος μ' ἐδάγκασε.
- He beat me because I showed him his caricature and said to me, I will teach you to laugh at me. Μ' ἔδειρε διότι τοῦ ἔδειξα τὴν γελοιογραφίαν του, καὶ μ' εἶπε, Θὰ σὲ διδάξω νὰ μ' ἐμπαίξῃς.
- At what o'clock did you give the letter to the messenger, because I did not get it till eight in the evening, and he could not take more than twenty minutes coming. Κατὰ ποίαν ὥραν ἐδώσατε τὴν ἐπιστολὴν εἰς τὸν κομιστήν, διότι δὲν τὴν ἔλαβον πρὸ τῆς ὀγδόης τὸ ἑσπέρας, καὶ δὲν θὰ ἔκαμε περισσότερον ἀπὸ εἴκοσι λεπτὰ νὰ ἔλθῃ.

Present.		Aorist.
ἐπιτυχάνω,	to succeed, to hit,	ἐπέτυχον.
(ἐ)βγάξω (ἐκβάλλω),	to take out,	ἔβγαλα.
ἐγείρομαι,	to rise, or to get up,	ἤγέρθην.
ἐκπλήττομαι,	to be astonished,	ἐξεπλάγην.
ἐντρέπομαι,	to be ashamed,	ἐντράπην.
ἔρχομαι,	to come,	ἦλθον.
εὕρισκω,	to find,	ἤνυρον (εὕρον).
ἔχω,	to have,	εἶχον (Imp.).
ἠμπορῶ,	to be able,	ἠμπόρεσα.
θέλω,	to wish,	ἠθέλησα.
θέτω,	to place,	ἔθεσα.
κάθηναι,	to sit down,	ἐκάθησα.
καίω,	to burn,	ἔκαυσα.
κάμνω,	to make,	ἔκαμα.
ἠξεύρω,	to know,	ἤξευρα.

## Exercise.

- He got up and went out in a rage. Ἠγέρθη καὶ ἐξῆλθε θυμωμένος.
- George went into my room and took my money out of the cupboard: when I came in, I was surprised to find him and asked, Are you not ashamed to take my money? Ὁ Γεώργιος ἐμβήκεν εἰς τὸ δωμάτιόν μου καὶ ἐξέβαλε τὰ χρήματα ἐκ τοῦ ἀρμαρίου (ντουλαπιοῦ). ὅταν εἰσῆλθον ἐξεπλάγην εὐρὼν αὐτὰν καὶ ἠρώτησα, 'Δὲν ἐντρέπεις νὰ μοῦ πάρῃς τὰ χρήματα;'
- He began to cry and said, 'You make a mistake in thinking I am a thief; I take the money for your good that you may not be able to drink much wine.' Ἦρχισε νὰ κλαίῃ καὶ εἶπεν, 'Ἐχεις λάθος νομίζων ὅτι εἰμαι κλέπτης' παίρνω τὰ χρήματα διὰ τὸ καλὸν σου, διὰ νὰ μὴ ἠμπορῇς νὰ πίνῃς πολλὴν κρασί.'

I was struck by the forethought of my servant and said, 'You shall remain in my house and receive 20 francs a month more.'

What have you learnt at the University?

I have learnt to suffer with fortitude and to fight bravely.

As I came through the garden, I plucked the flowers.

Good-day, sir, how are you?

Very well, thanks, but I want to sit down.

Do you know where Colonel R. lives? Near the Café Solon, I think.

Let us sit down here; it is very hot walking about; the sun has burnt up the trees.

How do you do? What are you doing?

I go every day to Phalerum. I go out in a boat and bathe.

A capital plan, but take care you are not drowned. The wind blows tremendously sometimes.

Let us walk a little: you need not go far without sitting down.

Ἐκπλαγείς μὲ τὴν πρόνοιαν τοῦ ὑπηρετοῦ μου, εἶπον· 'Θὰ μείνης εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου καὶ θὰ λαμβάνης 20 φράγκα κατὰ μῆνα περιπλέον.'

Τί ἐμάθετε εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον;

\*Ἐμαθον νὰ ὑποφέρω καρτερικῶς καὶ νὰ μάχωμαι γενναίως.

\*Ἐν ᾧ διηρχόμεν διὰ τοῦ κήπου ἔκοψα τὰ ἄνθη.

Καλὴν ἡμέραν, κύριε, πῶς περνᾶτε; Πολὺ καλὰ, εὐχαριστῶ, ἀλλὰ θέλω νὰ καθίσω.

Γνωρίζετε ποῦ κατοικεῖ ὁ συνταγματάρχης 'Ρ; Πλησίον τοῦ καφενεῖου Σόλωνος, νομίζω.

\*Ὅς καθήσωμεν ἐδῶ· εἶναι πολὺ ζέστη νὰ περιπατῇ τις· ὁ ἥλιος ἔκαυσε τὰ δένδρα.

Τί κάμνετε;

Πηγαίνω καθ' ἐκάστην εἰς τὸ Φάληρον· πηγαίνω μὲ τὴν λέμβον καὶ κάμνω λουτρόν.

Πολὺ καλὰ κάμνετε, ἀλλὰ προσέχετε μὴ πνιγῇτε. Ὁ ἄνεμος πνέει σφοδρότατα ἐνίοτε.

\*Ὅς περιπατήσωμεν ὀλίγον· δὲν ἔχετε ἀνάγκην νὰ ὑπάγητε μακρὰν χωρὶς νὰ καθήσητε.

Present.	English.	Aorist.
κλαίω,	to cry,	έκλαυσα.
λαμβάνω,	to take, receive,	έλαβον.
λανθάνομαι,	to be mistaken,	έλανθάσθην.
λέγω,	to say,	είπον.
μανθάνω,	to learn,	έμαθον.
μάχομαι,	to fight,	(έμαχεσάμην).
μένω,	to remain,	έμεινα.
πάσχω, παθαίνω,	to suffer,	έπαθον.
παίρνω,	to take,	έπῃρα.
περνῶ,	to pass,	έπέρασα.
πετῶ,	to fly, to throw away,	έπέταξα.
πηγαίνω.	to go,	ὑπῆγον.
πίνω,	to drink,	έπιον.
πίπτω,	to fall,	έπεσα.
πλέω,	to sail,	έπλευσα.
πνίγω,	to suffocate, to drown,	έπνιξα.
φυσῶ,	to blow,	έφύσηξα (έφύσησα).
σβύνω,	to extinguish,	έσβυσα.
σέβομαι,	to honour, respect,	έσεβάσθην.
σηκώνω,	to raise,	έσήκωσα.
σπείρω,	to sow,	έσπειρα.
σταίνω (ίστημι),	to set up,	έστησα.
στέκομαι,	to stop,	έστάθην.
στέλλω,	to send,	έστειλα.

## Exercise.

What are you quarrelling about? Achilles has taken my doll and broken its nose. That's a lie; Calliope pulled my hair. Be quiet, or you shall both suffer for this.

Διὰ τί μαλόνετε;—'Ο Ἀχιλλεύς ἐπῆρε τὴν κούκλα μου καὶ τῆς ἔσπασε τὴν μύτην. — Εἶναι ψεῦμα· ἡ Καλλιόπη μοῦ ἐτράβηξε τὰ μαλλιά.— Καθῆσατε ἤσυχα! ἄλλως θὰ πάθητε καὶ οἱ δύο σας δι' αὐτό.

Go straight through the town, and take the road to the left, which will bring you to the railway station. You cannot make a mistake.

How much do you get a month? Only 300 francs a month as Professor, but I make something more by writing for the papers.

Get up, or I will send the master with a stick. Do you think I care for him?

The boat has stopped; will they put us ashore?

Πήγαινε κατ' εὐθείαν διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ πάρε τὴν πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερὰ ὁδόν, ἥτις θὰ σέ φέρῃ εἰς τὸν σταθμὸν τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου. Δὲν ἔμπορεῖς νὰ κάμῃς λάθος.

Τί μισθὸν λαμβάνετε κατὰ μῆνα; — Μόνον 300 φράγκα κατὰ μῆνα ὡς καθηγητῆς, ἀλλὰ κερδίζω ἀκόμη κάτι γράφων εἰς τὰς ἐφημερίδας.

Σήκω, ἄλλως θὰ στείλω τὸν διδάσκαλον μὲ τὴν ράβδον.— Νομίζεις ὅτι τὸν φοβοῦμαι; Ἢ λέμβος ἐστάθη; θὰ μᾶς ἀποβιβάσωσιν εἰς τὴν ξηρὰν;

Present.	English.	Aorist.
τραβῶ,	to draw,	ἐτράβηξα.
τρέφω,	to nourish,	ἔθρεψα.
τρέχω,	to run,	ἔτρεξα.
τρώγω,	to eat,	ἔφαγα.
τυγχάνω (τυχαίνω),	to happen,	ἔτυχον.
ὑπάγω,	to go,	ὑπῆγον.
ὑπόσχομαι,	to promise,	ὑπέσχέθην.
φαίνομαι,	to appear,	ἐφάνην.
φεύγω,	to flee,	ἔφυγον.
φθάνω,	to arrive, reach,	ἔφθασα.
φθείρω,	to destroy, waste,	ἔφθειρα.
χαίρω,	to be happy, rejoice,	ἐχάρην.
χύνω,	to pour out, spill,	ἔχυσα.
ψεύδομαι,	to lie,	ἐψεύσθην.
ψήνω,	to roast, cook,	ἔψησα.

**Exercise.**

Stand aside, sir, the procession is drawing near.	Παραμερήσατε, κύριε, ἡ λιτανεία πλησιάζει.
Well, you have succeeded in escaping from the guard.	Λοιπὸν κατωρθώσατε νὰ φύγητε ἀπὸ τὴν φυλακὴν.
Yes, but I had to run for my life, and have not eaten anything for two days.	Μάλιστα, ἀλλ' ἠναγκάσθην νὰ τρέξω χάριν τῆς ζωῆς μου καὶ δὲν ἔφαγα τίποτε ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας.
You do not seem much the worse for your long fast, but I am glad you have arrived.	Δὲν φαίνεται ὅτι ὑπέφερες πολὺ ἕνεκα τῆς μεγάλης νηστείας, ἀλλὰ χαίρω ὅτι ἔφθασες.
Pour some wine into the cup, and tell them to cook something.	Χύσε εἰς τὸ ποτήριον (κέρασε) ὀλίγον κρασί καὶ εἰπὲ νὰ ψήσουν ἅτι τι.
You must go to the concert, as you promised.	Πρέπει νὰ ὑπάγητε εἰς τὴν συναυλίαν ταύτην ὡς ὑπεσχέθητε.
Oh, you know that promises mean nothing in society; it is too much trouble to dress.	ὦ, ἀλλ' ἡξεύρετε εἰς τὸν κόσμον αἱ ὑποσχέσεις δὲν σημαίνουν τίποτε· βαρύνομαι δὲ νὰ ἐνδυθῶ.

**Vocabulary.**

the hill, ὁ λόφος (τὸ βουνόν).	once, ἅπαξ.
this afternoon, σήμερον μετὰ μεσημβρίαν.	as often as you can, ὅσον δύνασαι συχνότερον.
tired, κουρασμένος.	tiresome, ἐνοχλητικός.
the siege, ἡ πολιορκία.	wet, βρεγμένος.
a year ago, πρὸ ἐνὸς ἔτους.	silly, μωρός.
the parcel, τὸ δέμα.	the post office, τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον.
the interests, τὰ συμφέροντα.	

**Exercise.**

Δὲν ἐπιθυμῶ ν' ἀναβῶ τὸν λόφον σήμερον μετὰ μεσημβρίαν· εἶμαι κουρασμένος. Ἐπρεπε νὰ τὸν ἀναγκάσητε ν' ἀναιρέσῃ ὃ, τι εἶπε. Ἡ πολιορκία ἤρθη (διελύθη) πρὸ ἐνὸς ἔτους. Ἐπιτρέψατέ μοι

ν' ἀφήσω τὸ δέμα μου ἐνταῦθα· θὰ ἔλθω νὰ τὸ πάρω εἰς τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν μου. Ἀφήσατέ με νὰ φροντίσω ἂνθ' ὑμῶν διὰ τὰ συμφέροντά μου. Βάλετε τὸ κάθισμά σας πλησίον τοῦ παραθύρου. Πηγαίνω ἐκεῖ ἀπαξ τῆς ἑβδομάδος. Ὑπάγετε ἐκεῖ ὅσον δύνασθε συχνότερον. Γίνεσαι πολὺ ἐνοχλητικὸς. Εἶμαι βρεγμένος. Καταντᾷτε πολὺ γέρων καὶ μωρός. Ῥίψε τὰς ἐπιστολὰς ταύτας εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον. Δεῖξόν μοι τί ἀναγνώσκεις.

## Vocabulary.

I can, I could, δύναμαι: Aor. ἡδυνήθην (Lit.). ἡμπορῶ: Aor. ἡμπόρεσα (Com.).	the country, ἡ ἐξοχή.
I will, I would, θέλω, ἡθέλον or ἡθέλησα.	to use, treat, μεταχειρίζομαι.
I ought, ὀφείλω, πρέπει.	the duty, τὸ καθήκον.
I must, πρέπει, ἀναγκάζομαι.	however that may be, ὅπως καὶ ἂν ἔχῃ.
I should, ἔπρεπε.	to understand, καταλαμβάνω.
information, αἱ πληροφορίες.	to allow, ἐπιτρέπω.
the affair, ἡ υπόθεσις.	to catch (a train), προφθάνω.
the decision, ἡ ἀπόφασις.	the misunderstanding, ἡ παρενόησις.
to yield, give in, ἐνδίδω.	what can have become of? τί νὰ ἔγινε;
to sing, τραγουδῶ.	to refuse, ἀποποιούμαι.
to accompany, συνοδεύω.	to deny, refuse, ἀρνούμαι.
exactly, just, ἴσια ἴσια, ἀκριβῶς.	

## Exercise.

Ποῖος ἀπὸ σᾶς δύναται νὰ μοι δώσῃ πληροφορίας περὶ τῆς υποθέσεως; Θὰ μοι ᾔτο πολὺ λυπηρὸν νὰ συναπαντηθῶμεν. Τώρα πρέπει νὰ τῷ εἴπω τὴν ἀπόφασίν μου. Εἰς μάτην προσεπάθησα νὰ ὁμιλήσω, δὲν ἡδυνήθην νὰ προσφέρω λέξιν. Ἐπρεπε νὰ ἔλθῃς (νὰ εἶχες ἔλθει) μαζί μας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. Ἐπρεπε νὰ ἐνδώσω. Σὺ ἡμπορεῖς νὰ ἐργασθῇς· τὸ εὕρισκω εὐχαριστότερον νὰ σὲ βλέπω ἐργαζόμενον. Θὰ ἐτραγωδοῦσατε ἐὰν ὁ διδάσκαλός σας ᾔτο ἐδῶ διὰ νὰ σᾶς συνοδεύσῃ; Θὰ ᾔτο ἡὐχαριστημένος ἐὰν ἡδύνατο νὰ ἴδῃ τὸν φίλον του ἀκόμη μίαν φοράν. Τί θὰ ἔλεγεσ ἐὰν ἤρχετο σήμερον;





§ 79. Prepositions which govern the Genitive : *πρό*, *ἀντί*, *ἐκ*, *ἀπό*.

1. *πρό* (does not drop the omicron before a vowel) :

(a) of Time—before : *ἦλθον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρὸ τριῶν ἐτῶν*, I came to Athens three years ago ; *εἰσῆλθε πρὸ ἐμοῦ*, he entered before me.

(b) of Place—in front of, before : *ἡ Αἶγινα κεῖται πρὸ τοῦ Πειραιῶς*, Aegina lies in front of the Piræus.

2. *ἀντί*—instead of, in exchange for : *μοὶ ἔδωκε γαζέττας (χαλκὸν) ἀντὶ ἀργυρῶν νομισμάτων*, he gave me coppers in exchange for silver coins ; *ὑπῆγε ἀντ' ἐμοῦ*, he went instead of me. In composition *ἀντὶ* has also the force of 'against' ; as *ἀντίκειμαι*, to be opposed to, to be set against. Followed by *νὰ* and the Subjunctive it means—instead of ; as, *ἀντὶ νὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ εὐθύς*, instead of returning at once.

3. *ἐκ*, before a vowel *ἐξ* :

(a) out of, from (of place) : as, *ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου*, he came out of the theatre.

(b) made of, of : as, *τὸ δακτυλίδι εἶναι ἐκ χρυσοῦ*, the ring is made of gold.

(c) from (cause, origin, agent) : as, *ἀπέθανεν ἐκ πυρετοῦ*, he died from fever.

(d) from (of time), since : as, *ἐξ ἐκείνης τῆς ὥρας*, from that hour.

4. *ἀπό* :

(a) from, since (of time) : as, *εἶναι ἔδῳ ἀπὸ τριῶν ἐβδομάδων*, he has been here three weeks (since three weeks).

(b) from (of place) : as, *ἔφυγεν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας του*, he fled from his house.

*ἀπὸ* is vulgarly used with the Accusative : as, *τὸ ἤκουσα ἀπ' αὐτόν*, I heard it from him ; *ἀπὸ ξύλου*, made of wood (*ξύλινος*).

5. The following Adverbs are used like Prepositions with

the Genitive case : *ἔνεκα*, on account of ; *ἄνευ*, without ; *μέχρι*, *ἄχρι*, as far as, until ; *χάριν*, for the sake of ; *μεταξύ*, between ; *δίκην*, like, as.

§ 80. Prepositions which govern the Dative : *ἐν*, *σύν*.

*ἐν*, in : as, *ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ χώρᾳ*, in this country. Replaced in common language by *εἰς* with Accusative.

*σύν*, with (lit.) : as, *ἀνεχώρησε σύν τῇ οἰκογενείᾳ του*, he went away with his family ; *σύν Θεῷ*, by the help of God.

§ 81. Prepositions which govern the Accusative : *εἰς*, *ἀνά*, *μέ*.

1. *εἰς* :

to, towards, in, into, at : as, *θὰ ὑπάγω εἰς τὴν Πόλιν*, I shall go to Constantinople (Stamboul) : *θὰ εἶμαι εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ἐντὸς ἐνὸς τετάρτου*, I shall be at home in a quarter of an hour.

Used in an elliptical construction with the Genitive : as, *θὰ συναπαντηθῶμεν εἰς τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ*, for, *θὰ συναπαντηθῶμεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ*, we shall meet at the minister's.

2. *ἀνά* :

(a) up, upstream : as, *πλέω ἀνὰ (τὸν) ποταμόν*, I sail up the river.

(b) by (signifying divisions) : as, *ᾤδενσαν ἀνὰ τέσσαρας*, they marched by fours.

3. *μέ*, the common form of *μετά*, is always followed by the Accusative—with, together with : as, *μέ τὴν θυγατέρα του*, with his daughter ; *ἐκτύπησε τὸ ἄλογον μέ τὴν ῥάβδον του*, he struck the horse with his stick.

§ 82. Prepositions which govern the Genitive and Accusative : *μετά*, *περί*, *διά*, *ὑπό*, *κατά*, *ὑπέρ*.

1. *μετά* :

(a) *With Genitive*—with, together with : as, *μετὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν του*, (or, *μαζὶ μέ τοὺς ἀδελφούς του*), with his brothers.

(b) *With Accusative*—after (of time): as, μετὰ ταῦτα, after this; μετὰ τρεῖς μῆνας, after three months.

2. περί (does not drop the eota before a vowel):

(a) *With Genitive*—about, regarding: as, ὁμιλοῦμεν περὶ τοῦ βασιλέως, we are talking about the king.

(b) *With Accusative*—round, about (of time and place): as, ἵππευσα περὶ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν, I rode round the Acropolis.

3. διὰ (vulgar form γιὰ):

(a) *With Genitive*—through, by means of: as, βλέπομεν διὰ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, we see with our eyes.

(b) Of place, motion: as, διὰ τῆς πόλεως, through the city; διὰ θαλάσσης, by sea; διὰ τῆς Μασσαλίας, viâ Marseilles.

(c) *With Accusative*—on account of, for the sake of: as, σὺς ἀγαπῶ διὰ τὴν μητέρα σας (or χάριν τῆς μητρός σας), I love you for your mother's sake.

(d) In the direction, for: as, θὰ ἀναχωρήσω αὔριον διὰ τὴν Γαλλίαν, I shall start to-morrow for France.

(e) Followed by νὰ and the Subjunctive—for the purpose of, in order to: as, φέρετέ μοι νερόν ζεστόν διὰ νὰ ξυρισθῶ, bring me hot water that I may shave.

4. ὑπὸ:

(a) *With Genitive*—by (agent): as, τὸ βιβλίον εἶναι γεγραμμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ καθηγητοῦ, the book is written by the professor.

(b) *With Accusative*—under (of place): as, τὸ θέατρον τοῦ Διονύσου (Βάκχου) εἶναι ὑπὸ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν, or, ὑπὸ κάτω ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν, the theatre of Dionysus (Bacchus) is under the Acropolis.

(c) Under (of rule or sovereignty): as, αἱ Ἰνδίαί εἰναι ὑπὸ τὴν Βασιλισσαν τῆς Ἀγγλίας, India is under the Queen of England.

(d) Upon, on (of conditions): ὑπὸ τοὺς ὅρους τούτους, on these conditions.



ἔπραξε παρὰ τὴν συνθήκην, he acted in contravention of the treaty.

(e) *With Accusative*—less, minus : as, εἰς τὰς ὀκτὼ παρὰ δέκα λεπτά, at ten minutes to eight.

2. ἐπί :

(a) *With Genitive*—upon (rest) : as, ἡ ἐφημερίς κείται ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης, the newspaper lies upon the table.

(b) In the time of, under (of government, or king) : as, ἡ μεγάλη πανώλης τοῦ Λονδίνου συνέβη ἐπὶ Καρόλου Β', the great plague of London occurred in the time of Charles II.

(c) *With Dative*—on account of, for, on : as, λυπούμαι ἐπὶ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ σας, I grieve on account of your illness ; ἐπὶ τούτῳ, whereupon, upon this.

(d) *With Accusative*—on, upon, down on (implying motion) : as, ἔρριψε τὸ παιδί ἐπὶ τὸ ἔδαφος, he dashed the child on the ground.

(e) During : as, ἐπὶ σαράντα ἡμέρας δὲν ἔφαγε κρέας, during forty days he did not eat meat.

3. πρὸς :

(a) *With Genitive*—(elliptical construction) for the sake of, by : as, πρὸς Διός, in the name of Jupiter.

(b) *With Dative*—in addition to : as, πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις μᾶς εἶπε, in addition to other things, he told us.

(c) *With Accusative*—to, or towards : as, ἀπετάθη πρὸς ἐμέ, he addressed himself to me ; διεμβύνη πρὸς τὴν Βουλὴν, he went towards the Chamber.

§ 84. REMARKS ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

1. Prepositions (except ἐν, εἰς, ἐκ) are oxytone before their case : after their case many are paroxytone, but in Modern Greek they are seldom found in this position.

2. All Prepositions may be compounded with Verbs.

## 5. κατά :

(a) *With Genitive*—against : as, ὁ ἀρχηγὸς τῆς ἀντιπολιτευσεως ἔκαμε λόγον κατὰ τοῦ ὑπουργείου, the leader of the opposition made a speech against the ministry.

(b) Down to, down on : as, ἔπεσε κατὰ γῆς, he fell to the ground.

(c) *With Accusative*—according to : as, εἶναι ἀριστούρημα κατὰ τὴν γνώμην μου, or, κατ' ἐμέ, it is a masterpiece to my mind ; κατὰ τὰς περιστάσεις, according to circumstances.

(d) *With Accusative*—at (in point of time) : as, ἐγεννήθη κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον, he was born at that time.

## 6. ὑπέρ :

(a) *With Genitive*—for, in favour of (opposed to κατὰ) : as, ἔκαμε λόγον ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀγγλίας, he spoke in favour of England ; ὑπὲρ πατρίδος, for his country.

(b) *With Accusative*—over (motion) : ἐχώρισε ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα, he exceeded the bounds of decency.

(c) Over, more than : as, μὴ διαμείνητε ὑπὲρ τὰς τρεῖς ὥρας, do not stay more than three hours.

§ 83. Prepositions, which govern the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative : παρά, ἐπί, πρὸς.

## 1. παρά :

(a) *With Genitive*—from, by (agent) : as, ἔλαβον δῶρον παρ' αὐτοῦ or ἀπ' αὐτόν, I received a present from him ; ἐγράφη παρ' αὐτοῦ, it was written by him.

(b) *With Dative*—by, with, and at the house of : as, ἡ ἀρετὴ καθιστᾷ ἡμᾶς ἀγαπητοὺς παρὰ θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώποις, virtue renders us beloved both by God and by men.

(c) *With Accusative*—near : as, παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν, near the sea.

(d) *With Accusative*—against, in contravention of : as,

ἔπραξε παρὰ τὴν συνθήκην, he acted in contravention of the treaty.

(e) *With Accusative*—less, minus : as, εἰς τὰς ὀκτὼ παρὰ δέκα λεπτά, at ten minutes to eight.

2. ἐπί :

(a) *With Genitive*—upon (rest) : as, ἡ ἐφημερίς κείται ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης, the newspaper lies upon the table.

(b) In the time of, under (of government, or king) : as, ἡ μεγάλη πανώλης τοῦ Λονδίνου συνέβη ἐπὶ Καρόλου Β', the great plague of London occurred in the time of Charles II.

(c) *With Dative*—on account of, for, on : as, λυπούμαι ἐπὶ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ σας, I grieve on account of your illness ; ἐπὶ τούτῳ, whereupon, upon this.

(d) *With Accusative*—on, upon, down on (implying motion) : as, ἔρριψε τὸ παιδί ἐπὶ τὸ ἔδαφος, he dashed the child on the ground.

(e) During : as, ἐπὶ σαράντα ἡμέρας δὲν ἔφαγε κρέας, during forty days he did not eat meat.

3. πρὸς :

(a) *With Genitive*—(elliptical construction) for the sake of, by : as, πρὸς Διός, in the name of Jupiter.

(b) *With Dative*—in addition to : as, πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις μᾶς εἶπε, in addition to other things, he told us.

(c) *With Accusative*—to, or towards : as, ἀπεράνθη πρὸς ἐμέ, he addressed himself to me ; διευθύνθη πρὸς τὴν Βουλὴν, he went towards the Chamber.

§ 84. REMARKS ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

1. Prepositions (except ἐν, εἰς, ἐκ) are oxytone before their case : after their case many are paroxytone, but in Modern Greek they are seldom found in this position.

2. All Prepositions may be compounded with Verbs.

3. When followed or compounded with a word beginning with a vowel, prepositions drop their final vowel. *Πρὸ* and *περὶ* are exceptions to this rule. If the word has a rough breathing, *τ* and *π* are changed to *θ* and *φ*.

4. In composition:—*ἐν* and *σὺν* change their final *ν* to *μ* before *β*, *π*, *φ*, *ψ*, to *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, *ξ*, and before *λ*, *μ*, *ρ*, *σ* to these letters. N.B. When *σὺν* precedes *ζ*, or *σ* followed by another consonant, the final *ν* is dropped: but with *ἐν* the final *ν* is retained. Ex. *ἡ συζήτης*, the debate; *ἐνσπείρω*, to instil.

### Vocabulary.

to run, *τρέχω*.

the wisdom, *ἡ σοφία*.

the integrity, *ἡ τιμότης*.

upright, honest, *τίμιος*.

the prison, *ἡ φυλακή*.

the East, *ἡ Ἀνατολή*.

marble, *τὸ μάρμαρον*.

the shop, *τὸ μαγαζεῖον*, *τὸ ἐργαστήριον*.

the cage, *ὁ κλωβός* (*τὸ κλωβίον*).

to draw caricatures, *κάμνω γελοιογραφίας*.

mind your own business, *κίτταξε τῇ(ν) δουλειά(ν) σου*.

the police, *ἡ ἀστυνομία*.

to wipe out, *ἐξαλείφω*.

the sponge, *ὁ σπόγγος*.

be quick, *γρήγορα*.

the corner, *ἡ γωνία*.

the chain, *ἡ αἰλυσίς*.

my wife, *ἡ σύζυγός μου*.

### Exercise.

He ran up the hill. Why are you always speaking against me and in favour of my rival? Because in my opinion (according to me) he is far above you in wisdom and integrity. What do you know about wisdom? In two years' time, you shall be in prison with your wise and upright friend. Go through the town, and look towards the East; on the hill you will see a house with marble walls. In the shop was a man in a cage, and beside it two black slaves. It is against the law to draw caricatures on the wall.



Mind your own business ; the house was built by me, and I shall put anything I like upon the walls or inside it, on the top or underneath it. The police are coming. Quick ! give me something to wipe it out. Come and stand in front of it to hide it from the eye of the law. Throw me a sponge out of the window. For goodness' sake, be quick, or they will be round the corner. I shall be bound with chains and torn from my wife and family.

## § 85. ADVERBS.

### 1. *Adverbs of Manner and of Kind.*

Those Adverbs of Manner and of Kind which are formed from Adjectives have already been mentioned in § 40. Of the rest the following are the most important.

ἄλλῶς, otherwise.

ἴσα, straight ; Ex. Go straight up, Πήγαινε ἴσα ἐπάνω.

ἴσα ἴσα, or ἴσια ἴσια, exactly.

ἔτσι, thus (οὕτως).

ἔτσι κ' ἔτσι, pretty well, so so ; Ex. How are you ? Πῶς

εἶσθε ; Pretty well, ἔτσι κ' ἔτσι.

πῶς, how.

καθώς, ὡς, ὅπως, thus, as.

### § 86. 2. *Adverbs of Time and Place.*

Some Adverbs of Time and Place govern the Genitive :

ἐπάνω, up, above.

κάτω, under, below.

the Genitive case : *ἔνεκα*, on account of ; *ἄνευ*, without ; *μέχρι*, *ἄχρι*, as far as, until ; *χάριν*, for the sake of ; *μεταξύ*, between ; *δίκην*, like, as.

§ 80. Prepositions which govern the Dative : *ἐν*, *σύν*.

*ἐν*, in : as, *ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ χώρᾳ*, in this country. Replaced in common language by *εἰς* with Accusative.

*σύν*, with (lit.) : as, *ἀνεχώρησε σύν τῇ οἰκογενείᾳ του*, he went away with his family ; *σύν Θεῷ*, by the help of God.

§ 81. Prepositions which govern the Accusative : *εἰς*, *ἀνά*, *μέ*.

1. *εἰς* :

to, towards, in, into, at : as, *θὰ ὑπάγω εἰς τὴν Πόλιν*, I shall go to Constantinople (Stamboul) : *θὰ εἶμαι εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ἐντὸς ἐνὸς τετάρτου*, I shall be at home in a quarter of an hour.

Used in an elliptical construction with the Genitive : as, *θὰ συναπαντηθῶμεν εἰς τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ*, for, *θὰ συναπαντηθῶμεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ*, we shall meet at the minister's.

2. *ἀνά* :

(a) up, upstream : as, *πλέω ἀνὰ (τὸν) ποταμόν*, I sail up the river.

(b) by (signifying divisions) : as, *ᾠδευσαν ἀνὰ τέσσαρας*, they marched by fours.

3. *μέ*, the common form of *μετά*, is always followed by the Accusative—with, together with : as, *μέ τὴν θυγατέρα του*, with his daughter ; *ἐκτύπησε τὸ ἄλογον μέ τὴν ῥάβδον του*, he struck the horse with his stick.

§ 82. Prepositions which govern the Genitive and Accusative : *μετά*, *περί*, *διά*, *ὑπό*, *κατά*, *ὑπέρ*.

1. *μετά* :

(a) *With Genitive*—with, together with : as, *μετὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν του*, (or, *μαζὶ με τοὺς ἀδελφούς του*), with his brothers.

(b) *With Accusative*—after (of time): as, μετὰ ταῦτα, after this; μετὰ τρεῖς μῆνας, after three months.

2. περί (does not drop the eota before a vowel):

(a) *With Genitive*—about, regarding: as, ὁμιλοῦμεν περὶ τοῦ βασιλέως, we are talking about the king.

(b) *With Accusative*—round, about (of time and place): as, ἔππευσα περὶ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν, I rode round the Acropolis.

3. διὰ (vulgar form γὰρ):

(a) *With Genitive*—through, by means of: as, βλέπομεν διὰ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, we see with our eyes.

(b) Of place, motion: as, διὰ τῆς πόλεως, through the city; διὰ θαλάσσης, by sea; διὰ τῆς Μασσαλίας, viâ Marseilles.

(c) *With Accusative*—on account of, for the sake of: as, σὰς ἀγαπῶ διὰ τὴν μητέρα σας (or χάριν τῆς μητρός σας), I love you for your mother's sake.

(d) In the direction, for: as, θὰ ἀναχωρήσω αὔριον διὰ τὴν Γαλλίαν, I shall start to-morrow for France.

(e) Followed by νὰ and the Subjunctive—for the purpose of, in order to: as, φέρετέ μοι νερὸν ζεστὸν διὰ νὰ ξυρισθῶ, bring me hot water that I may shave.

4. ὑπὸ:

(a) *With Genitive*—by (agent): as, τὸ βιβλίον εἶναι γεγραμμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ καθηγητοῦ, the book is written by the professor.

(b) *With Accusative*—under (of place): as, τὸ θέατρον τοῦ Διονύσου (Βάχου) εἶναι ὑπὸ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν, or, ὑπὸ κάτω ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν, the theatre of Dionysus (Bacchus) is under the Acropolis.

(c) Under (of rule or sovereignty): as, αἱ Ἰνδίαί εἰναι ὑπὸ τὴν Βασιλισσαν τῆς Ἀγγλίας, India is under the Queen of England.

(d) Upon, on (of conditions): ὑπὸ τοὺς ὅρους τούτους, on these conditions.

## 5. κατά :

(a) *With Genitive*—against : as, ὁ ἀρχηγὸς τῆς ἀντιπολιτευ-  
σεως ἔκαμε λόγον κατὰ τοῦ ὑπουργείου, the leader of the opposition  
made a speech against the ministry.

(b) Down to, down on : as, ἔπεσε κατὰ γῆς, he fell to the  
ground.

(c) *With Accusative*—according to : as, εἶναι ἀριστούργημα  
κατὰ τὴν γνώμην μου, or, κατ' ἐμέ, it is a masterpiece to my  
mind ; κατὰ τὰς περιστάσεις, according to circumstances.

(d) *With Accusative*—at (in point of time) : as, ἐγεννήθη  
κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον, he was born at that time.

## 6. ὑπέρ :

(a) *With Genitive*—for, in favour of (opposed to κατὰ) :  
as, ἔκαμε λόγον ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀγγλίας, he spoke in favour of Eng-  
land ; ὑπὲρ πατρίδος, for his country.

(b) *With Accusative*—over (motion) : ἐχώρισε ὑπὲρ τὰ  
ἐσκαμμένα, he exceeded the bounds of decency.

(c) Over, more than : as, μὴ διαμείνητε ὑπὲρ τὰς τρεῖς ὥρας,  
do not stay more than three hours.

§ 83. Prepositions, which govern the Genitive, Dative,  
and Accusative : παρά, ἐπί, πρὸς.

## 1. παρά :

(a) *With Genitive*—from, by (agent) : as, ἔλαβον δῶρον  
παρ' αὐτοῦ or ἀπ' αὐτόν, I received a present from him ; ἐγράφη  
παρ' αὐτοῦ, it was written by him.

(b) *With Dative*—by, with, and at the house of : as, ἡ  
ἀρετὴ καθιστᾷ ἡμᾶς ἀγαπητοὺς παρὰ θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώποις, virtue  
renders us beloved both by God and by men.

(c) *With Accusative*—near : as, παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν, near  
the sea.

(d) *With Accusative*—against, in contravention of : as,

ἔπραξε παρὰ τὴν συνθήκην, he acted in contravention of the treaty.

(e) *With Accusative*—less, minus : as, εἰς τὰς ὀκτὼ παρὰ δέκα λεπτά, at ten minutes to eight.

2. ἐπὶ :

(a) *With Genitive*—upon (rest) : as, ἡ ἐφημερίς κείται ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης, the newspaper lies upon the table.

(b) In the time of, under (of government, or king) : as, ἡ μεγάλη πανώλης τοῦ Λονδίνου συνέβη ἐπὶ Καρόλου Β', the great plague of London occurred in the time of Charles II.

(c) *With Dative*—on account of, for, on : as, λυπούμαι ἐπὶ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ σας, I grieve on account of your illness ; ἐπὶ τούτῳ, whereupon, upon this.

(d) *With Accusative*—on, upon, down on (implying motion) : as, ἔρριψε τὸ παιδί ἐπὶ τὸ ἔδαφος, he dashed the child on the ground.

(e) During : as, ἐπὶ σαράντα ἡμέρας δὲν ἔφαγε κρέας, during forty days he did not eat meat.

3. πρὸς :

(a) *With Genitive*—(elliptical construction) for the sake of, by : as, πρὸς Διός, in the name of Jupiter.

(b) *With Dative*—in addition to : as, πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις μᾶς εἶπε, in addition to other things, he told us.

(c) *With Accusative*—to, or towards : as, ἀπετάνθη πρὸς ἐμέ, he addressed himself to me ; διευθύνθη πρὸς τὴν Βουλὴν, he went towards the Chamber.

§ 84. REMARKS ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

1. Prepositions (except ἐν, εἰς, ἐκ) are oxytone before their case : after their case many are paroxytone, but in Modern Greek they are seldom found in this position.

2. All Prepositions may be compounded with Verbs.

3. When followed or compounded with a word beginning with a vowel, prepositions drop their final vowel. *Πρὸ* and *περὶ* are exceptions to this rule. If the word has a rough breathing, *τ* and *π* are changed to *θ* and *φ*.

4. In composition:—*ἐν* and *σὺν* change their final *ν* to *μ* before *β*, *π*, *φ*, *ψ*, to *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, *ξ*, and before *λ*, *μ*, *ρ*, *σ* to these letters. N.B. When *σὺν* precedes *ζ*, or *σ* followed by another consonant, the final *ν* is dropped: but with *ἐν* the final *ν* is retained. Ex. *ἡ συζήτης*, the debate; *ἐνσπείρω*, to instil.

### Vocabulary.

to run, *τρέχω*.

the wisdom, *ἡ σοφία*.

the integrity, *ἡ τιμότης*.

upright, honest, *τίμιος*.

the prison, *ἡ φυλακή*.

the East, *ἡ Ἀνατολή*.

marble, *τὸ μάρμαρον*.

the shop, *τὸ μαγαζεῖον*, *τὸ ἐργαστήριον*.

the cage, *ὁ κλωβός* (*τὸ κλωβίον*).

to draw caricatures, *κάμνω γελοιογραφίας*.

mind your own business, *κὺρ-ταξε τῇ(ν) δουλειά(ν) σου*.

the police, *ἡ ἀστυνομία*.

to wipe out, *ἐξαλείφω*.

the sponge, *ὁ σπόγγος*.

be quick, *γρήγορα*.

the corner, *ἡ γωνία*.

the chain, *ἡ αλυσίς*.

my wife, *ἡ σύζυγός μου*.

### Exercise.

He ran up the hill. Why are you always speaking against me and in favour of my rival? Because in my opinion (according to me) he is far above you in wisdom and integrity. What do you know about wisdom? In two years' time, you shall be in prison with your wise and upright friend. Go through the town, and look towards the East; on the hill you will see a house with marble walls. In the shop was a man in a cage, and beside it two black slaves. It is against the law to draw caricatures on the wall.

Mind your own business ; the house was built by me, and I shall put anything I like upon the walls or inside it, on the top or underneath it. The police are coming. Quick ! give me something to wipe it out. Come and stand in front of it to hide it from the eye of the law. Throw me a sponge out of the window. For goodness' sake, be quick, or they will be round the corner. I shall be bound with chains and torn from my wife and family.

## § 85. ADVERBS.

### 1. *Adverbs of Manner and of Kind.*

Those Adverbs of Manner and of Kind which are formed from Adjectives have already been mentioned in § 40. Of the rest the following are the most important.

ἄλλῶς, otherwise.

ἵσα, straight ; Ex. Go straight up, Πήγαινε ἵσα ἐπάνω.

ἵσα ἵσα, or ἴσια ἴσια, exactly.

ἔτσι, thus (οὕτως).

ἔτσι κ' ἔτσι, pretty well, so so ; Ex. How are you ? Πῶς

εἶσθε ; Pretty well, ἔτσι κ' ἔτσι.

πῶς, how.

καθώς, ὡς, ὅπως, thus, as.

### § 86. 2. *Adverbs of Time and Place.*

Some Adverbs of Time and Place govern the Genitive :

ἐπάνω, up, above.

κάτω, under, below.

ἔξω, outside.

πρὶν, before.

Ex. κάτω τοῦ ὄρους, at the foot of the mountain.

ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας, outside of the house.

πρὶν τοῦ χειμῶνος, before the winter.

But in the common language a preposition is inserted, as, κάτω ἀπὸ τὸ ὄρος, ἔξω ἀπὸ τὸ σπίτι, etc.

### § 87. Adverbs of Time.

χθές, yesterday.

σήμερον, to-day.

αὔριον, to-morrow.

προχθές, the day before yesterday (used for any recent day).

μεθαύριον, the day after to-morrow (used for any immediate future day).

ἀπόψε, this evening.

ἐφέτος, this year.

πέρυσι, last year.

τοῦ χρόνου, next year.

ποτέ, never; Ex. ποτέ μου, never in my life.

πότε; when?

πάντοτε, always.

τότε, then.

τώρα, or τόρα, now.

εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς, for the future.

εὐθύς, immediately.

ἀμέσως, immediately, at once.

ἀκόμη, yet.

δλοένα, δλονέν, continually, incessantly.



§ 88. *Adverbs of Place.*

ὅπου, ποῦ, where.  
 παντοῦ, everywhere.  
 ἐδῶ, ἐντεῦθεν, here, hence.  
 ἐκεί, ἐκεῖθεν, there, thence.  
 ἄνω, ἐπάνω, up, above.  
 κάτω, down, under, below.  
 μεταξύ, between, among.  
 μακράν, far.  
 ἐμπρός, forward, before.  
 ὀπίσω, behind.  
 ἐντός, μέσα, inside, within.  
 ἐκτός, besides, outside, without.  
 πλησίον, near.

Adverbs of place have the following terminations :—

- (a) *θι*, rest in a place, αὐτό*θι*, there.
- (b) *θεν*, motion from, ἦλθον ἐκείθεν, I came thence.
- (c) *σε*, and *δε*, motion towards, ὕπηγα ἐκείσε, ἔσπευσα οἴκαδε, I went thither, I hurried towards home.

§ 89. *Miscellaneous Adverbs.*

ναί, yes.  
 μάλιστα, certainly.  
 ὅχι, no ; ὅχι δά, no indeed.  
 δέν, not (with Indicative).  
 μή, not (with other moods).  
 πολύ, παρὰ πολύ, much, too much.  
 σχεδόν, nearly.  
 ἴσως, perhaps.  
 καὶ ἄν, for καὶ ἄν, at least, even.  
 πλέον, more ; Ex. Δὲν ἔμπορῶ πλέον νὰ προχωρήσω, I can go on no more.

πάλιν, again.

λίαν, very.

Ex. Ὑπήγετε; have you been? Ναί, yes. Δύνασθε νὰ τὸ κάμητε; can you do it? Μάλιστα, certainly. Τὸ ἐκάμετε; did you do it? Ὁχι, no. Δὲν τὸ ἔκαμα, I did not do it. Μὴ τὸ κάμης, do not do it. Πάρα πολὺ ἀκριβά, too dear. Ἴσως θὰ ἔλθῃ, perhaps he will come. Εἶναι λίαν ἀπλοῦς, he is very simple. Οὐδὲ κὰν ἐφάνη, he did not even appear.

### § 90. CONJUNCTIONS.

καί, and.

ἀν καί, though, although.

οὔτε—οὔτε, neither—nor.

οὐδὲ, neither, nor (emphatic).

μήτε—μήτε, neither—nor.

μὲν—δέ, indeed—but.

ὁ μὲν—ὁ δέ, the one—the other.

ἀλλὰ, but.

ὅμως, however; οὐχ ἥττον ὅμως, nevertheless.

εἰάν, εἰάν, if.

ἢ—ἢ, either—or.

εἴτε—εἴτε, either—or.

ὅταν, when.

ἕως, until.

πρίν, before.

ἀφ' οὗ, ἀφ' οὗ, since.

ἐν ᾧ, ἐν ᾧ, whilst.

ᾄμα, as soon as.

διότι, because.

ὥστε, so that.

ἵνα, that.

νά, that (followed by Subjunctive).

Ex. θελω νὰ λύω (Anc. θέλω λύειν), I wish to loose.

With the Imperfect it expresses a desire: *Ex.* *Νὰ ἔκαμνε αὐτό*, Oh, that he would do that.

*ὅτι*, that.

*ὅπως*, in order that.

*μή*, lest, that not.

§ 91. INTERJECTIONS.

*τί κρίμα*, what a pity.

*μὰ τὸν Δία*, by Jupiter.

*καῦμένε*, poor fellow.

*ἀνόητε*, you fool.

*λαμπρά*, splendid.

*εὖγε*, well done.

*μπράβο*, bravo.

*Ζήτω*, hurrah.

*Ζήτωσαν οἱ Βασιλεῖς*, long live the King and Queen.

*ἀλλοίμονον*, alas.

*ἄπαγε*, God forbid.

*τί ὠραῖα ποῦ εἶναι*, how beautiful it is.

## § 92. REMARKS ON THE PECULIARITIES OF MODERN GREEK SYNTAX.

The cultivated language for the most part preserves the grammatical forms of the classical period. Cases where the Modern form differs from the Ancient will be specially noted below.

### § 93. THE ARTICLE.

1. There is no indefinite Article. In conversation its place is sometimes filled by *εἷς*, *μία*, *ἓν*, or by the indefinite Pronoun, *τίς*. 'Some' (partitive) is not translated: as, give me some bread, *δός μοι ψωμί*.

2. If the Adjective precedes the Substantive, the definite article is placed before the two; if the Adjective follows the Substantive, the definite article is repeated before each: as, *ἡ ὡραία γυνή* or *ἡ γυνή ἡ ὡραία* (emphatic), the beautiful woman.

3. If a demonstrative Pronoun (*αὐτός*, *ἐκείνος*) precedes the Substantive, the definite Article stands between the two: as, *ἐκείνος ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, that man. *Ὅλος* and *πᾶς* when used in the sense of 'all' follow the same rule.

4. Names of Persons, Cities, Countries, are generally preceded by the definite Article: as, *ὁ Κύριος Οὐάδδινγκτον*, Monsieur Waddington; *ἡ Κύπρος*, Cyprus; *τὸ Λονδὶνον*, London; *ὁ συνταγματάρχης Οὐαῖτ*, Colonel White.

5. In writing, all the words which depend upon a substantive can be inserted between it and the Article: as, *ἡ περὶ ἧς ὁ λόγος ἐπιτροπή*, the commission in question.

In the same manner dependent words can be inserted between a substantive and a participle: as, *γυναῖκα (γυνή) ἐν τῇ χηρείᾳ διατελοῦσα*, a woman continuing in widowhood.

6. The Article is often used in the place of *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *αὐτό*, he, she, it: as, *τὸ φόρεμά του*, his coat; *τοῦ εἶπα*, I told him. In these cases the Article is properly a curtailed form of *αὐτός*; but no sign is used to denote this.

§ 94. THE CASES.

1. In Modern Greek the Prepositions are often used to express the force of the Genitive or Dative. The Genitive is replaced by *ἀπὸ* or *μὲ* with the Accusative, and the Dative by *εἰς* with the Accusative: as, *εἰπέ το εἰς τὸν ὑπηρέτην*, tell it to the servant.

2. The Accusative<sup>1</sup> sometimes stands in the place of the Dative: as, *μὲ εἶπε*, he told me, for *μοὶ εἶπε*. The Genitive *μοῦ* is also employed in the vernacular; as, *μοῦ εἶπε*.

3. The Nominative is sometimes employed, where we use the Genitive: as, *ἐν βουκάλι κρασί*, a bottle of wine; *ἐν ζευγάρι γάντια*, a pair of gloves.

4. The Genitive Absolute is used in writing but not in conversation.

§ 95. THE ADJECTIVE.

1. The Adjective stands before the Substantive, with which it agrees, except when the two together form the Predicate. Even then, the Adjective usually stands first, as, *ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος*, the good man; *ὁ ὑπηρέτης εἶναι καλὸς ἄνθρωπος*, or, *ἄνθρωπος καλός*.

2. If an Adjective stands without a Substantive, *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, is understood if it is Masculine; *πράγμα*, a thing, if it is Neuter. Ex. *οἱ πλούσιοι*, the rich men; *εἶναι δύσκολον*, it is a difficult thing.

3. In the written language the Comparative is followed by the Genitive or by *παρά*: as, *εἶμαι καλλίτερος ἐκείνου*, I am

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<sup>1</sup> A very common phrase is, *Νὰ σὰς εἰπῶ*, Let me tell you. The traveller will hear this, whenever a Greek is going to begin a story or wishes to attract his hearer's attention. (It is pronounced 'Nasspō,' quickly, as if one word.)

better than that man. In the spoken language the Comparative is generally followed by *ἀπό*, with the Accusative, as, *ὁ φίλος σας εἶναι ὑψηλότερος ἀπ' ἐκείνον*, your friend is taller than that man.

4. The Comparative is joined to Verbs by the words, *παρ' ὅ τι, παρ' ὅσον, ἀφ' ὅ τι, ἀφ' ὅσον*, as, *εἶναι καλλίτερος ἄνθρωπος παρ' ὅ τι στοχάζεσθε*, he is a better man than you imagine.

### § 96. THE NUMERALS.

1. When Numerals (up to 12) are employed in the Feminine, *ώρα*, hour, o'clock, is understood, as, *εἰς τὴν μίαν (ώραν)*, at one o'clock; *εἰς τὰς ὀκτώ (ώρας)*, at eight o'clock.

2. To denote a date they are put in the Neuter Plural (*ἔτη*, years, understood), as, *εἰς τὰ χίλια ὀκτακόσια πενήντα ἑπτὰ (ἔτη)*, in 1857; or, in more elevated language, *κατὰ τὸ χιλιοστὸν ὀκτακοσιοστὸν πενηκοστὸν ἑβδομον ἔτος*.

3. *χιλιάς*, a thousand, is properly a Substantive, and governs the Genitive, as, *τρῆς χιλιάδες ἀνθρώπων*, but it is frequently used as a Numeral Adjective, as, *τρῆς χιλιάδες ἄνθρωποι*, three thousand men.

### § 97. THE PRONOUNS.

1. The Personal Pronouns are only used before the Verb, when special emphasis has to be laid on the person, as, *ἐγὼ τὸ ἔκαμα ὅχι ἐκείνος*, I did it, not that man.

2. The monosyllabic Personal Pronouns (*μοῦ, μέ*, etc.) are placed before the Verb, unless it is in the Imperative, as, *σε εἶδε*, he saw you; but *ἄφησέ με*, let me alone.

3. If two such Pronouns are employed in the same sentence, one in the Accusative and the other in the Genitive or

Dative, the one in the Accusative is placed last, as, *δός μοι το*, give it me.

4. In the Compound Tenses these Pronouns are placed before *ἔχω*, but between *θέλω* and the Verb, as, *τὸν ἔχω εἶπει*, I have told him; *θέλω τὸν εἶπει*, I will tell him. They are also placed between the Particles, *θά*, *ἄν*, *μή*, *δέν*, *ἄς*, *νά*, and the Verb, as, *θὰ τὸ κάμω*, I will do it; *ἄς τὸ λάβῃ*, let him take it.

5. The Possessive Pronouns can either follow the Substantive they depend on, or stand between the Adjective and the Substantive, as, *ὁ μαῦρος σκύλος μου*, or, *ὁ μαῦρός μου σκύλος*, my black dog.

6. The Relative Pronoun agrees in Gender, Number, and Person with its antecedent, but in Case it belongs to its own clause, as, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τὸν ὁποῖον ἐδίωξαν*, the man whom they sent away; *ἐγώ, ὅστις ἔκαμα τοῦτο*, I, who did this.

7. What! How! are expressed by *τί* (indecl.), as, *τί ὠραία θέα!* What a beautiful view! *τί λαμπρόν!* How splendid!

8. Some one (indef.) can be rendered by *τίς* (indef.), as, *μοὶ εἶπέ τις*, some one told me, I was told. The more usual rendering is by the third person singular passive, as, *λέγεται*, it is said, or, the third person plural active, as, *λέγουσι*, they say.

9. As in French, the Negative Pronouns, *κανείς* (contraction of *καὶ-ἄν-είς*), nobody, somebody, *ποτέ*, never, *τίποτε*, nothing, require a second negation with the Verb, as, *δέν ἔκαμα τίποτε*, I did nothing; *κανείς δέν δύναται*, no one can.

10. 'None,' 'no,' have not an exact equivalent in Greek. The sentence must be turned; as, I have no money, *δέν ἔχω χρήματα*.

11. It is worthy of notice that in the Modern Forms *ἐμένα* for *ἐμέ* and *ἐσένα* for *σε* the original *ν* of the Accusative is preserved. This *ν* represents the Sanscrit *m*, as, *mâm*, *tvâm*.

## § 98. THE VERB.

1. In Modern Greek there is no Middle Voice, but the Passive has in some cases a Reflexive and in others a Reciprocal force, as (1) *νίπτομαι*, I wash myself ; (2) *ἀγαπάμεθα*, we love one another.

2. Neuter Verbs are both Active and Passive in form, but cannot govern an object in the Accusative, *έρχομαι*, I come ; *πηγαίνω*, I go.

3. The Ancient Infinitive is rendered by *νὰ* and the Subjunctive, or by *ὅτι* and the Indicative. Thus *θέλω ἐλθεῖν* is rendered *θέλω νὰ ἔλθω* ; *πιστεύω ἀκούειν* is rendered *πιστεύω ὅτι ἀκούω*.

4. The Participles are much less frequently used. The language is more analytic. Thus *ἐρχόμενος εἶδον* is rendered *ὅταν ἤρχόμην εἶδον* ; but in some phrases the relative Pronoun and the Indicative in English is rendered by the Participle in Greek. The man who bears this letter, *ὁ φέρων τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ταύτην*.

5. The distinction between the Tenses formed from the Present Stem (viz. the Imperfect, First Future, and First Conditional) and those formed from the Aorist Stem (viz. the Aorist, Second Future, and Second Conditional) must be carefully observed. The former have reference to repeated or continued action, the latter to an action to be performed once.

Ex. *θὰ πηγαίνω* (First Future) *εἰς τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν καθ' ἑκάστην*, I shall go to the Acropolis every day ; *θὰ ὑπάγω* (Second Future) *σήμερον εἰς τὴν τράπεζαν*, I shall go to the Bank to-day (once) ; *ἔγραφον* (Imp.) *ὅταν εἰσῆλθε*, I was writing when he came in ; *ἤγέρθην* (Aor.) *ὅταν εἰσῆλθε*, I rose when he came in.

6. The Perfect is very seldom employed. The Aorist and Imperfect denote all stages of past time, thus, I have been



four times, and, I went four times, are both translated by the Aorist, ὑπῆγα τετράκις.

# EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING RULES OF SYNTAX.

## I.

### TO APΘPON.

Θέλω ὀλίγον ᾠψάρι, δὲν δύναται τις νὰ φάγῃ μερίδα ὡς αὐτήν. Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ σοῦ δώσω συμβουλὴν τινα. Τίνος εἶναι τὸ ὠραῖον ἐκεῖνο μαῦρον ἄλογον, τὸ ὁποῖον βλέπει τις καθ' ἐκάστην (ἡμέραν) εἰς τὸν δρόμον τῶν Πατησίων; Τὸ ψαρὸν<sup>1</sup> ἄλογον ἀνῆκει εἰς ἓνα ἀξιωματικὸν τοῦ πυροβολικοῦ,<sup>2</sup> ἀλλὰ δὲν εἶδον τὸ μαῦρον. Διατὶ δὲν ἀγοράζετε τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκείνην; Ὁ φίλος ἐδῶ θὰ τὴν ἡγόραζεν ἂν εἶχε τὰ χρήματά σας. Ὁ κ. Κουμουνοῦρος εἶναι πρῶθυπουργός, καὶ ὁ κ. Δηλιγιάννης ὑπουργὸς τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν<sup>3</sup> (1879). Ὁ θόρυβος τῆς θαλάσσης. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ὁποῖος μένει εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν εἶναι συνήθως εὐτυχής. Ἡ ἐνέργεια τῆς Τουρκίας καὶ ἡ τῶν Δυνάμεων ἔσχον ἐπιρροὴν ἐπὶ τούτου. Ὁ σύζυγός της φέρεται πολὺ ἄσχημα<sup>4</sup> πρὸς τὰ τέκνα του.

## II.

### ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΤΩΣΕΩΝ.

Ἡ λέμβος<sup>5</sup> ἦτο γεμάτη (πλήρης) νεροῦ, ὥστε ἔδωκα μίαν πατσαούρα<sup>6</sup> (ἐν μάκτρον) εἰς τὸν ὑπηρέτην καὶ τοῦ εἶπον νὰ τὴν σπογγίσῃ. Τὰ μάλλινα φορέματα εἶναι τὰ δροσερώτερα<sup>7</sup> κατὰ τὸ θέρος. Τοῦ ὠμίλησα, ἀλλὰ δὲν ἠθέλησε ν' ἀποκριθῇ εἰς ἐμέ. Ὑπηρέτησε τρία ἔτη εἰς τὸν στρατὸν καὶ τότε μετετέθη<sup>8</sup> εἰς τὴν ἐφεδρείαν. Πλήρωσε τὸν ἄμαξάν δύο φράγκα καὶ μισὸ τὴν ὥραν. Ὁ διερμηνεύς<sup>9</sup> ζητεῖ ἐξ φράγκα τὴν ἡμέραν. Ποίας ἡλικίας εἶναι ὁ Διάδοχος; Εἶναι ἔνδεκα ἐτῶν. Ἔχετε ἐν ζευγάρῳ ὑποδήματα<sup>10</sup> νὰ μὲ δανείσητε;

<sup>1</sup> Grey. <sup>2</sup> Artillery officer. <sup>3</sup> Minister of Foreign Affairs. <sup>4</sup> Behaves very badly. <sup>5</sup> The boat. <sup>6</sup> A mop (Turkish). <sup>7</sup> Coolest. <sup>8</sup> Was transferred. <sup>9</sup> The interpreter, cicerone. <sup>10</sup> A pair of boots.

## III.

## ΕΠΙΘΕΤΑ.

Ὁ μεγάλος μαῦρος σκύλος εἶναι καλὸς φύλαξ. Οἱ ἀρχαῖοι θεωροῦνται<sup>1</sup> ὑπὸ τινων ὅτι ὑπῆρξαν ἡμίθεοι. Οἱ φρόνιμοι ἄνθρωποι κάμνουν μωρίας ἐνίοτε. Εἶναι πολὺ μακρύτερα ἀπὸ Βρεντεσιῶν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἢ ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν. Εἶναι καλλίτερον νὰ ὑπάγῃ τις διὰ ξηρᾶς<sup>2</sup> ἢ διὰ θαλάσσης. Τὰ ἀτμόπλοια τῆς Γαλλικῆς ἐταιρίας<sup>3</sup> εἶναι καλλίτερα τῶν ἄλλων ἐταιριῶν. Οἱ δρόμοι τῆς Κωνσταντινουπόλεως εἶναι πολὺ βρωμεροί<sup>4</sup> (ἀκάθαρτοι).

## IV.

## ΑΡΙΘΜΗΤΙΚΑ.

Τί ὥρα εἶναι; Εἶναι τέσσαρες. Ἐκτύπησεν ἕξ καὶ μισή (ἡμίσειαν); Μάλιστα πρὸ ἡμισείας ὥρας. Κατὰ ποῖον ἔτος ἐγεννήθη ὁ Πίττ; Εἰς τὰ χίλια ἑπτακόσια πενήντα ἑνέα καὶ ἔγεινε πρωθυπουργὸς εἰς τὰ χίλια ἑπτακόσια ὀγδοήκοντα τέσσαρα. Εἴκοσι χιλιάδες στρατοὺ ἠδύναντο νὰ διαβῶσι τὰ σύνορα.

## V.

## ΑΝΤΩΝΥΜΙΑΙ.

Σᾶς λέγω, Κύριε, ὅτι ἐγὼ πρέπει νὰ λάβω τὰ χρήματα<sup>5</sup> καὶ ὄχι ἐκεῖνος. Ὅχι, ἀφέντη,<sup>6</sup> ἐγὼ ἔκαμα ὅλην τὴν ἐργασίαν. Αὐτὸς μοὶ εἶπεν ὅτι σὺ τὸ εἶχες δώσει εἰς αὐτόν. Κτύπησέ με ἂν τολμᾷς καὶ θὰ σὲ ξανακτυπήσω.<sup>7</sup> Θὰ τὸν ἐμαχαίρωνα,<sup>8</sup> ἀλλὰ μὲ ἐμαχαίρωσεν αὐτὸς πρῶτος. Τὸ μαῦρον φόρεμά μου εἶναι σκονισμένον.<sup>9</sup> Τὸ δακτυλίδι τὸ ὁποῖον ἔδωσα εἰς τὴν ἀδελφὴν μου ἐκλάπη.<sup>10</sup> Ἐμέ, ὁ ὁποῖος ἔκαμα τὸ πᾶν δι' αὐτούς, μεταχειρίζονται τοιουτοτρόπως; Τί ὠραία πρωΐα! Τί καλὸς ἄνθρωπος ποῦ εἶναι! Οὐδέποτε ψεύδεται, ἀλλ' αἱ πληροφορίαι<sup>11</sup> του εἶναι ἀτελεῖς. Δὲν ἔλαβον ἐπιστολὰς σήμερον.

<sup>1</sup> Are regarded. <sup>2</sup> By land (literally, dry). <sup>3</sup> Messageries Maritimes. <sup>4</sup> Dirty, foul. <sup>5</sup> That I ought to receive the money. <sup>6</sup> Master; a corruption of *αὐθέντης*; adopted by the Turks as a title and re-introduced by them into Greece. <sup>7</sup> I will hit you back. <sup>8</sup> To stab with a knife. <sup>9</sup> Dusty. <sup>10</sup> Has been stolen. <sup>11</sup> His information is incomplete.

## VI.

## PHMATA.

Ἐκτυπήθην<sup>1</sup> ἐν ᾧ ἔπαιζα (ἡ παίζων) τὸ cricket. Ἦμποραῦμεν νὰ βοηθῶμεν ἀλλήλους (βοηθώμεθα) ἐὰν σὺ μείνης πιστός.<sup>2</sup> Πηγαίνει νὰ συμβουλευθῇ τὸν ἱατρόν. Ἦκουσα ὅτι δὲν εἶναι καλὰ, ὥστε ἦλθον νὰ ἐρωτήσω περὶ αὐτοῦ. Θὰ πηγαίνετε<sup>3</sup> εἰς τὸ θέατρον τὸν χειμῶνα τοῦτον; Ὁχι τόσο συχνά. Θὰ ὑπάγω<sup>3</sup> αὔριον τὸ ἐσπέρας νὰ ἴδω 'Π Τrovatore' κατ' ἐξάρεσιν.<sup>4</sup> Διαρκούσης τῆς ἐπαναστάσεως<sup>5</sup> οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπολέμησαν γενναίως. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐληστεύθη,<sup>6</sup> εἶναι ὁ τραπέζιτης μου. Διέρχεται τις τὸν καιρόν του εὐχαρίστως παίζων πιάνο (κλειδοκύμβαλον). Ἔχω γράψει (ἔγραψα) εἰς τὸν ἐν Λονδίνῳ πράκτορά<sup>7</sup> μου. Ἐγραψα σήμερον ζητῶν περισσότερα χρήματα. Λέγουσιν ὅτι θὰ συμβῇ παλιτικὴ κρίσις. Διαδίδεται<sup>8</sup> ὅτι ὁ πρέσβυς ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει παρητήθη καὶ ὅτι ἀντικατεστάθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Δ. Κάποιος μοι εἶπεν ὅτι ἦσθε εἰς τὸν χορὸν τὴν παρελθούσαν νύκτα. Ἀφ' οὗ ἡγοράσατε τὸ βιβλίον, πρέπει νὰ τὸ ἀναγνώσητε.

## VII.

## ΠΡΟΘΕΣΕΙΣ.

Πήγαυε εἰς τὸ θέατρον ἀντ' ἐμοῦ. Ὁχι, εὐχαριστῶ, δὲν θὰ ἐξέλθω ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας ἔνεκα τοῦ ψύχους. Ἔστάθη πρὸ τοῦ ἐμπορικοῦ (οἴκου)<sup>9</sup> καὶ ἐτράβηξε τὰ μαλλιά του, ἔπειτα δὲ τρέξας κατὰ τοῦ τοίχου ἐφονεύθη. Διὰ τί ζητεῖς περισσότερα ἀπὸ ἑμένα παρ' ὅσα ἤθελ s ζητήσῃ<sup>10</sup> ἐὰν ἦμην Ἕλλην; Μίαν τιμὴν, κύριε, ἔχομεν δι' ὅλους. Καλὰ. Νομίζω ὅτι 12 φράγκα τὴν ἡμέραν δι' ὅλα<sup>11</sup> εἶναι ἀρκετά. Δὲν πληρόνω περισσότερα. Βάλε τὰ πράγματά<sup>12</sup> μου εἰς τὴν ἄμαξαν.

<sup>1</sup> I was struck.<sup>2</sup> Faithful.<sup>3</sup> Note the force of the two tenses.<sup>4</sup> As an exception.<sup>5</sup> During the Revolution.

Genitive Absolute.

<sup>6</sup> Who was robbed.<sup>7</sup> My agent.<sup>8</sup> It is reported.<sup>9</sup> Shop.<sup>10</sup> Than

you would ask.

<sup>11</sup> For all.<sup>12</sup> Put my things.

## § 99. PROSODY.

1. In speaking, the Greeks emphasize and prolong the accented syllable, to the exclusion of any difference in duration between long and short vowels. The Prosody of Modern Greek is founded upon this practice.

2. Accented syllables are long, with the exception of a few monosyllables, where the accent is not pronounced.

Unaccented syllables are short.

Thus *αἶψός* is an iambus (—).

*θέλω* is a trochee (—).

*ἀνθρώπος* is a dactyl (—).

*εὐγενής* is an anapæst (—).

3. The principal and more simple ancient metres are used by the Greek poets of to-day, but the greater part of Modern Greek poetry is in rhyme.

4. If the last syllable is accented, the whole of it must rhyme: if the last syllable is not accented, the rhyme begins only from the accented vowel, without reference to the preceding letters of the same syllable.

Ex. *λαμπρός* rhymes with *ἐμπρός*, but not with *καλός*.

*φιλοσοφία* rhymes with *καρδία*, without reference to any letter before the *ι*.

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# PART II.

## DIALOGUES AND LETTERS.

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## PART II.

### DIALOGUES.

#### (1) ORDINARY PHRASES.

Good morning. How do you do? How are you?	Καλὴν ἡμέραν (pronounced καλ' ἡμέρα). Τί κάμνετε; Πῶς εἴσθε;
Good bye. Au revoir. Good night.	Χαίρετε. Καλὴν ἀντάμωσιν. Καληνύκτα.
Excuse me. It is mine. Give me that, please.	Συγγνώμην. Εἶναι ἰδικόν μου. Δός μοι ἐκεῖνο, παρακαλῶ.
I cannot understand you. Please repeat. Please speak slowly.	Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς ἐννοήσω. Ἐπαναλάβετε παρακαλῶ. Ὁμιλήσατε ἀργά, παρακαλῶ.
Can you talk English, French, German, or Italian?	Ὁμιλεῖτε Ἀγγλικά, Γαλλικά, Γερμανικά ἢ Ἰταλικά;
Write it down. What do you mean? I do not know.	Γράψατέ το. Τί ἐννοεῖτε; Δὲν ἤξεύρω.
Very well. Splendid. Thank you.	Πολὺ καλά. Λαμπρά. Εὐχαριστῶ.
I am much obliged to you.	Σᾶς εἶμαι πολὺ ὑπόχρεως.
You are most kind.	Εἴσθε πολὺ καλός.
Never mind. I do not care about that.	Δὲν πειράζει. Δὲν μὲ μέλει δι' αὐτό.
I am very sorry.	Λυποῦμαι πολὺ.
Please tell me your name.	Εἰπέ μοι τὸ ὄνομά σου παρακαλῶ.
Where do you live?	Ποῦ κατοικεῖτε;
What o'clock is it?	Τί ὥρα εἶναι;
When do you leave for Constantinople?	Πότε ἀναχωρεῖτε διὰ τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν;

Take care. Go faster. Stop, coachman. Turn to the right—left.	Πρόσεξε. Πήγαινε γρηγορώτερα. Στάσου ἀμαξᾷ. Στρέψε δεξιὰ —ἀριστερά.
Go on. Wait. Return at 11 p.m.	Προχώρει. Περίμενε. Ἐπίστρεψε εἰς τὰς ἑνδεκα μ. μ.
How far is it?	Πόσον μακρὰν εἶναι;

(2) TRAVELLING BY  
STEAMER.

Corfu to the Piræus.

Has the steamer from Trieste  
arrived?

It will be late to-day, on  
account of the bad weather.

When does the steamer for  
Piræus sail?

In two hours.

Is the captain on board? I  
want to speak to him.

Yes, sir; I will take you to  
him.

Where is my cabin?

For how many persons, sir?

I am alone.

What luggage will you have  
in the cabin?

I want all my luggage in.

You are not allowed, sir, to  
have the large box in the  
cabin.

ΤΑΞΕΙΔΙΟΝ (ΠΕΡΙΗΓΗΣΙΣ) ΔΙ'  
ΑΤΜΟΠΛΟΙΟΥ.

Ἀπὸ Κερκύρας εἰς Πειραιᾶ.

Ἐφθασε τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον ἐκ Τερ-  
γέστης;

Θ' ἀργήσῃ σήμερον ἔνεκα τῆς  
κακοκαιρίας.

Πότε ἀναχωρεῖ τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον διὰ  
τὸν Πειραιᾶ;

Μετὰ δύο ὥρας.

Ὁ πλοίαρχος εἶναι εἰς τὸ ἀτμό-  
πλοιον; Θέλω νὰ τοῦ ὁμιλήσω.

Μάλιστα, κύριε θὰ σᾶς ὁδηγήσω  
πρὸς αὐτόν.

Ποῦ εἶναι ὁ θαλαμίσκος μου;

Διὰ πόσα ἄτομα, κύριε;

Εἶμαι μόνος.

Ποῖα πράγματα (ποίας ἀποσκευᾶς)  
θέλετε νὰ ἔχητε εἰς τὸν θαλαμίσ-  
κον σας;

Θέλω ὅλα τὰ πράγματά μου.

Δὲν ἐπιτρέπεται, κύριε, νὰ ἔχητε  
τὸ μέγα κιβώτιον εἰς τὸν θαλα-  
μίσκον.



Well, bring the bag and hat box.

Steward, bring some water and a towel.

At what o'clock is dinner?

There will be no dinner on board to-day, sir.

I must have something. Give me an omelette, some beef, and a bottle of Corinthian wine.

When will you have it, sir?

At once. As soon as we start.

Let me be alone in the cabin if possible.

There is only one sheet on the bed.

That is the custom here, sir.

I do not care what the custom is: I insist upon having two.

Give me a glass of water.

Wake me to-morrow before we reach Cephalonia.

Wake me to-morrow at six.

Are we in sight of Cephalonia?

Yes, sir; we shall arrive in half-an-hour.

Put some hot water in the basin, and clean my boots.

Καλά· φέρε τὸν σάκκον καὶ τὴν καπελιέραν (πυλοθήκην).

Τροφοδότα, φέρε μου ὀλίγον νερόν καὶ μίαν μβόλιαν.

Ποίαν ὥραν εἶναι τὸ γεῦμα (τὸ δεῖπνον);

Δὲν θὰ ἔχῃ γεῦμα ἐν τῷ ἀτμοπλοίῳ σήμερον, κύριε.

Πρέπει νὰ φάγω κἄτι τι. Δός μοι μίαν ὀμελέτταν, ὀλίγον βωδινὸν καὶ μίαν φιάλην Κορινθιακὸν κρασί.

Πότε τὰ θέλετε, κύριε;

Πάραντα. Εὐθὺς ἅμα ἀναχωρήσωμεν.

Θέλω νὰ ἦμαι μόνος, εἰ δυνατόν, ἐν τῷ θαλαμίσκῳ.

Ἐπάρχει ἐν μόνον συνδόνι εἰς τὸ κρεβάτι.

Οὕτω συνειθίζεται ἐνταῦθα, κύριε.

Δέν με μέλει ποία εἶναι ἡ συνήθεια ἐνταῦθα· ἐπιμένω νὰ μοι δοθῶσι δύο.

Δός μοι ἐν ποτήριον νερό(ν).

Ξύπνησέ με αὔριον πρὶν φθάσωμεν εἰς τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν.

Ξύπνησέ με αὔριον εἰς τὰς ἑξ.

Βλέπομεν τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν;

Μάλιστα, κύριε· θὰ φθάσωμεν μετὰ ἡμίσειαν ὥραν.

Βάλε ὀλίγον ζεστὸν νερόν εἰς τὴν λεκάνην καὶ καθύρισον (γνώλισε) τὰ ἱποδήματά μου.

- Bring me some coffee and a biscuit. Φέρε μου ὀλίγον καφέ καὶ ἐν παξιμάδι (δίπυρον).
- Yes, sir ; will you have anything else ? Μάλιστα, κύριε· θέλετε τίποτε ἄλλο ;
- I should like an egg, but be quick about it. Θέλω ἐν αὐγόν, ἀλλὰ κάμε ὀγλή- γωρα.
- What is the name of this town ? Πῶς ὀνομάζεται ἡ πόλις αὕτη ;
- Argostoli. Ἀργοστόλιον.
- Is it the first time that you visit Greece ? Εἶναι ἡ πρώτη φορά, καθ' ἣν ἐπισκέπτεσθε τὴν Ἑλλάδα ;
- No ; I have been in Greece before, but I have never come this way. Ὅχι· ἦλθον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πρότερον, ἀλλ' οὐδέποτε ἦλθον διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ ταύτης.
- The view is very fine. Ἡ θέα εἶναι ὥραιოსάτη.
- That mountain is grand. Τὸ ὄρος αὐτὸ εἶναι μεγαλοπρεπές.
- Where is Ithaca ? Ποῦ εἶναι ἡ Ἰθάκη ;
- There, far away on the left. Ἐκεῖ μακρὰν πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερά.
- What a barren rock it looks. Τὶ γυμνὸς βράχος φαίνεται.
- Is this island Zante ? Ἡ νῆσος αὕτη εἶναι ἡ Ζάκυνθος ;
- Yes, 'Zante, Zante, Fior di Levante.' In summer it is like a lovely garden. Μάλιστα·  
' ἡ Ζάκυνθος, ἡ Ζάκυνθος,  
τὸ ἄνθος τῆς Ἀνατολῆς . . '
- When shall we reach Patras ? Κατὰ τὸ καλοκαίρι ὁμοιάζει μα- γευτικὸν κήπον.
- When shall we reach Patras ? Πότε θὰ φθάσωμεν εἰς τὰς Πά- τρας ;
- We shall be there at 7 p.m. and stay till 11 p.m., and reach New Corinth at 6 to- morrow morning. Θὰ φθάσωμεν ἐκεῖ εἰς τὰς ἑπτὰ μ.μ., θὰ μείνωμεν μέχρι τῆς ἐν- δεκάτης μ.μ. καὶ θὰ φθάσωμεν εἰς τὴν Νέαν Κόρινθον εἰς τὰς ἕξ αἴριον τὸ πρωῒ.
- Do you intend to go ashore ? Σκοπεύετε νὰ ἐξελθῃτε εἰς τὴν ξηράν ;

- How much do you charge to take me on shore?  
 Two francs.  
 That is too much; I will give you one.  
 Very good, sir; here is my boat.  
 Bring that luggage.  
 Have you put all my things in the boat?  
 How many packages are there?  
 Three, sir.  
 There ought to be four. Look for the other.  
 Now are you ready? Push off.  
 There is a franc for you.  
 Have I time to go to the Consul's before the steamer starts?  
 Yes, sir. The steamer does not leave for four hours, and the Consul lives close by.
- Is this New Corinth?  
 Yes. We have to disembark at once, and drive across the Isthmus.  
 Shall I not have time to ascend Acro-Corinth?  
 No; the steamer sails from Kalamaki as soon as the passengers have crossed.
- Πόσα θέλεις νά με βγάλῃς ἔξω  
 (νά με ἀποβιβάσῃς);  
 Δύο φράγκα.  
 Εἶναι παρὰ πολὺ· θὰ σοῦ δώσω  
 ἓνα.  
 Πολὺ καλὰ, κύριε· ἐδῶ εἶναι ἡ  
 λέμβος μου (ἡ βάρκα μου).  
 Φέρε αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα.  
 \*Ἐβαλες ὅλα τὰ πράγματά μου  
 εἰς τὴν λέμβον;  
 Πόσα δέματα (ἀποσκευαὶ) εἶναι;  
 Τρίι, κύριε.  
 \*Ἐπρεπε νὰ ᾔῃαι τέσσαρα· κύτταξε  
 διὰ τὸ ἄλλο.  
 Εἴσαι ἔτοιμος τώρα; \*Ἐμπρός  
 (ἀπώθησον).  
 \*Ἰδοὺ ἐν φράγκον.  
 \*Ἐχω καιρὸν νὰ ὑπάγω εἰς τὸ  
 Προξενεῖον πρὶν ἀναχωρήσῃ τὸ  
 ἀτμόπλοιον;  
 Μάλιστα, κύριε· τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον  
 δὲν θ' ἀναχωρήσῃ παρὰ μετὰ  
 τέσσαρας ὥρας, καὶ ὁ πρόξενος  
 κατοικεῖ πλησίον.  
 Αὕτη εἶναι ἡ Νέα Κόρινθος;  
 Μάλιστα· πάραυτα πρέπει ν' ἀπο-  
 βιβασθῶμεν καὶ νὰ διέλθωμεν  
 ἐφ' ἀμάξης τὸν Ἴσθμόν.  
 Δὲν θὰ ἔχω καιρὸν ν' ἀναβῶ εἰς  
 τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον;  
 \*Οχι· τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον ἀναχωρεῖ  
 ἐκ τοῦ Καλαμακίου εὐθὺς ὅμα  
 οἱ ἐπιβάται διαβῶσι τὸν Ἴσθ-  
 μόν.

What carriages are there?

The Steamboat Company has carriages, but I recommend you to hire a private one.

Give five or six francs.

Steward, how much do I owe you?

Ten francs in all, sir.

Here is a 20 franc piece.

Give me back ten.

I have only paper and copper, sir. Here is half a ten franc note and eight francs of copper.

You are giving me too much.

No, sir; paper and copper are depreciated.

Please put this copper in paper.

Can you take me to Kalamaki, coachman?

I am engaged, sir.

Send another carriage for me.

Put my luggage on the carriage. Quickly.

Drive on. Stop! Go faster.

Do not beat your horses like that.

Is that the steamer for Piræus?

I will go on board at once.

Τί εἶδους ἄμαξαι ὑπάρχουσιν;

Ἡ ἀτμοπλοικὴ εταιρία ἔχει ἀμάξας, ἀλλὰ σᾶς συνιστῶ νὰ μισθώσῃτε μίαν ἰδιωτικὴν. Δώσατε πέντε ἢ ἕξ φράγκα.

Τροφοδότα (παιδί), πόσα σοῦ ὀφείλω;

Ἐν ὅλῳ δέκα φράγκα, κύριε.

Ἴδου ἐν νόμισμα χρυσοῦν τῶν εἴκοσι φράγκων. Ἐπίστρεψόν μοι (δός μοι ὀπίσω) δέκα.

Ἐχω μόνον χαρτὶ καὶ χαλκόν, κύριε. Ἴδου τὸ ἥμισυ ἐνὸς χαρτονομίσματος τῶν δέκα φράγκων καὶ ὕκτω φράγκα εἰς χαλκόν.

Μοὶ δίδεις πάρα πολλὰ.

Ὅχι, κύριε· τὸ χαρτονόμισμα καὶ ὁ χαλκὸς εἶναι ὑποτετιμημένα.

Τύλιξε εἰς χαρτίον, παρακαλῶ, τὸν χαλκὸν τοῦτον.

Δύνασαι νὰ μὲ φέρῃς εἰς τὸ Καλαμάκιον, ἄμαξηλάτα;

Ἐχω ἀγώγιον, κύριε.

Στείλέ μου ἄλλην ἄμαξαν.

Βάλε τὰ πράγματά μου ἐπὶ τῆς ἀμάξης. Ταχέως. Γρήγορα.

Προχώρησον (ἐμπρός). Στάσου.

Πήγαινε ταχύτερον. Μὴ κτυπᾷς ἔτσι τὰ ἄλογά σου.

Ἐκεῖνο εἶναι τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον διὰ τὸν Πειραιᾶ; Θὰ ἐπιβιβασθῶ ἀμέσως.

Steward, I want some breakfast. Let me have some fish and lamb.

Τροφοδότα, θέλω νὰ προγευματίσω· δός μοι ὀλίγον ᾠψάρι καὶ ἀρνάκι.

Give me some red (black) wine.

Δός μοι ὀλίγον μαῦρον κρασί.

I cannot drink the wine resiné.

Δὲν ἔμπορῶ νὰ πῶ τὸ βρεσινάτον κρασί.

Shall we pass Salamis and Aegina? Please point them out to me, when we are near them.

Θὰ περάσωμεν ἀπὸ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα καὶ τὴν Αἴγινα; Δεῖξέ μου αὐτάς, σὲ παρακαλῶ, ὅταν εἴμεθα πλησίον.

Are those mountains on the right in the Peloponneseus?

Τὰ ὄρη ἐκεῖνα πρὸς τὰ δεξιὰ εἶναι τῆς Πελοποννήσου;

Yes; they stretch far away to the south-east.

Μάλιστα· ἐκτείνονται πολὺ μακρὰν πρὸς τὰ νοτιοανατολικά.

### (3) ARRIVAL AT AN HOTEL.

### ΑΦΙΞΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΧΕΝΟΔΟΧΕΙΟΝ.

Can you tell me which is the best hotel?

Ἐμπορεῖτε νὰ μοι εἴπητε ποῖον εἶναι τὸ καλλίτερον ξενοδοχεῖον;

There are no good hotels at the Piræus.

Δὲν ὑπάρχουν καλὰ ξενοδοχεῖα εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

In what part of Athens is the hotel you recommend?

Εἰς ποῖον μέρος τῶν Ἀθηνῶν εἶναι τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον τὸ ὁποῖον συνιστᾶτε;

The best hotels are in the Square of the Constitution. Have you any rooms free?

Τὰ καλλίτερα ξενοδοχεῖα εἶναι εἰς τὴν πλατείαν τοῦ Συντάγματος. Ἔχετε δωμάτια ἐλεύθερα;

- We want a sitting room and two bed rooms.      Θέλουμε μίαν αΐθουσαν καὶ δύο δωμάτια τοῦ ὕπνου.
- How much do you charge a day for the three rooms?      Πόσον ζητεῖτε ἐκάστην ἡμέραν διὰ τὰ τρία δωμάτια;
- The price is twelve francs a day for each person, including meals.      Ἡ τιμὴ εἶναι δώδεκα φράγκα κατὰ ἄτομον, μὲ τὸ φαγητόν.
- Will you dine in the public dining-room?      Θέλετε νὰ γευματίζητε εἰς τὸ ἐστιατόριον;
- We prefer to have our meals in our own room.      Προτιμῶμεν νὰ τρώγωμεν εἰς τὸ δωμάτιόν μας.
- Let us have dinner immediately; we want to go to bed early.      Ἄς δειπνήσωμεν εὐθύς· θέλομεν νὰ πλαγιάσωμεν ἑνωρίς.
- Make a good fire in the sitting room.      Ἀναψε καλὴν φωτιάν εἰς τὴν αΐθουσαν.
- We are covered with dust, I should like a bath.      Εἵμεθα κεκαλυμμένοι ἀπὸ σκόνην (κονιορτόν), ἐπεθύμουν νὰ κάμω λουτρόν.
- If you want it we have everything ready.      Ἐὰν ἀγαπᾶτε, ἔχομεν τὰ πάντα ἑτοιμα.
- Waiter, show the gentlemen their rooms.      Ὑπηρέτα, δεῖξον εἰς τοὺς κυρίους τὰ δωμάτιά των.
- If you take the rooms by the month, it will be much cheaper.      Ἐὰν ἐνοικιάσητε τὰ δωμάτια κατὰ μῆνα θὰ ᾖναι πολὺ εὐθηνότερον.
- Waiter, bring my luggage into my room.      Ὑπηρέτα, φέρε τὰ πράγματα εἰς τὸ δωμάτιόν μου.
- Where are my things?      Ποῦ εἶναι τὰ πράγματά μου;
- Are you sure that the bed is quite dry?      Εἴσαι βέβαιος ὅτι τὸ κρεβάτι εἶναι ἐντελῶς στεγνόν;
- The sheets seem very damp.      Τὰ σινδόνια φαίνονται πολὺ ὑγρά.
- You must change the sheets.      Πρέπει ν' ἀλλάξητε τὰ σινδόνια.

- Tell the waiter to make the bed and air the room whilst I am out.  
There is no bell in the room.
- At what o'clock do you wish to be called in the morning?  
I think I shall require another blanket on the bed.
- My head is too low, bring me another pillow. Put out the light.
- Bring me some hot water at half-past seven in the morning.
- Where are my boots?
- Have my boots been cleaned?
- I want more towels.
- I have forgotten my tooth brush. Go and buy me one as soon as you can.
- Take my clothes and brush them.
- My hair-brush is in the portmanteau. Have you found my comb?
- Bring me some better soap.
- Put plenty of cold water in my bath.
- Εἰπὲ εἰς τὸν ὑπηρέτην νὰ ἐτοιμάσῃ τὸ κρεβάτι καὶ ν' ἀερίσῃ τὸ δωμάτιον, ἐν ᾧ εἶμαι ἔξω.  
Δὲν ὑπάρχει κώδων εἰς τὸ δωμάτιον.  
Κατὰ ποίαν ὥραν ἐπιθυμεῖτε νὰ σᾶς σηκώσουν τὴν πρωΐαν;  
Νομίζω ὅτι θὰ λάβω ἀνάγκην καὶ ἄλλου χραμίου (πατανίας).  
Τὸ κεφάλι μου εἶναι πολὺ χαμηλὰ, φέρε μου καὶ ἄλλο μαξιλάρι (προσκεφάλαιον). Σβύσε τὸ φῶς.  
Φέρε μου ζεστὸν νερὸν εἰς τὰς ἑπτὰ καὶ ἡμίσειαν τὸ πρωῒ.  
Ποῦ εἶναι τὰ παπούτσιά μου (τὰ ὑποδήματα);  
Ἐκαθαρίσθησαν τὰ ὑποδήματά μου;  
Θέλω περισσοτέρας μπόλιας (προσάψια).  
Ἐξέχασα τὴν βούρτσαν τῶν ὀδόντων. Πήγαινε νὰ μοῦ ἀγοράσῃς μίαν τὸ ταχύτερον.  
Πάρε τὰ ροῦχά μου καὶ ξεσκόνισέ τα.  
Ἡ βούρτσα τῶν μαλλιῶν εἶναι εἰς τὸ δισάκκιον. Εὔρες τὸ κτένι μου;  
Φέρε μου καλλίτερον σαποῦνι.  
Βάλε ἀφθονον κρύον νερὸν εἰς τὸ λουτρόν μου.

I should like to have four candles instead of two.	Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ ἔχω τέσσερας σπερμαστέτας (κηριά) ἀντὶ δύο.
Would you prefer a lamp?	Προτιμᾶτε μίαν λάμπαν;
Waiter, bring me the bill.	Παιδί, φέρε μου τὸν λογαριασμόν.
Have you made out our ac- count?	*Ἐκαμες τὸν λογαριασμόν μας;
You charge a great deal.	Ζητεῖτε πολλά.

(4) CONVERSATION WITH A  
GREEK MASTER.<sup>1</sup>

ΔΙΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑ-  
ΛΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ  
ΓΛΩΣΣΗΣ.

You are very late this morning. It is now a quarter past eight, and you said you would be here at half-past seven.	Πολὺ ἡργήσατε τὴν πρωΐαν ταύ- την. Εἶναι ὀκτὼ καὶ τέταρτον, καὶ εἶπετε ὅτι θὰ ἦσθε ἐδῶ τὴν ἑβδόμην καὶ ἡμίσειαν.
I am very sorry, sir, but we can make it up by going on longer at the end of the les- son.	Λυπούμαι πολὺ, κύριε, ἀλλὰ δυνά- μεθα ν' ἀναπληρώσωμεν τοῦτο παρατείνοντες τὸ τέλος τοῦ μα- θήματος.
Yes, but that is not the same thing. I must insist upon your being more punctual.	Μάλιστα, ἀλλὰ δὲν εἶναι τὸ αὐτὸ πρᾶγμα. Θὰ ἐπιμείνω νὰ ἦσθε ἀκριβέστερος.
Have you written anything to-day?	*Ἐγράψατε τίποτε σήμερον;
I have translated an entire scene from this French play. You are very industrious and are making great progress. I will correct this first, then we will read.	Μετέφρασα ὁλόκληρον σκηνὴν ἐκ τοῦ Γαλλικοῦ τούτου δράματος. Εἰσθε πολὺ ἐπιμελὴς καὶ κάμνετε πολλὰς προόδους. Θὰ διορθώσω τοῦτο πρῶτον καὶ ὕστερον θὰ ἀναγνώσωμεν.

<sup>1</sup> For words used in lesson, see Vocabulary, p. 267.



Please write clearly, especially the kappa and the lamvtha. The accent is wrong. Here is a mistake.

What is the Genitive of this word?

The Genitive of that word is not used.

What is the Present Indicative of this verb?

I will look it out in the dictionary. How is it spelt?

What is the first letter?

Blot that page. Wipe the pen.

Have you a pencil?

Will you take the French copy; I will take the Greek, and you can translate aloud what you have just written. It will give you facility in finding the words.

I cannot read it off in Greek very fast.

Well, try as fast as you can.

I cannot remember the words at the moment, although I know them well.

A little practice will remedy that difficulty. Bravo! You are getting on capitally.

I will say the dialogue I have learned.

Γράψατε, παρακαλῶ, καθαρά, ἰδίως τὸ κάππα καὶ τὸ λάμβδα.

Ὁ τονισμὸς εἶναι ἐσφαλμένος. Ἴδου ἐν λάθος.

Ποία εἶναι ἡ γενικὴ τῆς λέξεως ταύτης;

Ἡ γενικὴ τῆς λέξεως ταύτης εἶναι ἄχρηστος.

Ποῖος εἶναι ὁ ἐνεστώτης τῆς ὀριστικῆς τοῦ ῥήματος τούτου;

Θὰ παρατηρήσω εἰς τὸ λεξικόν. Πῶς ὀρθογράφεται; Ποῖον εἶναι τὸ πρῶτον γράμμα;

Στέγνωσον τὴν σελίδα ταύτην. Σφόγγισε τὸ κονδύλιον.

Ἔχεις μολυβδοκόνδυλον;

Πάρετε, παρακαλῶ, τὸ Γαλλικὸν ἀντίγραφον· ἐγὼ θὰ πάρω τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ὑμεῖς δὲ δύνασθε νὰ μεταφράσητε μεγαλοφώνως ὅ, τι ἐγράψατε ἤδη. Θὰ εὐκολυνθῇτε νὰ εὕρητε τὰς λέξεις.

Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ τὸ ἀναγνώσω Ἑλληνιστὶ πολὺ ὀγρήγορα.

Καλῶς· δοκίμασον ὅσον δύνασαι ταχύτερον.

Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ ἐνθυμῶμαι τὰς λέξεις εἰς τὴν στιγμὴν, μολοντί καλῶς τὰς γνωρίζω.

Ὀλίγη πρακτικὴ θὰ θεραπεύσῃ τὴν δυσκολίαν ταύτην. Εὖγε. Προβαίνετε ἀξιόλογα.

Θὰ εἴπω τὸν διάλογον, τὸν ὁποῖον ἔμαθον.

I will read the English.

Now I will say a sentence in Greek, and you shall answer me. Let us suppose that you are calling upon me with a letter of introduction. (See Conversation on this subject.) I will take the part of a washer-woman or a hotel-keeper.

Before next lesson I will learn two or three of the dialogues, and then I shall be able to understand and answer in those subjects.

You can have the Vocabulary of the subject open before you. You will be able to find the word you require.

I must read some modern poetry to get used to the pronunciation by accents.

Very good ; we will try some of the extracts. Take care about the accented syllable, and the other syllables will take care of themselves.

The pronunciation is difficult.

Do I pronounce that right ?

Not quite. You should learn *a piece of poetry* and say it *aloud whilst you are dressing*.

Θ' ἀναγνώσω τὸ Ἀγγλικόν.

Τώρα θὰ λέγω φράσιν τινὰ Ἑλληνιστὶ καὶ σὺ θὰ μοι ἀπαντᾷς.  
\* Ἀς ὑποθέσωμεν ὅτι μ' ἐπισκέπτεσαι, ἔχων συστατικὴν ἐπιστολήν· ἐγὼ δὲ θὰ κάμνω τὸ μέρος μᾶς πλύστρας ἢ ἐνὸς ξενοδόχου.

Πρὸ τοῦ ἐπομένου μαθήματος θὰ μάθω δύο ἢ τρεῖς διαλόγους, καὶ τότε θὰ ἦμαι ἱκανὸς νὰ ἐννοῶ καὶ ν' ἀπαντῶ εἰς τὰ ἀντικείμενα ταῦτα.

\* Ἡμπορεῖτε νὰ ἔχητε τὸ λεξιλόγιον τοῦ διαλόγου τούτου ἀνοικτὸν ἐνώπιόν σας. Οὕτω δὲ θὰ δύνησθε νὰ εὐρίσκητε τὴν λέξιν, τὴν ὁποίαν θὰ χρειάζησθε.

Πρέπει ν' ἀναγινώσκω νεώτερα τινὰ ποιήματα, ὅπως ἀποκτήσω τὴν ἔξιν τῆς προφορᾶς διὰ τοῦ τονισμοῦ.

Πολὺ καλὰ· θὰ δοκιμάσωμέν τιν τῶν ἀποσπασμάτων. Πρόσθεσον εἰς τὴν τονιζομένην συλλαβὴν, καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι συλλαβαὶ θὰ φροντίζουν μόναι τῶν δι' ἐαυτάς.

\* Ἡ προφορὰ εἶναι δύσκολος· τὸ προφέρω καλῶς ;

\* Ὅχι ἐντελῶς· πρέπει νὰ μάθῃς ἐν τεμάχιον ποιήματος καὶ νὰ τὴν λέγητε ἐν ᾧ ἐνδύεσθε,

I am tired of the house. Let us not lose this glorious day. We will go for a walk towards old Phalerum.

With great pleasure. We can talk Greek all the way.

I do not understand. Tell me what you said in English. Thanks ; now go on talking Greek.

Be so good as to speak Greek. I did not come here to learn French.

Please speak slowly and distinctly. I am a little deaf. The time is up. I must be going away.

When will you come again ? To-morrow at the same time ?

I fear it is impossible. I am engaged, but I will come in the evening at nine.

Very good. I shall be ready. Please be punctual. Good-bye. At nine to-morrow.

Ἐβαρύνθην τὴν οἰκίαν. Ἄς μὴ χάσωμεν τὴν λαμπρὰν ταύτην ἡμέραν. Θὰ περιπατήσωμεν πρὸς τὸ παλαιὸν Φάληρον.

Μετὰ μεγάλης εὐχαριστήσεως. Δυνάμεθα νὰ ὁμιλῶμεν Ἑλληνικὰ καθ' ὅλην τὴν ὁδόν.

Δὲν ἐννοῶ. Λέγε μοι ὅ,τι εἶπες, Ἀγγλιστί. Εὐχαριστῶ· τόρα ἐξακολουθήσον νὰ ὁμιλῇς Ἑλληνικά.

Λάβετε τὴν καλοσύνην νὰ ὁμιλῇτε Ἑλληνικά. Δὲν ἦλθον ἐδῶ νὰ μάθω Γαλλικά.

Ὁμιλεῖτε, παρακαλῶ, ἀργὰ καὶ καθαρά. Εἰμαι ὀλίγον κωφός. Ὁ χρόνος παρήλθε· πρέπει ν' ἀναχωρήσω.

Πότε θὰ ἔλθητε πάλιν ; Τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν αὐριον ;

Φοβοῦμαι ὅτι εἶναι ἀδύνατον. Ἐχω δώσει ὑπόσχεσιν, ἀλλὰ θὰ ἔλθω τὸ ἑσπέρας εἰς τὰς ἐννέα.

Πολὺ καλά. Θὰ ἦμαι ἑτοιμος. Ἔστέ, παρακαλῶ, ἀκριβῆς εἰς τὴν ὥραν. Χαίρετε. Λοιπὸν αὐριον εἰς τὰς ἐννέα.

# (5) WITH A GUIDE.

## MET' ΟΔΗΓΟΥ.

I want a good guide, so that I may lose no time in asking my way.

Ἐχω ἀνάγκην καλοῦ ὁδηγοῦ διὰ νὰ μὴ χάνω τὸν καιρὸν μου ζητῶν τὸν δρόμον.

Would you like one who can speak English?

Certainly not. I want one who can speak Greek, that I may practise.

Are you a guide?

Yes, effendi.

What do you charge a day?

Six francs a day, sir.

Do you recommend me this man?

Yes, sir, he is honest, and intelligent.

Well, I shall hold you responsible if he cheats me.

I shall be here a week, and want to see all the most beautiful things well.

You must always speak Greek. Not too fast. Repeat what you said. Say it in French, in Italian, in English.

What is that building—hill—street—house?

What is the name of this square?

You must be here at eight to-morrow morning.

Very good, sir, I will be punctual.

Θέλετε ὁδηγὸν ὁμιλοῦντα τὴν Ἀγγλικήν;

Βεβαίως ὄχι. Θέλω ὁδηγὸν ὁμιλοῦντα τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν διὰ νὰ κάμνω ἀσκησιν.

Εἶσθε ὁδηγός;

Μάλιστα, ἀφέντη.

Πόσα θέλεις τὴν ἡμέραν;

\*Ἐξ φράγκα τὴν ἡμέραν, κύριε.

Μοὶ συνιστᾶτε τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον;

Μάλιστα, κύριε, εἶναι τίμιος καὶ ἔξυπνος.

Καλά, θὰ σὰς θεωρῶ ὑπεύθυνον, ἐὰν μὲ ἀπατᾷ.

Θὰ μείνω ἐνταῦθα μίαν ἐβδομάδα καὶ θέλω νὰ ἴδω καλὰ ὅλα τὰ ὠραιότερα πράγματα.

Πρέπει νὰ ὁμιλῇς πάντοτε Ἑλληνικά. \*Ὅχι πολὺ γρήγορα. Ἐπαναλάμβανε ὅ,τι εἶπες. Λέγε το Γαλλικά, Ἰταλικά, Ἀγγλικά.

Τί εἶναι τὸ κτίριον τοῦτο—ὁ λόφος—ἡ ὁδός—ἡ οἰκία;

Πῶς ὀνομάζεται ἡ πλατεῖα αὕτη;

Πρέπει νὰ ᾗσαι ἐδῶ αὔριον τὸ πρωὶ εἰς τὰς ὀκτώ.

Πολὺ καλὰ, κύριε, θὰ ἦμαι ἀκριβής.

(6) ASKING THE WAY IN A TOWN.

ΟΠΩΣ ΖΗΤΗΣΗ ΤΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΔΡΟΜΟΝ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΠΟΛΕΙ.

Can you tell me where Mr. Coumoundouros lives?

Δύνασθε νὰ μοι εἴπητε ποῦ κατοικεῖ ὁ κ. Κουμουνδοῦρος;

Is this the house of Mr. Tri-coupis?

Ἡ οἰκία αὕτη εἶναι τοῦ κ. Τρικούπη;

Will you show me the way to the Railway Station—to the English Legation?

Ἐδαραστεῖσθε νὰ μοι δείξητε τὸν δρόμον πρὸς τὸν Σταθμὸν τοῦ Σιδηροδρόμου—πρὸς τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν πρεσβείαν;

Which door ought I to knock at?

Ποίαν θύραν πρέπει νὰ κτυπήσω;

Knock and go in. You will find a second door.

Κτυπήσατε καὶ εἰσέλθετε. Θὰ εὑρητε δευτέραν πόρταν (θύραν).

Go straight up the hill.

Πηγαίνετε ἴσια ἐπάνω εἰς τὸν λόφον.

(7) PRESENTING A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΣΙΣ ΣΥΣΤΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗΣ.

Is it far to the house of Mr. —? <sup>1</sup>

Εἶναι μακρὰν ἡ οἰκία τοῦ κ. δεῖνα;

No, sir, it will take three minutes in a carriage.

Ὁχι, κύριε, ἀπέχει τρία λεπτά μὲ τὴν ἄμαξαν.

Drive to the house of Mr. —.

Τράβα εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ κ. δεῖνα.

Go and fetch a carriage; choose a good one.

Πήγαινε νὰ φέρῃς μίαν ἄμαξαν, καὶ διάξεξε μίαν καλὴν.

Close the carriage. It is cold.

Κλείσε τὴν ἄμαξαν. Εἶναι ψύχρα.

Is Mr. — at home?

Ὁ κ. δεῖνα εἶναι εἰς τὸ σπίτι;

No, sir, he is out.

Ὁχι, κύριε, εἶναι ἔξω (ᾤξω).

<sup>1</sup> Proper Names are declined.

- At what hour shall I be most likely to find him?  
 When will he return?  
 Not before dinner.
- Give him this letter and my card, and tell him I will call to - morrow morning at eleven.
- Very good, sir.  
 Please give him this letter and ask him if he will see me.
- How do you do, sir? I am delighted to receive any one who has a letter from my friend.
- You are very kind.  
 And how long have you been here?
- I only arrived the day before yesterday.
- And how does the town please you?
- It is beautiful and the climate delightful.
- At what o'clock shall I find you at your hotel?
- I am always in until twelve.
- What are you doing to-night?  
 A few people are coming to us and we should be delighted to see you.
- Κατὰ ποίαν ὥραν εἶναι πιθανὸν νὰ τὸν εὔρω ;  
 Πότε θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ ;  
 Δὲν θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ πρὸ τοῦ γεύματος.
- Δός του τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ταύτην καὶ τὸ ἐπισκεπτήριόν μου, καὶ εἰπέ του ὅτι θὰ περάσω αὔριον εἰς τὰς ἑνδεκα.
- Πολὺ καλὰ, κύριε.
- Παρακαλῶ δός του τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ταύτην καὶ ἐρώτησέ τον ἐὰν θέλῃ νὰ μὲ ἴδῃ.
- Τί κάμνετε, κύριε ; Χαίρω δεχόμενός τινα, ὃ ὁποῖος ἔχει ἐπιστολὴν ἀπὸ τὸν φίλον μου.
- Εἰσθε πολὺ εὐγενής.
- Καὶ πόσον καιρὸν ἔχετε ἐνταῦθα ;
- Προχθὲς μόνον ἔφθασα.
- Καὶ πῶς σὰς φαίνεται ἡ πόλις ;
- Εἶναι ὡραία πόλις, τὸ δὲ κλίμα εἶναι τερπνόν.
- Κατὰ ποίαν ὥραν θὰ σὰς εὔρω εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον ;
- Εἶμαι πάντοτε μέσα μέχρι τῆς δωδεκάτης.
- Πῶς θὰ περάσητε τὴν βραδίαν σας ;
- Θὰ ἔλθουν ἐδῶ τὸ βράδυ μερικοὶ καὶ θὰ εὐχαριστηθῶμεν νὰ σὰς ἴδωμεν.

Many thanks, but I have promised to go with a friend to the Syllogue Parnassus to hear a lecture.

You do not lose time. The Syllogues are almost always open to the public.

You will see a meeting advertised in the paper, and you can always go in.

I must go now, sir. We have breakfast at eleven at the hotel.

Good-bye. I shall have the honour of calling to-morrow. If I can do anything for you, please let me know.

Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ πολύ, ἀλλ' ὑπεσχέθην νὰ ὑπάγω μετὰ τινος φίλου μου εἰς τὸν σύλλογον 'Παρνασσὸν' ὅπως ἀκούσω διατριβὴν τινα.

Δὲν χάνετε καιρὸν. Οἱ σύλλογοι εἶναι σχεδὸν πάντοτε ἀνοικτοὶ διὰ τὸ κοινόν (ἔχουσιν ἐλευθέραν τὴν εἴσοδον).

Θὰ ἴδῃτε τὰς συνεδριάσεις ἀναγγελλομένας διὰ τῶν ἐφημερίδων καὶ δύνασθε νὰ εἰσέλθῃτε.

Πρέπει ν' ἀναχωρήσω τώρα, κύριε. Τὸ πρόγευμα παρατίθεται εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον εἰς τὰς ἑνδεκα.

Χαίρετε. Θὰ λάβω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ σᾶς ἐπισκεφθῶ αὔριον. Ἐὰν δύναμαι νὰ πράξω τι ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, σᾶς παρακαλῶ νὰ μοὶ το εἴπητε.

(8) THE POST OFFICE.

TO TAXYΔΡΟΜΕΙΟΝ.

I beg your pardon; could you tell me where the Post Office is?

Come with me to the Square of the Constitution, and I will show you the way.

You must turn here to the left and keep straight on past the Chamber.

It is in the same building as the Home Office.

Μὲ συγχωρεῖτε, δὲν μοὶ λέγετε ποῦ εἶναι τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον;

Ἑλᾶτε μαζί μου εἰς τὴν πλατείαν τοῦ Συντάγματος καὶ θὰ σᾶς δείξω τὸν δρόμον.

Πρέπει νὰ γυρίσῃτε ἐδῶ πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερὰ καὶ νὰ διευθυνθῇτε κατ' εὐθείαν πέραν τῆς Βουλῆς.

Εἶναι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ κτίριον μὲ τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῶν Ἑσωτερικῶν.

You will easily recognise it by the crowd.

Is it that building just above the English Embassy and the office of the 'Ephemeris'?

Yes, sir; it is at the corner above.

When does the post leave for England?

On Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m. The postage is 30 lepta for abroad.

When do letters reach England?

They take about a week. A letter posted on Thursday reaches London on Wednesday, and one posted on Saturday will be received on the following Saturday.

When does the mail arrive from England?

On Thursday and Saturday morning. You have only a few hours to write replies.

For Greece, the postage is only 20 lepta.

Give me three stamps of 30 lepta and two of 20.

*Is that right?*

Θὰ τὸ ἀναγνωρίσῃτε εὐκολὰ ἀπὸ τὸν πολλὸν κόσμον.

Μήπως εἶναι τὸ κτίριον ἐκεῖνο ἀκριβῶς παραπάνω ἀπὸ τὴν ἀγγλικὴν πρεσβείαν καὶ τὸ γραφεῖον τῆς Ἐφημερίδος;

Μάλιστα, κύριε, εἶναι εἰς τὴν ἐπάνω γωνίαν.

Πότε ἀναχωρεῖ τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον διὰ τὴν Ἀγγλίαν;

Τὴν Πέμπτην καὶ τὸ Σάββατον εἰς τὰς ἑξ μ. μ. Τὰ ταχυδρομικὰ τέλη εἶναι τριάκοντα λεπτὰ διὰ τὸ ἐξωτερικόν.

Πότε φθάνουν αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ εἰς τὴν Ἀγγλίαν;

Χρειαίονται μίαν ἐβδομάδα περίπου. Μία ἐπιστολὴ ρίφθῃσα εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον τὴν Πέμπτην φθάνει εἰς Λονδῖνον τὴν Τετάρτην, καὶ ἄλλη ρίφθῃσα εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον τὸ Σάββατον, θὰ ληφθῇ τὸ ἐπόμενον Σάββατον.

Πότε φθάνει τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον ἐξ Ἀγγλίας;

Τὴν Πέμπτην καὶ τὸ Σάββατον τὸ πρωῒ. Ὀλίγας μόνον ὥρας ἔχετε διὰ νὰ γράψῃτε ἀπαντήσεις.

Διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὰ ταχυδρομικὰ τέλη εἶναι μόνον εἴκοσι λεπτά.

Δός μοι τρία γραμματόσημα τῶν τριάκοντα λεπτῶν καὶ δύο τῶν εἴκοσι.

Εἶναι σωστά;



No, sir ; you must put on another 60 lepta.

But it is 'Papiers d'Affaires,' Manuscript.

You must write it on the outside, and leave the ends open. Then it will be sufficiently stamped.

Are there any letters for me ?

What is your name, sir ?

There is my card.

No, sir, there are none.

If any come, will you send them to the Hotel d'Angleterre—des Etrangers—New York ; and please send them as early as possible, as they may be important, and require answers.

You can rely upon me, sir.

Take these letters to the post and stamp them.

Ask whether the post has arrived.

No, sir ; the boat has been detained by bad weather.

\*Οχι, κύριε, πρέπει νὰ βάλητε ἀκόμη ἐν τῶν ἐξήντα λεπτῶν.

\*Ἀλλ' εἶναι χειρόγραφον.

Πρέπει νὰ τὸ γράψῃτε ἀπ' ἔξω καὶ ν' ἀφήσῃτε τὰ ἄκρα ἀνοικτά. Τότε θὰ ἔχῃ τὸ πρέπον ταχυδρομικὸν τέλος.

Μήπως ὑπάρχουσιν ἐπιστολαὶ δι' ἐμέ ;

Πῶς ὀνομάζεσθε, κύριε ;

\*Ἴδου τὸ ἐπισκεπτήριόν μου.

\*Οχι, κύριε· δὲν ὑπάρχει καμμία.

\*Ἐὰν ἔλθωσιν τινες, εὐαρεστηθῇτε νὰ τὰς πέμψῃτε εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον τῆς Ἀγγλίας—τῶν Ξένων—τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης· καὶ παρακαλῶ στείλατέ τας τὸ ταχύτερον, διότι ἴσως εἶναι σπουδαῖαι καὶ χρήζουσιν ἀπαντήσεως.

Μείνατε ἥσυχος, κύριε, καὶ θέλω φροντίσει.

Πήγαινε τὰς ἐπιστολάς ταύτας εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον καὶ βάλε γραμματόσημα.

\*Ἐρώτησον ἐὰν τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον ἔφθασε.

\*Οχι, κύριε· τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον καθυστέρησεν ἕνεκα κακοκαιρίας.

## (9) ATHENS.

## ΑΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ.

The Museums are open to the public on certain days in the week.

Is the Mycenæ collection on view at Athens?

Yes; it is in the Polytechnic.

There is a large piece of Mosaic in the Royal Garden in a good state of preservation.

There is a fine collection of ancient coins in the University.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in the recent excavations on the southern side of the Acropolis.

There has been an attempt to revive the Olympian Games in the Stadium.

Plato's Academia, and Colonus, the scene of one of Sophocles' plays, are within an easy walk of the city.

The best view of Athens is from the top of Lycabettus.

*You can reach the top in half an hour.*

Τὰ Μουσεία εἶναι ἀνοικτὰ (ἀνοίγονται) διὰ τὸ κοινὸν καθ' ὅρισμένας ἡμέρας τῆς ἐβδομάδος.

Ἐξετέθη ἡ συλλογὴ τῶν Μυκηνῶν εἰς Ἀθήνας πρὸς θέαν;

Μάλιστα· εἶναι εἰς τὸ Πολυτεχνεῖον.

Ὑπάρχει μέγα Μωσαϊκὸν ἐντὸς τοῦ βασιλικοῦ κήπου, διατηρούμενον ἐν καλῇ καταστάσει.

Ὑπάρχει ὡραία συλλογὴ ἀρχαίων νομισμάτων ἐν τῷ πανεπιστημίῳ.

Σπουδαῖαι τινες ἀνακαλύψεις ἐγένοντο εἰς τὰς ἐσχάτως γενομένας ἀσκαφὰς πρὸς τὴν μεσημβρινὴν πλευρὰν τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως.

Ἐγένετο προσπάθειά τις νὰ ἐπαναληφθῶσιν ἐν τῷ Σταδίῳ οἱ Ὀλυμπιακοὶ ἀγῶνες.

Ἡ Ἀκαδημία τοῦ Πλάτωνος καὶ ὁ Κολωνός, ἡ σκηνὴ μιᾶς τραγωδίας τοῦ Σοφοκλέους, κείνται εἰς μικρὰν ἀπόστασιν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως.

Ἡ ὡραιότερα θέα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν εἶναι ἐκ τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ Λυκαβητοῦ.

Δύνασθε ν' ἀναβῆτε εἰς τὴν κορυφὴν ἐντὸς ἡμισείας ὥρας.

Mars Hill is on the other side of the town, close to the Acropolis.

The view of the Temple of Theseus is very fine from the train as you enter the station.

The Ceramicus is also very near the railway station.

There are some fine monuments in it well preserved. It takes a long day to drive to Marathon and back.

Eleusis, through the pass of Daphne and along the Sacred Way, is not too far for a good walker.

On Easter Tuesday the annual fête at Megara is held.

Many strangers go there to see the peasants dance.

The costume of the peasants is very picturesque.

Another delightful excursion is to mount Pentelicus. To be at the top in time to see the sun rise, one must sleep overnight at the monastery at the foot.

Ὁ Ἄρειος Πάγος, (ὁ λόφος τοῦ Ἄρεως) εἶναι πρὸς τὴν ἄλλην πλευρὰν τῆς πόλεως, πλησίον τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως.

Ἡ θέα τοῦ Θησείου εἶναι πολὺ ὠραία ἐκ τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου ἅμα εἰσελθετε εἰς τὸν σταθμόν.

Ὁ Κεραμεικὸς εἶναι ἐπίσης πολὺ πλησίον τοῦ σταθμοῦ τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου.

Ὑπάρχουσιν ἐν αὐτῷ τινὰ ὠραία μνημεῖα καλῶς διατηρούμενα.

Χρειάζεται ὁλόκληρος ἡμέρα νὰ ὑπάγῃ τις ἐφ' ἀμάξης εἰς Μαραθῶνα καὶ νὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ.

Ἡ Ἐλευσίς διὰ τοῦ στενοῦ τοῦ Δαφνίου καὶ διὰ τῆς ἱερᾶς ὁδοῦ δὲν εἶναι πολὺ μακρὰν διὰ καλὸν πεζοδρόμον.

Τὴν Τρίτην τοῦ Πάσχα γίνεται ἡ ἐτησία ἑορτὴ εἰς τὰ Μέγαρα.

Πολλοὶ ξένοι πηγαίνουν ἐκεῖ νὰ ἴδωσι τοὺς χωρικοὺς νὰ χορεύωσι.

Αἱ ἐνδυμασίαι τῶν χωρικῶν εἶναι γραφικώταται.

Ἄλλη εὐχάριστος ἐκδρομὴ εἶναι εἰς τὴν Πεντέλην. Διὰ νὰ φθάσῃ τις ἐγκαίρως εἰς τὴν κορυφὴν, ὅπως ἴδῃ τὴν ἀνατολὴν τοῦ ἡλίου, πρέπει νὰ κοιμηθῇ εἰς τὸ μοναστήριον εἰς τοὺς πρόποδας τὴν προηγουμένην νύκτα.

The marble quarries are well worth a visit.

The view from the top of Hymettus is also very fine but less extensive than that from Pentelicus.

I should like to go to Mycenæ. Is it easy to go there?

The easiest way is by water as far as Nauplia, where horses must be hired to take you to Mycenæ, Tiryns, Corinth, etc.

How many days does the trip take?

You can see everything easily in four days.

Is there anything worth visiting at Corinth?

From the top of Acro-Corinthus you have one of the finest views in Greece.

It takes about two hours to ride or drive from Corinth to Kalamaki, whence a steamer brings you back to the Piræus in about four hours.

What season in the year would you choose for travelling in Greece?

Τὰ λατομεία τοῦ μαρμάρου ἀξιοῦσι καὶ τὰ ἐκτετατότης τῆς.

Ἡ θέα ἐκ τοῦ Ὑμηττοῦ εἶναι ἐκίστης καλὴ ὁραία, ἀλλ' ὀλιγότερον ἐκτεταμένη τῆς θέας τῆς Πεντελίου.

Ἐπεθύμω καὶ ὑπάγω εἰς τὰς Μυκήνας. Εἶναι εὐκάλω καὶ ὑπέγω τις ἐκεῖ;

Ἡ εὐκολοτέρα ὁδὸς εἶναι διὰ θαλάσσης μέχρι Ναυπλίου, ὅπου πρέπει καὶ μισθώσασθαι ἵππους διὰ καὶ ὑπάγετε εἰς τὰς Μυκήνας, τὴν Τίρυνθα, τὴν Κόρινθον κ.τ.λ.

Πόσας ἡμέρας διαρκεῖ τὸ ταξίδιον;

Δύνασθε καὶ ἴδητε τὰ πάντα ἐν ἡμέραις εἰς τέσσαρας ἡμέρας.

Ἐπάρχει τι ἀξίον ἐπισκέψεως ἐν Κόρινθῳ;

Ἐκ τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ Ἀκροκορίνθου ἔχετε θέαν ἐκ τῶν λαμπροτέρων ἐν Ἑλλάδι.

Ὑπάγει τις ἐντὸς δύο ὥρων ἔφεκτος ἢ ἐφ' ἀμάξης ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου εἰς τὸ Καλαμάκι, ὅθεν τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον οὕς ἐκβαφέρει εἰς Πειραιᾶ ἐντὸς τεσσάρων περίπου ὥρων.

Ποίαν ὥραν τοῦ ἔτους θὰ ἐξελέγετε διὰ ταξίδιον ἐν τῇ ἐσωτερικῇ τῆς Ἑλλάδος;

The winter is most enjoyable in Athens; but I should choose March, April, or May for travelling in the interior.

Throughout the month of January the skies are almost cloudless.

Ὁ χειμὼν εἶναι ὁ μᾶλλον εὐχάριστος εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας· θὰ ἐξέλθω δὲ τὸν Μάρτιον, Ἀπρίλιον ἢ Μάϊον διὰ περιήγησιν εἰς τὸ ἐσωτερικόν.

Καθ' ὅλον τὸν Ἰανουάριον ὁ οὐρανὸς εἶναι σχεδὸν ἀνέφελος.

(10) ABOUT A FAMILY IN WHICH TO RESIDE.

ΠΕΡΙ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΣ ΕΝ ἧς ΘΕΛΕΙ ΝΑ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΗΣΗΤΙΣ.

E. I want to find a family who would receive me into their house.

G. You mean that you wish to have rooms there; not to have your meals with the family.

E. No, no. I want to have my meals there. You do not learn Greek by living in the same house with Greeks. I want to hear them talk, and talk to them myself.

G. But, sir, it is not the custom hereto receive strangers. Our habits are so different. It will not be very comfortable for you.

E. Θέλω νὰ εὗρω οἰκογένειάν τινα, ἣτις νὰ μ' ἐδέχετο εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν της.

G. Ἐννοεῖτε ὅτι ἐπιθυμεῖτε νὰ ἔχητε δωμάτια ἐκεῖ, ὅχι ὅμως καὶ νὰ τρώγητε μὲ τὴν οἰκογένειαν.

E. Ὁχι, ὅχι! Θέλω καὶ νὰ τρώγω. Δὲν μανθάνει τις Ἑλληνικὰ κατ'οικῶν μόνον ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ οἰκίᾳ μεθ' Ἑλλήνων. Θέλω νὰ τοὺς ἀκούω νὰ ἐμιλῶσι καὶ νὰ ὁμιλῶ καὶ ἐγὼ πρὸς αὐτοὺς.

G. Ἀλλά, κύριε, δὲν εἶναι συνήθεια ἐδῶ νὰ δέχωνται ξένους. Τὰ ἔθιμά μας εἶναι πολὺ διαφορετικά. Δὲν θὰ σὺς εἶναι πολὺ ἀναπαυτικόν.

E. It is the only way to learn Greek quickly, and I shall adopt it, whether I am comfortable or not.

G. I admire your determination. But in a few days you will return to your hotel.

E. We shall see. In the meantime, how am I to find a family?

G. I will inquire among my friends, with pleasure; but I fear it will be difficult.

E. I think I shall put an advertisement in the "Ωρα."

G. Such a thing was never heard of. It is impossible.

E. If it is extraordinary it will attract attention, and that is the object of an advertisement.

G. But only a low class of people will answer the advertisement.

E. Well, I shall go and see them and judge for myself. I am determined, so come and help me write the advertisement.

'An Englishman desires to enter a Greek family. He requires two rooms, and

E. Είναι ὁ μόνος τρόπος νὰ μάθῃ τις Ἑλληνικὰ ταχέως, καὶ θὰ τὸν παραδεχθῶ εἴτε θὰ ᾔναι εὐάρεστον εἴτε δὲν θὰ ᾔναι.

G. Θαυμάζω τὴν σταθερότητάς. Ἄλλ' ἐντὸς ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃτε εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον.

E. Θὰ ἴδωμεν. Ἐν τοῖτοις πῶς δύναμαι νὰ εὕρω οἰκογένειάν τινα;

G. Εὐχαρίστως θὰ ἐξετάσω μετὰ τῶν φίλων μου· ἀλλὰ φοβούμαι ὅτι θὰ ᾔναι δύσκολον.

E. Νομίζω ὅτι θὰ καταχωρίσω εἰδοποίησίν τινα εἰς τὴν "Ὠραν".

G. Τοιοῦτόν τι οὐδέποτε ἤκούσθη. Εἶναι ἀδύνατον.

E. Ἐάν ᾔναι παράδοξον θὰ ἐλκύσῃ τὴν προσοχὴν τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ οὗτος εἶναι ὁ σκοπὸς μιᾶς εἰδοποιήσεως.

G. Ἀλλὰ τότε μόνον ἡ κάτω τάξις τοῦ λαοῦ θὰ λάβῃ ὑπ' ὄψιν τὴν εἰδοποίησιν.

E. Πολὺ καλὰ, ἀ ἰπάγω νὰ τοὺς ἴδω καὶ νὰ κρίνω μόνος μου. Εἶμαι ἀποφασισμένος, ὥστε ἔλα νὰ με βοηθήσῃς νὰ γράψω τὴν εἰδοποίησιν.

'Αγγλος τις ἐπιθυμεῖ νὰ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς τινα ἑλληνικὴν οἰκογένειαν. Ἔχει ἀνάγκην δύο δωματίων καὶ

wishes to take his meals with the members of the family, in order to talk Greek. Terms, 300 francs a month. Address, M. A. Hotel des Etrangers.'

G. Yes, I think that will do; 300 francs a month is quite enough.

E. They ought to include instruction for that sum. In France, Germany, and Italy I paid much less.

G. But here it is not the custom, and you must pay rather more. Give the advertisement to this man; he will take it to the office, and pay what is due.

ἐπιθυμῇ νὰ τρώγῃ μετὰ τῶν μελῶν τῆς οἰκογενείας ὅπως ὁμιλῇ ἑλληνικά. Τιμὴ 300 φράγκα τὸν μῆνα. Διεύθυνσις Μ.Α. Ξενοδοχεῖον τῶν Ξένων.'

G. Μάλιστα, νομίζω ὅτι ἔχει καλῶς· 300 φράγκα κατὰ μῆνα εἶναι ἄρκετά.

E. Πρέπει τότε νὰ συμπεριλαμβάνηται καὶ ἡ διδασκαλία εἰς τὸ ποσόν. Εἰς τὴν Γαλλίαν, Γερμανίαν καὶ Ἰταλίαν ἐπλήρωσα πολὺ ὀλιγώτερον.

G. Ἐδῶ ὅμως δὲν εἶναι συνήθεια καὶ πρέπει νὰ πληρώσῃτε περισσότερον. Δότε τὴν εἰδοποίησιν εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον, ὅστις θὰ τὴν ὑπάγῃ εἰς τὸ γραφεῖον καὶ θὰ πληρώσῃ τὸ πρέπον.

(11) CONVERSATION WITH THE HEAD OF A FAMILY.

ΣΥΝΔΙΑΛΕΞΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΙΝΑ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΡΧΗΝ.

G. I have seen your advertisement in the paper, sir.

G. Εἶδον, κύριε, τὴν γνωστοποίησίν σας εἰς τὴν ἐφημερίδα.

E. It is very good of you to come so promptly. Do you understand what I require?

E. Εἰσθε πολὺ καλὸς διότι ἐσπεύσατε νὰ ἔλθῃτε. Καταλαμβάνετε τί ζητῶ;

G. Certainly, sir. I have taken a new house which is too large for my own family. The rooms are very good.

E. Can I have my meals with you?

G. I fear it will be difficult.

E. But it is a necessity. I regret that we cannot arrange. Good morning, sir.

G. Yes, sir, if you can eat our Greek dishes.

E. I do not mind anything, so long as the house is clean.

G. We have breakfast at 11.45 and dinner at 6. In the morning you could have coffee and anything else you required.

E. Those hours suit me very well. What do you ask a month?

G. I cannot take less than 350 francs a month, and I assure you that I shall gain very little.

E. Then you must manage your household very badly. I will not give more than 300 francs a month for everything, and I expect you to give me an hour's Greek lesson a day.

G. Βέβαια, κύριε. Ἐχω ἐνοικιασμένην νέαν οἰκίαν πολλὴν μεγάλην διὰ τὴν οἰκογένειάν μου. Τὰ δωμάτια εἶναι πολλὰ καλὰ.

E. Δύναμαι νὰ τρώγω μαζί σας;

G. Φοβοῦμαι ὅτι θὰ ᾔναι δύσκολον.

E. Ἄλλ' εἶναι ἀνάγκη. Λυπούμαι δὲ διότι δὲν συμφωνοῦμεν. Χαιρετε, κύριε.

G. Μάλιστα, κύριε, ἂν ἡμπορῇτε νὰ τρώγητε τὰ ἐλληνικά μας φαγητά.

E. Δὲν μὲ μέλει διὰ τίποτε, φθάσει μόνον ἡ οἰκία νὰ ᾔναι καθαρά.

G. Προγευματίζομεν εἰς τὰς 11.45 καὶ γευματίζομεν εἰς τὰς 6. Τὴν πρωΐαν θὰ πίνητε καφὲ καὶ ὅ, τι ἄλλο ζητήσετε.

E. Αἱ ὥραι αὗται εἶναι πολλὰ κατὰλληλοι δι' ἐμέ. Τί ζητεῖτε τὸν μῆνα (δι' ἑκάστον μῆνα);

G. Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ δεχθῶ ὀλιγώτερον τῶν 350 φράγκων κατὰ μῆνα, καὶ σὰς βεβαιῶ ὅτι θὰ κερδίζω πολλὸ ὀλίγον.

E. Τότε εἶσθε πολλὸ κακὸς οἰκοκύρης. Δὲν δίδω περισσότερον τῶν 300 φράγκων κατὰ μῆνα δι' ὅλα, καὶ ἐννοῶ νὰ μοὶ διδῇτε ἐλληνικὸν μάθημα μιᾶς ὥρας καθ' ἑκάστην.



G. But you do not know, sir, how dear provisions are.

E. I know that they are cheaper here than in Paris, and there I only paid 300 francs in an excellent family.

G. I hope you do not regard me as a rascal. I am a man of honour, sir, and I assure you that I shall gain nothing. I will accept with this condition, that you will stay at least two months.

E. I can promise for one month, but after that I cannot be sure. Probably I shall remain three months.

G. I hope you will stay at least three months, as I have to spend a great deal in buying furniture. When will you come?

E. I should like to come to-morrow. Will everything be ready?

G. At three to-morrow everything will be ready for you.

E. Very good. I shall be there at 4 p.m.

G. Ἀλλὰ δὲν γνωρίζετε, κύριε, πόσον ἀκριβὰ εἶναι τὰ τρόφιμα.

E. Γνωρίζω ὅτι εἶναι εὐθηνότερα ἐδῶ ἀπὸ τοὺς Παρισίους, καὶ ὁμῶς ἐκεῖ ἐπλήρωνον 300 φράγκα μόνον εἰς ἀξιόλογον οἰκογένειαν.

G. Δὲν πιστεύω νὰ μὲ θεωρῆτε κατεργάρον. Εἶμαι τίμιος ἄνθρωπος καὶ σὺς βεβαιῶ ὅτι δὲν θὰ κερδήσω (κερδίσω) τίποτε. Θὰ δεχθῶ ὑπὸ τὸν ὅρον νὰ μείνητε δύο μῆνας τοῦλάχιστον.

E. Ἐμπορῶ νὰ ὑποσχεθῶ δι' ἓνα μῆνα, ἀλλὰ μετ' αὐτὸν δὲν δύναμαι νὰ ᾔμαι βέβαιος. Πιθανὸν νὰ μείνω τρεῖς μῆνας.

G. Ἐλπίζω ὅτι θὰ μείνητε τοῦλάχιστον τρεῖς μῆνας ἐπειδὴ θ' ἀναγκασθῶ νὰ δαπανήσω πολλὰ διὰ τὴν ἀγοράσιν ἔπιπλα. Πότε θὰ ἔλθετε;

E. Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ ἔλθω αὔριον. Θὰ ᾔναι τὰ πάντα ἑτοιμα;

G. Εἰς τὰς τρεῖς αὔριον ὅλα θὰ ᾔναι ἑτοιμα δι' ὑμᾶς.

E. Πολὺ καλὰ. Θὰ ἔλθω εἰς τὰς τέσσαρας μ. μ.

G. Certainly, sir. I have taken a new house which is too large for my own family. The rooms are very good.

E. Can I have my meals with you?

G. I fear it will be difficult.

E. But it is a necessity. I regret that we cannot arrange. Good morning, sir.

G. Yes, sir, if you can eat our Greek dishes.

E. I do not mind anything, so long as the house is clean.

G. We have breakfast at 11.45 and dinner at 6. In the morning you could have coffee and anything else you required.

E. Those hours suit me very well. What do you ask a month?

G. I cannot take less than 350 francs a month, and I assure you that I shall gain very little.

E. Then you must manage your household very badly. I will not give more than 300 francs a month for everything, and I expect you to give me an hour's Greek lesson a day.

G. Βέβαια, κύριε. Ἐχῶ ἐνοικιασμένην νέαν οἰκίαν πολλὴν μεγάλην διὰ τὴν οἰκογένειάν μου. Τὰ δωμάτια εἶναι πολλὰ καλὰ.

E. Δύναμαι νὰ τρώγω μαζί σας;

G. Φοβοῦμαι ὅτι θὰ ᾔῃναι δύσκολον.

E. Ἄλλ' εἶναι ἀνάγκη. Λυποῦμαι δὲ διότι δὲν συμφωνοῦμεν. Χαίρετε, κύριε.

G. Μάλιστα, κύριε, ἂν ἤμπορῇτε νὰ τρώγητε τὰ ἑλληνικά μας φαγητά.

E. Δὲν μὲ μέλει διὰ τίποτε, φθάνει μόνον ἡ οἰκία νὰ ᾔῃναι καθαρά.

G. Προγευματίζομεν εἰς τὰς 11.45 καὶ γευματίζομεν εἰς τὰς 6. Τὴν πρωΐαν θὰ πίνητε καφὲ καὶ ὅ, τι ἄλλο ζητήσετε.

E. Αἱ ὥραι αὗται εἶναι πολλὰ κατὰλληλοι δι' ἐμέ. Τί ζητεῖτε τὸν μῆνα (δι' ἑκάστον μῆνα);

G. Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ δεχθῶ ὀλιγώτερον τῶν 350 φράγκων κατὰ μῆνα, καὶ σὰς βεβαιῶ ὅτι θὰ κερδίζω πολλὸν ὀλίγον.

E. Τότε εἶσθε πολλὸν κακὸς οἰκοκύρης. Δὲν δίδω περισσότερον τῶν 300 φράγκων κατὰ μῆνα δι' ὅλα, καὶ ἐννοῶ νὰ μοὶ δίδητε ἑλληνικὸν μάθημα μιᾶς ὥρας καθ' ἑκάστην.

G. But you do not know, sir, how dear provisions are.

E. I know that they are cheaper here than in Paris, and there I only paid 300 francs in an excellent family.

G. I hope you do not regard me as a rascal. I am a man of honour, sir, and I assure you that I shall gain nothing. I will accept with this condition, that you will stay at least two months.

E. I can promise for one month, but after that I cannot be sure. Probably I shall remain three months.

G. I hope you will stay at least three months, as I have to spend a great deal in buying furniture. When will you come?

E. I should like to come to-morrow. Will everything be ready?

G. At three to-morrow everything will be ready for you.

E. Very good. I shall be there at 4 p.m.

G. Ἀλλὰ δὲν γνωρίζετε, κύριε, πόσον ἀκριβὰ εἶναι τὰ τρόφιμα.

E. Γνωρίζω ὅτι εἶναι εὐθηνότερα ἐδῶ ἀπὸ τοὺς Παρισίους, καὶ ὁμῶς ἐκεῖ ἐπλήρωνον 300 φράγκα μόνον εἰς ἀξιόλογον οἰκογένειαν.

G. Δὲν πιστεύω νὰ μὲ θεωρῆτε κατεργάρον. Εἶμαι τίμιος ἄνθρωπος καὶ σᾶς βεβαιῶ ὅτι δὲν θὰ κερδήσω (κερδίσω) τίποτε. Θὰ δεχθῶ ὑπὸ τὸν ὅρον νὰ μείνητε δύο μῆνας τοῦλάχιστον.

E. Ἐμπορῶ νὰ ὑποσχεθῶ δι' ἓνα μῆνα, ἀλλὰ μετ' αὐτὸν δὲν δύναμαι νὰ ᾔμαι βέβαιος. Πιθανὸν νὰ μείνω τρεῖς μῆνας.

G. Ἐλπίζω ὅτι θὰ μείνητε τοῦλάχιστον τρεῖς μῆνας ἐπειδὴ θ' ἀναγκασθῶ νὰ δαπανήσω πολλὰ διὰ τὴν ἀγοράσιν ἐπιπλα. Πότε θὰ ἔλθητε;

E. Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ ἔλθω αὐριον. Θὰ ᾔναι τὰ πάντα ἑτοιμα;

G. Εἰς τὰς τρεῖς αὐριον ὅλα θὰ ᾔναι ἑτοιμα δι' ὑμᾶς.

E. Πολὺ καλὰ. Θὰ ἔλθω εἰς τὰς τέσσαρας μ. μ.

## (12) ARRIVAL IN A FAMILY.

ΑΦΙΞΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΝ.

Where is my bedroom?

Ποῦ εἶναι ὁ κοιτῶν μου; (ἡ κρεβ-  
βατοκάμαρα);

Here, sir.

Ἐδῶ, κύριε.

Are the sheets dry? Why  
have you only given me one  
sheet? Go and get another  
directly.Τὰ σινδόνια εἶναι στεγνά; Διατί  
μοι ἔδωκας μόνον ἓν σινδόνι;  
Πήγαινε καὶ φέρε ἄλλο ἁμέσως.Is there anything in those  
drawers?

Ἐπάρχει τι εἰς αὐτὰ τὰ συρτάρια;

Open the cupboard. I want  
to hang my coat up.Ἄνοιξε σκευοθήκην (τὸ ντου-  
λάπι). Θέλω νὰ κρεμάσω τὸ  
φόρεμά μου.Clean my boots, please, and  
call me in the morning at  
7. I will take coffee and  
an egg at 8.Καθάρισον, παρακαλῶ, τὰ ὑποδή-  
ματά μου καὶ ξύπνησέ με τὸ  
πρῶτ' εἰς τὰς 7. Θὰ πάρω καφέ  
καὶ ἓν αὔγον εἰς τὰς 8.Bring me some hot water for  
shaving.Φέρε μου ὀλίγον ζεστὸν νερὸν διὰ  
νὰ ξυρισθῶ.When will dinner be ready?  
It is now a quarter of an  
hour late.Πότε θὰ ᾔναι ἔτοιμον τὸ γεῦμα;  
Ἦργησεν ἤδη ἓν τέταρτον τῆς  
ῥας.The master of the house  
is out.Ὁ ἀφέντης (οἰκοδεσπότης) εἶναι  
ἔξω.I don't care. I cannot wait;  
I am in a hurry. Put din-  
ner on the table.Δὲν μὲ μέλει. Δὲν ἔμπορῶ νὰ  
περιμένω. Βιάζομαι. Βάλε τὸ  
φαγητὸν εἰς τὸ τραπέζι.

Do you like that dish?

Σὰς ἀρέσκει τὸ φαγητὸν τοῦτο;

Yes; I like all vegetables,  
especially haricot beans.Μάλιστα, μ' ἀρέσκουν ὅλα τὰ  
λαχανικά, ἰδίως τὰ φασούλια.Will you have some salad  
with your chicken?Θέλετε ὀλίγην σαλάταν μὲ τὸ  
πουλί;

(For other dishes, etc., see Vocabulary, p. 253.)

Thanks, I have finished.

Will you excuse me? I must go out at once.

The Theatre begins at 8, and it is twenty minutes' walk.

At what o'clock shall you be back?

About 11; but I had better take a key, so that the servants need not sit up.

Give me the key of the front door.

If the dogs bark at you, throw a stone at them, and they will run away as fast as they can.

Thanks; I have my stick. I am not afraid.

Εὐχαριστῶ, ἐτελείωσα.

Θὰ μὲ συγχωρήσῃτε; Πρέπει νὰ ἐξέλθω ἀμέσως.

Τὸ θέατρον ἀρχίζει εἰς τὰς ὀκτὼ καὶ πρέπει νὰ βαδίσω εἴκοσι λεπτά.

Ποίαν ὥραν θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃτε;

Περὶ τὰς ἑνδεκα ἀλλὰ καλλίτερον νὰ πάρω ἓνα κλειδί, διὰ νὰ μὴ μένουν οἱ ὑπηρέται ἄγρυπνοι.

Δός μοι τὸ κλειδίον τῆς ἐμπροσθινῆς θύρας.

Εὰν τὰ σκυλιὰ σὰς γαυγίσουνι ῥίψατε μίαν πέτραν καὶ θὰ φύγουν τὸ ταχύτερον.

Εὐχαριστῶ· ἔχω τὴν ῥάβδον μου. Δὲν φοβοῦμαι.

(13) MEETING IN THE STREET.

ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ ΚΑΘ' ΟΔΟΝ.

How do you do? How are you?

Very well, thanks; and you? I have a bad cold.

I am very sorry to hear it.

Well, and how are you getting on in Greek?

Τί κάμνετε; Πῶς εἴθε;

Πολὺ καλά, εὐχαριστῶ· ὑμεῖς δέ; Εἶμαι πολὺ κρυολογημένος.

Λυποῦμαι πολὺ ἀκούων τοῦτο.

Καὶ πῶς πηγαίνετε εἰς τὰ ἑλληνικά;

Capitally. The language is very pleasant and not so difficult as I expected.

One learns without working if one talks Greek all day long.

Well, what news is there?

Not much. I fear there will be war, however; the people are excited.

Have you heard the report that Moukhtar Pacha, the Commissioner for the Rectification of the Frontier, has retired, and will be replaced by Said Pacha?

It cannot be true, Said Pacha will not leave Constantinople.

I heard it on good authority.

Λαμπρά. Είναι εὐχάριστος γλῶσσα καὶ ὅχι τόσο δύσκολος ὅσον ἐνόμιζον.

Μαθαίνει τις χωρὶς νὰ καταγίνεται ἐὰν ὁμιλῇ Ἑλληνικὰ καθ' ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν.

Καὶ τί νέα ἔχομεν;

Ὁχι πολλά. Φοβοῦμαι ἐν τούτοις ὅτι θὰ γείνη πόλεμος· ὁ λαὸς εἶναι ἐξημμένος.

Ἦκούσατε τὴν εἰδησιν ὅτι ὁ Μουκτάρ πασᾶς, ὁ ἐπίτροπος ἐπὶ τῆς διαρρύθμισεως τῶν συνόρων ἀπεσύρθη, καὶ ὅτι θὰ ἀντικατασταθῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ Σαῖδ πασᾶ;

Δὲν εἶναι δυνατόν ν' ἀληθεύῃ. Ὁ Σαῖδ πασᾶς δὲν φεύγει ἀπὸ τὴν Πόλιν.

Τὸ ἤκουσα ἐκ θετικῆς πηγῆς.

#### (14) IN A CAFÉ.

Which is the best Café here?

The Cafés Solon and Koutsoukos are the best. You must go past the Chamber and straight on down the hill. They are in the Place de la Concorde.

#### ΕΙΣ ΚΑΦΕΙΟΝ (ΚΑΦΕΝΕΙΟΝ).

Ποῖον εἶναι τὸ καλλίτερον καφεῖον (καφενεῖον) ἐνταῦθα;

Τὰ καφεῖα τοῦ Σόλωνος, καὶ τοῦ Κουτσούκου εἶναι τὰ καλλίτερα. Πρέπει νὰ περάσῃτε τὴν Βουλὴν καὶ νὰ καταβῇτε ἴσα τὸν κατήφορον. Εἶναι εἰς τὴν πλατείαν τῆς Ὁμονοίας.

There is music in the square  
on Sundays, Tuesdays, and  
Thursdays.

Give me a cup of coffee.

Will you have it sweet or not,  
sir?

I will take it à la Turque.  
How much is it?

Ten lepta, sir.

It is not the custom in Greece  
to give tips to the café wait-  
ers.

Waiter, bring me a sweet-  
meat, a glass of water, and  
the chess.

What is that liqueur they  
are drinking?

It is 'mastique.'

Tell the boot-black to come  
here. Here, boot-black!

Here, cab! Drive to the club.

Have you any English news-  
papers?

Yes, sir. Here are the 'Times'  
and 'Daily News.'

Will you have a cigarette?

No, thanks; I prefer a cigar.

Are you ready? Let us go.

I am tired. I shall go home.

Παίζει μουσική εἰς τὴν πλατείαν  
τὴν Κυριακὴν, τὴν Τρίτην καὶ  
τὴν Πέμπτην.

Δός μοι ἓνα καφέ.

Γλυκὺν ἢ ὄχι, κύριε, τὸν θέλετε;

Τὸν θέλω τουρκικόν. Πόσον ἔχει;

Δέκα λεπτά, κύριε.

Δὲν εἶναι συνήθεια εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα  
νὰ δίδωσι μπαξίσις (νὰ φιλεῖω-  
σιν) τοὺς ὑπηρέτας τοῦ καφεῖου.

Παιδί, φέρε μου ἓν γλύκισμα,  
ἓν ποτήριον ὕδατος καὶ τὸ ζα-  
τρίκιον.

Τί ποτὸν εἶναι ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον  
πίνουνσι;

Εἶναι μαστίχα.

Εἰπὲ τοῦ λούστρου νὰ ἔλθῃ. \*Ε,  
λούστρε!

\*Αμαξῶ, ἔλα ἐδῶ. Τράβα εἰς τὴν  
λέσχην.

\*Εχετε ἀγγλικὰς ἐφημερίδας;

Μάλιστα, κύριε. Ἴδου οἱ 'Καιροὶ'  
καὶ τὰ 'Ἡμερήσια Νέα.'

Θέλετε ἓν σιγάρον;

\*Ὁχι, εὐχαριστῶ. προτιμῶ ἓν  
πούρον.

Εἰσθε ἔτοιμος; \*Ἀς ὑπάγωμεν.

Εἰμαι κουρασμένος. Θὰ ὑπάγω  
εἰς τὸ σπίτι.

## (15) WITH A WASHERWOMAN.

ME ΠΑΥΣΤΡΑΝ.

How soon can you let me have my linen back ?

I cannot send the shirts before Thursday, sir. The other things you can have to-morrow.

Very good, but you must promise them for Thursday evening.

There is a list of my things.

7 shirts,

7 collars,

5 pair of socks,

12 pocket-handkerchiefs,

2 pair of drawers,

3 undervests,

6 white ties.

You may put as much starch as you like into the shirt-fronts.

I forgot to ask how much you charge.

My prices, sir, are rather high, but the washing, sir, will be thoroughly well done.

Very good. I trust to you, and remember, not later than six on Thursday.

*Certainly, sir, without fail.*

Εἰς πόσον χρόνον ἡμπορεῖς νὰ μοῦ ἐπιστρέψῃς τὰ ἀσπρόρρουχά μου ;

Δὲν ἡμπορῶ νὰ σᾶς στείλω τὰ ὑποκάμισα πρὸ τῆς Πέμπτης, κύριε. Τὰ ἄλλα ρούχα ὁμῶς ἡμπορεῖτε νὰ τὰ ἔχητε αὔριον.

Πολὺ καλὰ, ἀλλὰ πρέπει νὰ ὑποσχεθῇς, ὅτι θὰ τὰ φέρῃς τὴν Πέμπτην τὸ ἑσπέρας.

Ἴδου ὁ κατάλογος τῶν ρούχων μου.

7 ὑποκάμισα (χιτῶνες),

7 κολλάραι (περιλαίμια),

5 ζεύγη καλτσῶν,

12 μανδύλια (ρίνόμακτρα),

2 ἐσώβρακα,

3 φανέλες,

6 ἄσπροι λαιμοδέται.

Ἡμπορεῖς νὰ βάλῃς ὅσῃν κόλλαν θέλεις εἰς τὰ περιστήθια τῶν ὑποκαμίσων.

Ἐλησμόνησα νὰ ἐρωτήσω πόσα θέλεις.

Ἡ τιμὴ, κύριε, εἶναι μᾶλλον μεγάλη, ἀλλὰ τὸ πλῆσιμον θὰ γείνῃ καθὼς πρέπει.

Πολὺ καλὰ. Ἐμπιστεύομαι εἰς ἐσέ, καὶ κύτταξε νὰ τὰ ἔχω ὄχι ἀργότερα ἀπὸ τὰς ἑξ τῆς Πέμπτης.

Μάλιστα, κύριε, χωρὶς ἄλλο.



(16) IN A BOOKSELLER'S.

ΕΙΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΠΩΛΕΙΟΝ.

Where is the best bookseller in the town?

Ποῦ εἶναι ὁ καλλίτερος βιβλιοπώλης τῆς πόλεως;

There are two good shops, close together, in the Rue Hermes.

Ὑπάρχουσι δύο καλὰ βιβλιοπωλεῖα, κείμενα τὸ ἐν πλησίον τοῦ ἄλλου εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν Ἑρμοῦ.

Which do you recommend?

Ποῖον συνιστᾷτε;

Wilberg has foreign books: at Antoniades', a little higher up, you will find all the Greek books you want.

Ὁ Βίλμπεργ' ἔχει ξένα βιβλία· εἰς τοῦ Ἀντωνιάδου ὀλίγον ἀνωτέρω θὰ εὑρητε ὅλα τὰ ἑλληνικὰ βιβλία, τῶν ὁποίων ἔχετε ἀνάγκην.

I want to buy the 'Papesse Jeanne,' by Roides, which I am told is a very clever novel.

Θέλω ν' ἀγοράσω τὴν 'Πάπισσαν Ἰωάνναν' ὑπὸ 'Ροΐδου, ἣ ὁποῖα μοι λέγουσι εἶναι πολὺ εὐφνὲς μυθιστόρημα.

Yes, it is the wittiest novel in Modern Greek, but I advise you to begin with a comedy.

Μάλιστα, εἶναι τὸ εὐφνέστερον μυθιστόρημα τῆς νεωτέρας ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης, ἀλλὰ σᾶς συμβουλεύω ν' ἀρχίσητε μὲ μίαν κωμῶδιαν.

Buy the French and Greek of some play of Sardou. Read through a scene carefully in both languages. Shut the Greek and translate from the French.

Ἀγοράσατε τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν καὶ Γαλλικὸν κείμενον κωμῶδιαν τινος τοῦ Σαρδού. Ἀναγνώσατε μετὰ προσοχῆς μίαν σκηνὴν καὶ εἰς τὰς δύο γλώσσας. Κλείσατε τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν κείμενον καὶ μεταφράσατε ἐκ τοῦ Γαλλικοῦ.

What a capital plan! It will make the study of Greek quite amusing.

Τί λαμπρὸς τρόπος! Θὰ κάμῃ τὴν σπουδὴν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἐντελῶς διασκεδαστικὴν.

Yes, and it will teach you the idioms of the language in a very short time.

Μάλιστα καὶ διὰ τοῦ τρόπου τούτου θὰ διδαχθῇτε τὰ ἰδιώματα τῆς γλώσσης ἐντὸς βραχυτάτου χρόνου.

When you can read easily, you ought to begin the history of Greece, by Paparrigopoulos, a really great work, or the History of the Revolution, by Tricoupis.

But I wish to learn something about Greece at once. What books are there?

There are two recent works: New Greece, by Lewis Sergeant, and 'La Grèce telle qu'elle est,' by Moraitinis. Both meritorious works.

I have heard of a book called 'The Greeks of To-day,' by Tuckerman, who was American Minister here

It is a most amusing and true sketch of the country and people.

Where can I buy it?

It is out of print, but I will write to London for a copy.

Thank you, and please send it to the Hotel des Etrangers for me as soon as you receive it.

Ὅταν δυνηθῇτε ν' ἀναγινώσκητε εὐκόλως, πρέπει ν' ἀρχίσγητε τὴν Ἱστορίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑπὸ Κ. Παπαρρήγοπούλου, πραγματικῶς μέγα ἔργον, ἢ τὴν Ἱστορίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως ὑπὸ Σ. Τρικούπη.

Ἄλλ' ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ μάθω κάτι τι περὶ Ἑλλάδος πάραντα. Ποία βιβλία ὑπάρχουσι;

Ὑπάρχουσι δύο νέα ἔργα· ἡ 'Νέα Ἑλλὰς' ὑπὸ Λουδοβίκου Σέρζεντ καὶ ἡ 'Ἑλλὰς οἷα εἶναι' ὑπὸ Μωραΐτιν. Ἀμφότερα ἀξιόλογα συγγράμματα.

Ἦκουσα περὶ τινος βιβλίου 'Οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς σήμερον' ὑπὸ Τάκερμαν, ὁ ὁποῖος ἦτο πρέσβυς τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις.

Εἶναι λίαν εὐχάριστον καὶ ἀληθές σκιαγράφημα τοῦ τόπου καὶ τοῦ λαοῦ.

Ποῦ δύναμαι νὰ τὸ ἀγοράσω;

Ἡ ἔκδοσις ἐξηντλήθη, ἀλλὰ θὰ γράψω εἰς τὸ Λονδῖνον νὰ μοῦ στείλουν ἐν ἀντίτυπον.

Σὺς εὐχαριστῶ καὶ παρακαλῶ πέμψατέ το εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον τῶν Ξένων, ἅμα τὸ λάβητε.

(17) IN A STATIONER'S.

ΕΙΣ ΧΑΡΤΟΠΩΛΕΙΟΝ.

Have you writing paper?  
Certainly, sir; what size do  
you require?

Show me what you have, and  
I will choose.

I want some larger paper than  
this, and some envelopes.

The only larger size we have  
is foolscap.

Ah! that will not do. I must  
take this. Please wrap it  
up in paper for me. How  
much is it?

Five lepta a sheet, and you  
have 23 sheets. That will  
make one franc.

I will pay you in copper.

Then it will be one franc fif-  
teen centimes; copper is de-  
preciated.

Is there anything else I can  
sell you this morning?

Yes, I want some sealing wax  
and wafers.

I am surprised at your using  
wafers.

Why? They are most useful  
and convenient.

I fear you have not any  
*English J pens.*

Ἔχετε χαρτὶ τοῦ γραψίματος;  
Βεβαίως, κύριε, ποίου σχήματος  
ἔχετε ἀνάγκην;

Δεῖξέ μου ὅ,τι ἔχεις καὶ θὰ ἐκ-  
λέξω.

Θέλω μεγαλείτερον χαρτὶ ἀπὸ  
τοῦτο καὶ μερικὸν φακέλλους.

Τὸ μόνον μεγαλείτερον σχῆμα, τὸ  
ὁποῖον ἔχομεν, εἶναι εἰς τέταρτον.

ὦ! αὐτὸ δὲν κάμνει. Πρέπει νὰ  
πάρω τοῦτο. Σὲ παρακαλῶ  
τύλιξέ το εἰς χαρτί. Πόσον  
ἔχει;

Πέντε λεπτὰ τὸ φύλλον καὶ  
ἐπῆρατε εἴκοσι τρία φύλλα· κάμ-  
νει τὸ ὅλον ἐν φράγκον.

Θὰ σὺς δώσω χαλκόν.

Τότε κάμνει ἐν φράγκον καὶ δεκα-  
πέντε λεπτά· ὁ χαλκὸς εἶναι εἰς  
ὑποτίμησιν.

Ἔχετε ἀνάγκην ἄλλου τινός, τὸ  
ὁποῖον νὰ δύναμαι νὰ σὰς πωλή-  
σω τὴν πρωΐαν ταύτην;

Μάλιστα, θέλω ὀλίγον βουλοκέρι  
καὶ ὄστιες.

Ἐκπλήττομαι ἀκούων ὅτι μετα-  
χειρίζεσθε ὄστιες.

Διατί; Εἶναι πολὺ χρήσιμα καὶ  
κατάλληλοι.

Φοβοῦμαι ὅτι δὲν ἔχετε ἀγγλικὰς  
πένας τοῦ J.

No, sir; but you will find these very good.

I will try a few. Wrap them up with some blotting-paper. I cannot bear the sand you use in this country.

Where shall I send the parcel to?

Send it to the house of Mr. Coupa.

\*Οχι, κύριε, ἀλλὰ θὰ εὕρητε ταύτας πολὺ καλὰς.

Θὰ δοκιμάσω μερικὰς. Τὺλιξέ-  
τας μὲ ὀλίγον στυπόχαρτον.  
Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ ὑποφέρω τὴν  
ἄμμον, τὴν ὁποίαν μεταχειρί-  
ζεσθε εἰς τὸν τόπον τοῦτον.

Ποῦ νὰ στείλω τὸ δέμα;

Στείλέ το εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ κ.  
Κούπα.

#### (18) TRAVELLING IN THE INTERIOR.

#### ΠΕΡΙΗΓΗΣΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΟΝ.

Can you tell me the name of a good dragoman? I wish to ride across the Peloponnese.

Yes. I know a most trustworthy man. I will send him to you.

Do you know the Peloponnese?

Certainly, sir. Look at these testimonials.

How much would it cost?

We are a party of four.

I would provide horses, food, everything for 80 francs a day, for all.

Δύνασθε νὰ μοι εἴπητε τὸ ὄνομα  
καλοῦ τινος διερμηνέως; Θέλω  
νὰ ταξειδεύσω ἔφιππος καθ' ὅλην  
τὴν Πελοπόννησον.

Μάλιστα· γνωρίζω ἄνθρωπὸν τινα  
λίαν ἀξιόπιστον. Θὰ σᾶς τὸν  
στείλω.

Γνωρίζετε τὴν Πελοπόννησον;

Βεβαίως, κύριε. Παρατηρήσατε  
τὰ πιστοποιητικὰ ταῦτα.

Πόσον θὰ κοστίσῃ τὸ ταξείδιον  
τοῦτο; Εἴμεθα τέσσαρα ἄτομα.

Ἐγὼ θὰ σᾶς προμηθεύω ἄλογα,  
τροφὴν καὶ τὰ πάντα διὰ ὀγδο-  
ῆντα φράγκα τὴν ἡμέραν δι'  
ὅλους.

That seems a great deal, but  
I will ask my friends.

We accept. We shall start  
from Katacolo and ride  
across to Nauplia and  
Epidaurus.

That is a beautiful journey.  
You will see the plain of  
Olympia, the temple of  
Apollo Epikourios at Bassæ,  
Argos, Mycenæ, and Tiryns.  
You can return from Nauplia  
to the Piræus, or ride to  
Epidaurus and take a boat  
there.

We must ride faster, or it  
will be dark before we reach  
Argos.

No, sir, the horses cannot  
gallop.

They must. Drop the bridle.  
Is anybody there? Ostler!  
Put our horses in the stable.  
Is there a house here, where  
we can pass the night?

Yes, sir, follow me.

We wish to sleep here, have  
you a clean room?

Yes, sir, here is a beautiful  
room, but it has no beds.

Fortunately I have brought  
one.

Μοι φαίνονται πολλά, ἀλλὰ θὰ  
ἐρωτήσω τοὺς φίλους μου.

Δεχόμεθα. Θ' ἀναχωρήσωμεν  
ἀπὸ τὸ Κατάκωλον καὶ θὰ ὑπά-  
γωμεν ἔφιπποι εἰς Ναύπλιον καὶ  
Ἐπίδαυρον.

Εἶναι ὠραῖον ταξείδιον. Θὰ ἴδῃτε  
τὴν πεδιάδα τῆς Ὀλυμπίας, τὸν  
ναὸν τοῦ Ἐπικουρείου Ἀπόλ-  
λωνος, τὸ Ἄργος, τὰς Μυκῆνας  
καὶ τὴν Τίρυνθα. Ἐμπορεῖτε νὰ  
ἐπανέλθῃτε διὰ Ναυπλίου εἰς  
Πειραιᾶ ἢ νὰ ὑπάγῃτε ἔφιπποι  
εἰς Ἐπίδαυρον καὶ ἐκεῖ νὰ πάρῃτε  
μίαν λέμβον.

Πρέπει νὰ πορευθῶμεν ταχύτερον,  
ἄλλως θὰ νυκτώσῃ πρὶν ἢ φθά-  
σωμεν εἰς τὸ Ἄργος.

Ὅχι, κύριε, τὰ ἄλογα δὲν ἔμπο-  
ροῦν νὰ καλπάσωσι.

Πρέπει. Ἄφησε τὸν χαλινόν.

Εἶναι τις ἐδῶ; ἵπποκόμῃ.

Βάλε τὰ ἄλογά μας εἰς τὸν σταῦλον.  
Ἐπάρχει καμμία οἰκία ἐνταῦθα,  
ὅπου νὰ δυνηθῶμεν νὰ διελθῶμεν  
τὴν νύκτα;

Μάλιστα, κύριε, ἀκολουθήσατέ με.

Ἐπιθυμοῦμεν νὰ κοιμηθῶμεν ἐν-  
ταῦθα, ἔχετε καθαρὸν δωμάτιον;  
Μάλιστα, κύριε, ἰδοὺ ὠραῖον δωμά-  
τιον, ἀλλὰ δὲν ἔχει κρεβάτια.

Εὐτυχῶς ἐγὼ ἔφερα τὸ ἰδικόν  
μου.

- We are hungry. Have you a chicken or some lamb.  
 Would you like potatoes?  
 The meat is not cooked enough. Cook it a little more.  
 Send our dragoman here.  
 Give me a light.  
 What have we to pay?  
 100 francs, sir.  
 Show me the bill. I will correct it.  
 Pay him 50 francs. It is enough.  
 There are 50 francs. Take them and let me go. Get out of the way.  
 Drive on, coachman. Let him talk.  
 Hold your tongue. I shall not listen.  
 We ought all to have brought our own beds, and as much food as possible. The hotels are abominable.  
 Order three horses, two for gentlemen and one for a lady, to be ready to-morrow at seven o'clock, if it is fine.  
 Would you not prefer a mule, they are more sure-footed?  
 No, a mule is so uncomfortable to ride.
- Πεινώμεν. Ἔχεις κανὲν πουλὶ ἢ ὀλίγον ἀρνί;  
 Θέλετε πατάτες (γεώμηλα);  
 Τὸ φαγητὸν δὲν εἶναι ἀρκετὰ ψημένον. Ψῆσέ το ὀλίγον περισσότερον.  
 Στείλέ μας ἐδῶ τὸν διερμηνέα.  
 Δός μου ἓν φῶς.  
 Τί ἔχομεν νὰ πληρώσωμεν;  
 Ἑκατὸν φράγκα, κύριε.  
 Δεῖξόν μοι τὸν καταλογον. Θὰ τὸν διορθώσω.  
 Πληρώσατέ τον πεντήκοντα φράγκα. Εἶναι ἀρκετὰ.  
 Ἴδου πενήντα φράγκα. Πάρε τα καὶ ἄφες με νὰ φύγω. Φύγε ἀπ' ἐμπρός μου.  
 Τράβα, ἀμαξᾶ. Ἄφησέ τον νὰ λέγη.  
 Σιώπα· δὲν ἀκούω.  
 Ἔπρεπε νὰ φέρωμεν ὅλοι τὰ κρεβάτια μας καὶ ὅσην ἡδυνάμεθα περισσοτέραν τροφήν. Τὰ ξενοδοχεῖα εἶναι ἀποτρόπαια.  
 Παράγγειλε νὰ ἐτοιμασθῶσι τρία ἄλογα, δύο διὰ κυρίους καὶ ἓν διὰ κυρίαν, αὐριον εἰς τὰς ἑπτὰ, ἐὰν ᾖναι ὥραιος καιρὸς.  
 Δὲν προτιμᾶτε ἓνα μουλάρι; (μίαν ἡμίονον)· βαδίζει ἀσφαλέστερον.  
 Ὀχι· τὸ μουλάρι εἶναι πολὺ ἀκατάλληλον δι' ἵππασίαν.

- The saddle is not on properly.  
Are the girths right?
- Tighten the girths.  
Loosen the girths.
- That bit is too small. Change it.
- The reins are very thick.  
Is this horse sure-footed—fast—quiet?
- He is a little lame.  
No, sir, he always goes like that. It does not matter.
- Are the shoes all right?  
Hold this horse while I help the lady to mount.
- Lead the horse with the baggage.
- Can we cross the river here?
- Yes, sir, it is only two feet deep.
- Send for the priest of the village—the school-master—the chief man—the Demarch.
- Sir, good day, we wish to pass the night here.
- Welcome. Our accommodation is humble.
- Will you send a man to guide us. How far is it to Nauplia?
- Ἡ σέλα (τὸ ἐφίππιον) δὲν εἶναι καταλλήλως βαλμένη. Ἡ ζώνη τῆς σέλας εἶναι σωστά;  
Σφίξε τὴν ζώνην (τὴν ὕγγλαν).  
Ἀπόλυσε τὴν ζώνην (ξέσφιξε τὴν ζώνην).  
Τὰ γκέμια ταῦτα εἶναι πολλὸν μικρά.  
Ἀλλαξέ τα.  
Τὰ ἡνία εἶναι πολλὸν χονδρά.  
Τὸ ἄλογον τοῦτο ἔχει ἀσφαλὲς βάδισμα, εἶναι ταχὺ—ἥσυχον;  
Χωλαίνει ὀλίγον.  
Ὅχι, κύριε, πάντοτε ἔτρε πηγαίνει. Δὲν πειράζει.  
Τὰ πέταλα ταῦτα εἶναι καλὰ;  
Κράτησε τοῦτο τὸ ἄλογον, ἐν ᾧ ἐγὼ βοηθῶ τὴν κυρίαν ν' ἀναβῇ.  
Ὁδήγει τὸ ἄλογον μὲ τὰς ἀποσκευάς.  
Δυνάμεθα νὰ διαβῶμεν ἐνταῦθα τὸν ποταμόν;  
Μάλιστα, κύριε, ἔχει μόνον δύο ποδῶν βάθος.  
Στείλε διὰ τὸν παππᾶν τοῦ χωρίου—τὸν διδάσκαλον—τὸν προύχοντα—τὸν Δήμαρχον.  
Καλημέρα, κύριε, ἐπιθυμοῦμεν νὰ διέλθωμεν τὴν νύκτα ἐνταῦθα.  
Καλῶς ὥρίσατε. Τὰ πρὸς ἀνάπανσιν εἶναι πενιχρά.  
Στείλατέ τινα παρακαλοῦμεν νὰ μᾶς ὁδηγήσῃ. Πόσον μακρὰν εἶναι ἕως εἰς τὸ Ναύπλιον;

How many hours shall we take to reach Mycenæ on horseback? Πόσας ὥρας θὰ κάμωμεν νὰ φθάσωμεν εἰς τὰς Μυκῆνας ἑφιπποί; The road is very steep and narrow. Ἡ ὁδὸς εἶναι πολὺ κρημνώδης καὶ στενὴ.

## (19) SHOOTING.

## ΚΥΝΗΓΙΟΝ.

Where is the wind? Ἀπὸ ποῦ εἶναι ὁ ἄνεμος; It is in the north. We shall have good sport. Εἶναι βόρειος. Θὰ ἔχωμεν καλὸν κυνήγιον. It is in the south. The birds will be up in the mountains. Εἶναι νότιος. Τὰ πουλιά θὰ ἦναι εἰς τὰ βουνά. Εἶναι ἀνωφελεῖς νὰ ἐξέλθωμεν. It is no use going out. Ἐχεῖς τὰ φυσέκιά μου; Have you got my cartridges? Φέρε τὰ σκυλιά ἀπὸ τὴν λέμβον. Fetch the dogs from the boat. Ἐγέμισες τὸ τουφέκι (τὸ ὄπλον); Have you loaded the gun—the rifle? Ἐν πουλὶ πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερά—δεξιὰ. Bird on the left—on the right. Βλέπετε ποῦ ὑπῆγον; Do you see where they went? Ὑπῆγον ὑπὲρ τὸ ὄρος. They have gone over the mountain. Τὸ ἐπέτυχα. Τὸ ἐπλήγωσα. I have hit him. I have wounded him. Πρόσεξε. Ἴδου ἐκεῖ ἐν γουρούνι Look out. There's a pig in those bushes. εἰς τοὺς βάτους ἐκείνους. Keep the dogs back. Don't make a noise. Κράτησον ὀπίσω τὰ σκυλιά. Μὴ κάμῃς θόρυβον. There he is. Ἐκεῖ εἶναι. Νὰ τό! Come along, he is wounded. Ἀκολουθήσον, ἐπληγώθη. Δὲν He cannot get away. ἡμπορεῖ νὰ γλυτώσῃ.



Give me my knife.	Δός μου τὸ μαχαίρι μου.
Take care, sir.	Προσέξате, κύριε.
All right. I am ready.	Πολὺ καλὰ. Εἰμαι ἔτοιμος.
Well, how many woodcocks did you get?	Καὶ πόσους ξυλόκοταὺς ἐκτυπή- σατε ;
It was too warm or wood- cocks. They are in the mountains.	Ἦτο πολὺ ζέστη διὰ ξυλόκοταὺς. Εἶναι εἰς τὰ βουνά.
Is there any game in that country?	Ἐχει κυνήγιον εἰς ἐκεῖνον τὸν τόπον ;
The wood is full of game.	Τὸ δάσος εἶναι γεμάτο κυνήγι (πλῆρες κυνηγίου).
Take the bag back to the yacht and get dinner ready.	Πήγαινε τὸν σάκκον εἰς τὸ θαλα- μηγὸν καὶ ἐτοίμασε τὸ γεῦμα.
We shall be back in an hour.	Θὰ ἐπανεέλθωμεν μετὰ μίαν ὥραν.

## LETTERS.

## (1) INVITATION.

Mr. and Mrs. B. request the honour of Mr. A.'s company at dinner on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 6.30 p.m.

## ANSWER.

Mr. A. has the honour to thank Mr. and Mrs. B. for their kind invitation, and regrets exceedingly that he has promised to go into the country to shoot, from the 27th inst. to the 3rd prox.

## INVITATION.

Dear Mrs. X.

I regret exceedingly that my being in mourning prevents my receiving you as I should like, but it has been impossible for us to give dinner-parties since my aunt died eighteen months ago. If, however, you would like to come in for a cup of tea in the evening, we shall be delighted to see you, and to hear an account of your adventures at Megara.

Yours affectionately.

## ANSWER.

My dear Mrs. A.

Your invitation to come in after dinner is most hospitable, and I need hardly say how much I should have enjoyed accepting it, but unfortunately I caught a cold yesterday on the Patesia road (which is certainly the most dusty, windy, and disagreeable in Athens), and my doctor forbids me to leave the house. My husband is too busy with his horrid antiquities to give a thought to anything which has not been buried at least 1000 years. I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you at the great ball at the Palace on New Year's Day, to which I am told everybody is invited.

Ever yours, with love,

Y. X.

## ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΑΙ.

### (1) ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΙΣ.

Ὁ Κύριος καὶ ἡ Κυρία Β. λαμβάνουσι τὴν τιμὴν νὰ προσκαλέσωσι εἰς γεῦμα τὸν Κύριον Α. τῷ Σαββάτῳ, 28ῃ ἱσταμένου μηνός, 6.30 μ.μ.

### ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Ὁ Κύριος Α. λαμβάνει τὴν τιμὴν νὰ εὐχαριστήσῃ τὸν Κύριον καὶ τὴν Κυρίαν Β. διὰ τὴν εὐγενῆ πρόσκλησίν των, λυπεῖται δὲ ὑπερβολικὰ διότι ὑπεσχέθη νὰ ὑπάγῃ εἰς τὴν ἐξοχὴν διὰ νὰ κυνηγήσῃ ἀπὸ τῆς 27ης ἱσταμένου μέχρι τῆς 3ης τοῦ προσεχοῦς μηνός.

### ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΙΣ.

Ἀγαπητὴ μοι κυρία Χ.

Δυποῦμαι πολὺ διότι ἔνεκα πένθους ἐμποδίζομαι νὰ σᾶς δεχθῶ ὡς ἐπεθύμουν, ἀλλ' ἦτο ἀδύνατον νὰ δίδωμεν γεύματα ἀπὸ τοῦ θανάτου τῆς θείας μου πρὸ δεκαοκτῶ μηνῶν. Ἐὰν ἐν τούτοις εὐαρεστηθῇτε νὰ ἔλθῃτε νὰ πῖντε τὸ τέιον μεθ' ἡμῶν τὸ ἑσπέρας, θὰ εὐχαριστηθῶμεν νὰ σᾶς ἴδωμεν καὶ ν' ἀκούσωμεν τὴν διήγησιν τῶν εἰς Μέγαλα περιπετειῶν σας.

Ὅλως πρόθυμος.

### ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Ἀγαπητὴ μοι κυρία Α.

Ἡ πρόσκλησίς σας ὅπως ἔλθω πρὸς ὑμᾶς μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον εἶναι λίαν φιλόξεμος, καὶ δὲν ἔχω ἀνάγκην νὰ εἶπω πόσον εὐχάριστον θὰ μοι ἦτο νὰ τὴν ἐδεχόμην, ἀλλ' ἀτυχῶς ἐκρυσολόγησα χθὲς εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῶν Πατησίων (ἥτις εἶναι βεβαίως ἡ μᾶλλον κοινορτώδης, προσήνεμος καὶ δυσάρεστος εἰς Ἀθήνας) καὶ ὁ ἱατρός μου δὲν μοι ἐπιτρέπει νὰ ἐξέλθω τῆς οἰκίας. Ὁ σύζυγός μου εἶναι λίαν ἀπασχολημένος εἰς τὰς παλαιοαρχαιότητάς του, ὥστε νὰ μὴ σκέπτεται περὶ ἄλλου τινός μὴ τεθαμμένου τοῦλάχιστον ἐπὶ 1000 ἔτη. Ἐλπίζω νὰ λάβω τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν νὰ σᾶς συναντήσω εἰς τὸν μέγαν ἀνακτορικὸν χορὸν τὴν πρῶτην τοῦ νέου ἔτους, εἰς ὃν, μοι εἶπον, πάντες προσκαλοῦνται.

Εἰμὶ μετὰ πολλῆς ἀγάπης ἡ φίλη σας,

Υ. Χ.

## (2) TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE POST OFFICE.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I am now living in the house of Mr. Coupa, near the palace, and request that you will have all my letters sent there.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

TO THE SAME.

Sir,

I beg to draw your attention to the following cases of negligence on the part of the Post-office. On Thursday last the mail came in at 11 a.m., but the postman did not bring my letters until late in the afternoon. On Saturday the mail came in at 10 a.m., but I did not receive my letters until late at night. As the mail for Europe goes out on Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m., I was unable to answer the letters I received, and am forced to wait until next week. This is a matter of the utmost importance, and I request that you will enquire into it, and make every endeavour to have it rectified.

I am, etc.

TO THE SAME.

Sir,

I am leaving Athens on the 26th of this month, and request that all letters for me may be re-directed to Poste Restante, Trieste, until the 6th prox., and after that to Hotel Continental, Paris.

I am, etc.

## (3) TO A GREEK MASTER.

Sir,

Mr. — has recommended you to me as a teacher of Modern Greek. I should like to know what your usual charge is, and what time you have free. If you can come to my hotel at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, I shall be glad of a personal interview.

Yours faithfully.

(2) ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΕΙΩΝ.

Κύριε Διευθυντά,

Λαμβάνω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ γνωστοποιήσω ὑμῖν ὅτι κατοικῶ ἤδη εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ κυρίου Κούπα, πλησίον τῶν ἀνακτόρων, καὶ σὰς παρακαλῶ νὰ διατάξητε νὰ στέλλωνται ἐκεῖ ὅλαι αἱ ἐπιστολαί μου.

Διατελῶ μετὰ σεβασμοῦ ὑμέτερος θεράπων.

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ.

Ἀξιότιμε Κύριε,

Λαμβάνω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ σὰς παρακάλῃσω νὰ ἐπιστήσῃτε τὴν ὑμέτεραν προσοχὴν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐξῆς περιπτώσεων ἀμελείας τοῦ ταχυδρομείου. Τὴν παρελθούσαν Πέμπτην τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον ἔφθασεν εἰς τὰς ἑνδεκα π.μ., ἀλλ' ὁ γραμματοκομιστὴς δέν μοι ἔφερε τὰς ἐπιστολάς εἰμὴ ἄργα μετὰ μεσημβρίας. Τὸ Σάββατον τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον ἔφθασεν εἰς τὰς δέκα π.μ., ἀλλὰ δέν ἔλαβον τὰς ἐπιστολάς μου εἰμὴ ἄργα τὴν νύκτα. Ἐπειδὴ τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον διὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην ἀναχωρεῖ τὴν Πέμπτην καὶ τὸ Σάββατον εἰς τὰς ἑξ μ.μ., δέν ἠδυνήθην ν' ἀπαντήσω εἰς τὰς ἐπιστολάς, τὰς ὁποίας ἔλαβον καὶ ἀναγκάζομαι ν' ἀναμένω τὴν προσεχῇ ἑβδομάδα. Τοῦτο εἶναι ἀντικείμενον ὑψίστης σπουδαιότητος καὶ παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς νὰ ἐρευνήσῃτε καταβάλλοντες πᾶσαν προσπάθειαν πρὸς διόρθωσιν.

Διατελῶ κ.τ.λ.

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ.

Κύριε Διευθυντά,

Προτίθεται ν' ἀναχωρήσω ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν τὴν εἰκοστὴν ἔκτην τοῦ μηνὸς τούτου καὶ παρακαλῶ ὅλαι αἱ πρὸς με ἐπιστολαὶ νὰ διευθύνωνται εἰς Τεργέστην 'Poste Restante' μέχρι τῆς ἑκτῆς προσεχοῦς καὶ κατόπιν εἰς τὸ Hôtel Continental εἰς Παρισίους.

Διατελῶ κ.τ.λ.

(3) ΠΡΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΑ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΟΝ.

Κύριε,

Ὁ κ. — συνέστησεν ὑμᾶς ὡς διδάσκαλον τῆς νέας ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης. Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ μάθω ποίαν ἀμοιβὴν λαμβάνετε καὶ ποίας ὥρας ἔχετε ἐλευθέρas. Ἐὰν δυνηθῇτε νὰ ἔλθῃτε εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον εἰς τὰς τέσσαρας μ.μ. τῆς αὔριον, θὰ εὐχαριστηθῶ νὰ λάβω προσωπικῶς τινα συνέντευξιν.

Ὑμέτερος.

## ANSWER.

Sir,

My terms are three francs an hour for Greek lessons, but if you were here for some time, I would naturally make a reduction. I am employed at the Gymnasium (College) all the morning, but could come to you either in the afternoon or evening. I shall await your reply with impatience.

Yours obediently.

Sir,

I am going down to Phalerum to-morrow afternoon, so that I shall be unable to take my lesson. If you are disengaged in the evening, about 9 p.m., please come and see me.

Yours truly.

## (4) TO ENGAGE ROOMS.

Sir,

I shall arrive at your hotel by the steamboat from Marseilles to the Piræus next week. Be so good as to retain a sitting-room and two bedrooms for me, and send a guide to meet the steamer at the harbour.

Yours, etc.

## (5) TO A DOCTOR, DEMANDING INSTANT ATTENDANCE.

Sir,

Be so good as to come and see me at once, as I am in great pain, and fear that it is the beginning of a severe illness.

Yours faithfully.

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Ἀξιότιμε Κύριε,

Ἀμοιβὴν λαμβάνω τρία φράγκα τὴν ὥραν διὰ μαθήματα τῆς ἑλληνικῆς, ἀλλ' ἐὰν θὰ διαμείνητε ἐνταῦθα ἐπὶ τινα χρόνον, θὰ ἐλαττώσω φυσικῶς τῇ λόγῳ τὴν τιμὴν. Εἶμαι ἐνσχολημένος ὅλην τὴν πρωΐαν εἰς τὸ γυμνάσιον, ἀλλὰ δύναμαι νὰ ἔρχωμαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μετὰ μεσημβρίαν ἢ τὸ ἑσπέρας. Ἀνυπομόνως ἀναμένω τὴν ἀπάντησίν σας.

Ὅλως πρόθυμος.

Κύριε,

Θὰ κατέλθω εἰς Φάληρον αὔριον μετὰ μεσημβρίαν, ὥστε δὲν θὰ δυνηθῶ νὰ κάμω τὸ μάθημά μου. Ἐὰν δὲν ἔχητε κώλυμά τι τὸ ἑσπέρας κατὰ τὴν ἐννάτην, ἔλθετε, παρακαλῶ, νὰ με ἴδῃτε.

Ὑμέτερος.

(4) ΠΡΟΣ ΕΝΟΙΚΙΑΣΙΝ ΔΟΜΑΤΙΩΝ.

Κύριε,

Θὰ φθάσω εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖόν σας διὰ τοῦ ἐκ Μασσαλίας εἰς Πειραιᾶ ἀτμοπλοίου τῆς προσεχοῦς ἐβδομάδος. Λάβετε τὴν καλοσύνην νὰ μοὶ κρατήσῃτε μίαν αἴθουσαν καὶ δύο κοιτῶνας καὶ πέμψατε ἕνα ὁδηγόν, κατὰ τὴν ἀφίξιν τοῦ ἀτμοπλοίου εἰς τὸν λιμένα.

Διατελῶ κ.τ.λ.

(5) ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΑΤΡΟΝ, ΔΙ' ἧς ΖΗΤΕΙΤΑΙ  
ΚΑΤΕΠΕΙΓΟΥΣΑ ΕΠΙΣΚΕΨΙΣ.

Κύριε,

Λάβετε τὴν καλοσύνην νὰ ἔλθῃτε νὰ μ' ἐπισκεφθῇτε ἀμέσως, ἐπειδὴ ὑποφέρω πολὺ καὶ φοβοῦμαι ὅτι τοῦτο εἶναι ἀρχὴ σοβαρᾶς ἀσθενείας.

Ὑμέτερος.

## (6) REQUESTING LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

Sir,

I am about to make a journey to Corfu. As I know that you are a native of that place, I venture to ask you to give me a letter of introduction to your friends there. Before leaving, I shall call to thank you for your extreme kindness to me during my stay here.

Yours very sincerely.

## (7) TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I propose to make a tour through the interior of Greece, going from here to Mycenæ, and request that you will give me an assurance as to whether there is any danger to be apprehended from brigands. I was told in England by a friend, who is in the Turkish service, that it was unsafe to visit the Acropolis without a guard of soldiers. At first I did not venture to go there, but, encouraged by the example of some fellow-travellers, I sallied forth one day at 1 p.m. armed with a revolver, a heavy geological hammer, and my umbrella. As no attack was made upon me, I repeated the experiment, and, emboldened by success, now go there in the moonlight, unarmed and unattended, to the consternation of my wife, who threatens to come out from England and protect me from brigands.

Although, as you will perceive from the above account, I am a man of great courage and no prejudices, my duty towards my family would not allow me to start on my journey to Mycenæ without an explicit assurance from you, sir, that I shall incur no danger.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Address—

To the Minister of the Interior, etc. etc.



(6) ΔΙ' ΗΣ ΖΗΤΕΙΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΣΥΣΤΑΤΙΚΗ.

Κύριε,

Προτίθεται νὰ ταξιδεύσω μέχρι Κερκύρας. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ γνωρίζω ὅτι κατάγεσθε ἐκ τοῦ τόπου ἐκείνου, τολμῶ νὰ ζητήσω παρ' ὑμῶν συστατικὴν ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖ φίλους σας. Πρὶν ἢ ἀναχωρήσω θέλω σὰς ἐπισκεφθῆ, ἵνα σὰς εὐχαριστήσω διὰ τὴν μεγάλην πρὸς ἐμέ καλοσύνην σας κατὰ τὴν ἐνταῦθα διαμονὴν μου.

Ὡς ὑμέτερος.

(7) ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΥΡΙΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΝ.

Κύριε Ὑπουργέ,

Λαμβάνω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ γνωστοποιήσω ὑμῖν ὅτι προτίθεται νὰ περιέλθω τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν τῆς Ἑλλάδος, πηγαίνων ἐντεῦθεν εἰς Μυκήνας, καὶ παρακαλῶ νὰ με διαβεβαιώσητε περὶ τοῦ ἂν ὑπάρχῃ κίνδυνός τις νὰ συλληφθῶ ἀπὸ ληστάς. Φίλος μου τις ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ, διατελὼν ἐν τουρκικῇ ὑπηρεσίᾳ, μοι εἶπεν ὅτι ἦτο ἐπικίνδυνον νὰ ἐπισκεφθῇ τις τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν ἄνευ συνοδείας στρατιωτῶν. Κατ' ἀρχὰς δὲν ἐτόλμων νὰ ὑπάγω ἐκεῖ, ἀλλ' ἐνθαρρυνθεὶς ἐκ τοῦ παραδείγματος συνοδοιπόρων τινῶν ἐξῆλθον ἡμέραν τινὰ περὶ τὴν πρώτην μ. μ. φέρων πολύκροτον, μεγάλην γεωλογικὴν σφύραν, καὶ μίαν ὀμπρέλαν. Ἐπειδὴ οὐδεμία προσβολὴ ἐγένετο κατ' ἐμοῦ, ἐπανάλαβον τὸ πείραμα καὶ ἐνθαρρυνθεὶς ἐκ τῆς ἐπιτυχίας πηγαίνω τώρα ἐκεῖ, ὅταν ἦναι σελήνη, ἄοπλος καὶ ἄνευ συνοδείας πρὸς φόβον τῆς συζύγου μου, ἥτις ἀπειλεῖ νὰ ἔλθῃ ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀγγλίαν ὅπως μὲ προφυλάξῃ ἀπὸ τοὺς ληστάς.

Μολοντί, ὥς θέλετε παρατηρήσει, ἐκ τῆς ἄνω διηγήσεως, εἶμαι ἄνθρωπος μεγάλης γενναιότητος καὶ ἄνευ προλήψεων, τὸ πρὸς τὴν οἰκογένειάν μου καθήκον δὲν θά μοι ἐπέτρεπε νὰ ἐπιχειρήσω τὴν περιήγησίν μου εἰς Μυκήνας ἄνευ ῥητῆς διαβεβαιώσεως ἐκ μέρους ὑμῶν, κύριε ὑπουργέ, ὅτι δὲν θὰ διατρέξω κίνδυνον τινά.

Ἐπὶ τούτοις ὑποσημειοῦμαι εὐσεβάστως,

(Διεύθυνσις)

Εὐπειθέστατος.

Τῷ κυρίῳ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν Ὑπουργῷ οἱ Πρὸς τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν Ὑπουργείων.

(8) **REPLY.**

Ministry of the Interior, Athens,

April 1, 1879.

Sir,

In reply to your communication to the Minister of the Interior, I am ordered to inform you that no case of brigandage has occurred within the frontiers of the Greek kingdom during the last eight years, and that you can travel anywhere you please in Greece without the slightest danger. Any reports you may have heard to the contrary are inspired by ignorance, prejudice, or malevolence, and may be entirely disregarded. I may further remark that Turkish officials are not usually the best authorities on Greek affairs, and that their views are too often discoloured by interest or by prejudice.

The earnest desire of the Greek Government is that Englishmen should travel in Greece, and learn to know the country and the people, and thus that knowledge of the truth may expose the absurdity of these stories.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

(9) **INFORMATION ABOUT ATHENS.**

Dear Mr. —,

Should you like to become a member of the Club during your stay at Athens? Strangers are admitted for a month without subscription, and I shall be most happy to put down your name, if you desire it. You will find there the 'Times' and 'Daily News,' with all the foreign and Greek newspapers and reviews, among others the 'Nineteenth Century.' There are billiard and card-rooms, but no restaurant. If you will call there at 5 p.m. this afternoon, and ask for me, I will introduce you to the principal members and show you the rooms,

Yours very truly.

(8) ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ 17 Ἀπριλίου 1879.

ΤΟ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ.

Κύριε,

Εἰς ἀπάντησιν τῆς ὑμετέρας αἰτήσεως πρὸς τὸν ὑπουργὸν τῶν ἐσωτερικῶν, ἔχω ἐντολὴν νὰ πληροφορήσω ὑμᾶς ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει παράδειγμα ληστείας ἐντὸς τῶν συνόρων τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ βασιλείου πρὸ τῶν τελευταίων ὀκτῶ ἐτῶν καὶ ὅτι δύνασθε νὰ ταξειδεύσητε ὅπουδῆποτε εὐαρεστήσθε ἐν Ἑλλάδι, ἄνευ τοῦ ἐλαχίστου κινδύνου. Πᾶσα φήμη, τὴν ὁποίαν ἔχετε ἴσως ἀκούσει περὶ τοῦ ἐναντίου, εἶναι ἔμπνευσις ἀγνοίας, προλήψεως, ἢ κακοβουλίας, καὶ δύναται τις ἐντελῶς νὰ τὴν περιφρονήσῃ. Δύναμαι προσέτι νὰ παρατηρήσω ὅτι ὑπάλληλοι Τοῦρκοι δὲν εἶναι συνήθως οἱ μᾶλλον ἀξίопιστοι προκειμένοι περὶ τῶν ἑλληνικῶν πραγμάτων αἱ δὲ γνώμαί των πηγάζουσιν ἐκ συμφέροντος ἢ προλήψεως.

Ἡ ζωηροτέρα ἐπιθυμία τῆς ἑλληνικῆς κυβερνήσεως εἶναι τὸ νὰ ταξειδεύωσιν Ἀγγλοὶ ἐν Ἑλλάδι, καὶ νὰ σπουδάζωσι τὴν χώραν καὶ τὸν λαόν, ὅπως ἡ γνώσις τῆς ἀληθείας ἐκθέσῃ τὸ γελοῖον τῶν μύθων τούτων.

Διατελῶ μετὰ τῆς προσηκούσης ὑπολήψεως πρόθυμος.

(9) ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΑΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ.

Ἀγαπητέ μοι κύριε —,

Ἐπιθυμεῖτε νὰ γείνητε μέλος τῆς Δέσχης κατὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀθήναις διαμονήν σας; Οἱ ξένοι εἶναι δεκτοὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπὶ ἓνα μῆνα ἄνευ συνδρομῆς· θὰ ἦμαι δὲ λίαν εὐτυχὴς νὰ καταγράψω τὸ ὄνομά σας, ἂν εὐαρεστήσθε. Θὰ εὔρητε ἐκεῖ τοὺς 'Καιροὺς,' τὰ 'Ἡμερήσια Νέα,' καὶ ὅλας τὰς ξένας καὶ ἑλληνικὰς ἐφημερίδας καὶ περιοδικὰ, ἐν οἷς καὶ τὴν 'Δεκάτην Ἐννάτην Ἑκατονταετηρίδα.' Ὑπάρχουσι σφαιριστήρια καὶ δωμάτια χαρτοπαιγνίου, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ καὶ ἐστιατόριον. Ἐὰν θέλητε νὰ περάσῃτε ἀπ' ἐκεῖ εἰς τὰς πέντε μ. μ. τῆς σήμερον καὶ μεζητήσητε, θὰ παρουσιάσω ὑμᾶς εἰς τὰ κυριώτερα μέλη καὶ θὰ σᾶς δείξω τὰ δωμάτια.

Ὡς ὑμέτερος.

Dear Mr. R.—,

I have only just received your kind note, owing probably to some mistake on the part of the messenger, and hasten to answer it with all speed. The proposal you make I shall accept most gladly, and will call at the Club, as you suggest, at 5 p.m.

Yours sincerely.

Dear Mr. G.—,

You told me the other day that you would like to come and see us play lawn-tennis at Phalerum. If it is fine to-morrow, I am going down by the 2.30 p.m. train, and expect to meet the officers of the English ship at the Piræus there. If you will meet me at the corner of the Rue Hermès and the Place de la Constitution at 2.10 p.m. we can go in a carriage or by omnibus to the station. It is only ten minutes by rail to Phalerum, so that we can have a game and take the 4 p.m. train back to Athens. I believe I am right in thinking that trains run every half-hour in the afternoon from both Athens and the Piræus. Please send an answer by the bearer.

Yours very truly.

Dear Sir,

I should have been delighted to come to Phalerum with you, but to-morrow afternoon am obliged to attend the funeral of an old friend, who died this morning. It would be interesting for you to come too, and I can promise you that it will not be so lugubrious a ceremony as in England. The procession will pass the Chamber of Deputies at 2.15 p.m., where I hope you will join me. We can go to Phalerum some other day, but you must not count on me as a player, your English games are too violent and dangerous.

Yours very truly,

G.

Ἀγαπητέ μοι κύριε Ρ.

Μόλις πρὸ μικροῦ ἔλαβον τὴν εὐμενῇ ἐπιστολὴν σας, ἔνεκα λάθους τινὸς πιθανὸν τοῦ κομιστοῦ, καὶ σπεύδω ν' ἀπαντήσω. Τὴν πρότασιν, τὴν ὅποιαν μοι κάμνετε, ἀποδέχομαι λίαν ἀσμένως καὶ θέλω ἔλθει εἰς τὴν Δέσχην ὥς μοι γράφετε εἰς τὰς πέντε μετὰ μεσημβρίαν.

Σὰς ἀσπάζομαι, ὁ φίλος σας.

Ἀγαπητέ μοι κύριε Γ.

Μοὶ εἶπετε πρὸ τινων ἡμερῶν ὅτι εὐχαρίστως θὰ ἔλθιτε νὰ ἴδῃτε ἡμᾶς παίζοντας lawn-tennis εἰς Φάληρον. Ἐὰν ᾖ καλὸς καιρὸς αὐριον προτίθεται νὰ κατέλθω διὰ τῆς ἀμαξοστοιχίας τῶν δύο καὶ ἡμισείας μ. μ., ἐλπίζων νὰ συναντήσω τοὺς ἀξιωματικούς τοῦ ἀγγλικοῦ πλοίου τοῦ σταθμεύοντος εἰς Πειραιᾶ. Ἐὰν θέλῃτε νὰ μέ συναντήσῃτε εἰς τὴν γωνίαν τῆς ὁδοῦ Ἑρμοῦ καὶ πλατείας Συντάγματος εἰς τὰς δύο μ. μ. δυνάμεθα νὰ ὑπάγωμεν ἐφ' ἀμάξης ἢ διὰ τοῦ λεωφορείου εἰς τὸν σταθμόν. Μέχρι Φαλήρου διὰ τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου εἶναι μόνον δέκα λεπτά, ὥστε δυνάμεθα νὰ παίξωμεν καὶ νὰ ἐπανέλθωμεν εἰς Ἀθήνας διὰ τῆς ἀμαξοστοιχίας τῶν τεσσάρων μ. μ. Νομίζω ὅτι δὲν σφάλλω φρονῶν ὅτι αἱ ἀμαξοστοιχίαι ἀναχωροῦσι καθ' ἡμίσειαν ὥραν μετὰ μεσημβρίαν καὶ ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐκ Πειραιῶς. Ἀποστείλατέ μοι, παρακαλῶ, διὰ τοῦ κομιστοῦ ἀπάντησιν.

Ὅπως ὑμέτερος.

Ἀγαπητὴ Κύριε,

Εὐχαρίστως ᾔθελον μεταβῇ εἰς Φάληρον μεθ' ὑμῶν, ἀλλ' αὐριον μετὰ μεσημβρίαν εἶμαι ὑποχρεωμένος ν' ἀκολουθήσω τὴν κηδεῖαν παλαιοῦ φίλου ἀποθανόντος σήμερον τὴν πρωΐαν. Ἦθελεν εἶσθαι ἐνδιαφέρον καὶ διὰ σᾶς ἐπίσης ἐὰν ἔλθῃτε καὶ σᾶς ὑπόσχομαι ὅτι δὲν εἶναι τόσον πένθος τελετὴ ὥς ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ. Ἡ κηδεῖα θέλει διέλθει πρὸ τοῦ Βουλευτηρίου εἰς τὰς δύο καὶ ἐν τέταρτον μ.μ., ὅπου ἐλπίζω θὰ μέ συναντήσῃτε. Ἐμποροῦμεν νὰ καταβῶμεν εἰς Φάληρον ἄλλην τινὰ ἡμέραν, ἀλλὰ δὲν πρέπει νὰ μέ θεωρῇτε ὥς παίκτην τὰ ἀγγλικά παιγνιδία σας εἶναι πολὺ βίαια καὶ κινδυνώδη.

Ὅπως ὑμέτερος,

Γ.

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## PART III.

### PASSAGES FROM GREEK AUTHORS

FROM B. C. 850 TO A. D. 1821.

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\* Translations in Modern Greek are attached to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

## ANCIENT GREEK.

## I.

HOMER, B.C. 850.

ODYSSEY, Book VI, lines 48-157.

Αὐτίκα δ' ἥως ἦλθεν εὐθρόνος, ἥ μιν ἔγειρεν  
 Ναυσικάαν εὔπεπλον· ἄφαρ δ' ἀπεθαύμασ' ὄνειρον  
 Βῆ δ' ἵμεναι κατὰ δώμαθ', ἵν' ἀγγεῖλειε τοκεῦσιν, 50  
 Πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρὶ· κινήσατο δ' ἔνδον εὐντας.  
 'Ἢ μὲν ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ ἦστο σὺν ἀμφιπόλοισι γυναιξιν,  
 'Ἠλάκατα στρωφῶσ' ἀλιπόρφυρα· τῷ δὲ θύραζε  
 Ἐρχομένῳ ξύμβλητο μετὰ κλειτούς βασιλῆας  
 Ἐς βουλὴν, ἵνα μιν κάλεον Φαίηκες ἀγαοί.  
 'Ἢ δὲ μάλ' ἄγχι στᾶσα φίλον πατέρα προσέειπεν·  
 " Πάππα φίλ', οὐκ ἂν δή μοι ἐφοπλίσσεις ἀπήνην  
 Ὑψηλὴν εὐκυκλον, ἵνα κλυτὰ εἵματ' ἄγωμαι  
 Ἐς ποταμὸν πλυνέουσα, τὰ μοι ῥερυπώμενα κείται ;  
 Καὶ δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ ἔοικε μετὰ πρῶτοισιν εὐντα 60  
 Βουλὰς βουλευεῖν καθαρὰ χροὶ εἵματ' ἔχοντα.  
 Πέντε δέ τοι φίλοι νῆες ἐνὶ μεγάροις γεγάασιν,  
 Οἱ δὲ ὀπυῖοντες, τρεῖς δ' ἡῖθεοι θαλίθοντες·  
 Οἱ δ' αἰεὶ ἐθέλουσι νεόπλυτα εἵματ' ἔχοντες  
 Ἐς χορὸν ἔρχεσσαι· τὰ δ' ἐμῇ φρενὶ πάντα μέμηλεν."  
 Ὡς ἔφατ'· αἶδετο γὰρ θαλερὸν γάμον ἐξονομῆναι  
 Πατρὶ φίλῳ· ὁ δὲ πάντα νόει, καὶ ἀμείβετο μύθῳ·  
 " Οὔτε τοι ἡμίονων φθονέω, τέκος, οὔτε τευ ἄλλου.  
 Ἐρχεν· ἀτὰρ τοι δμῶες ἐφοπλίσσουσιν ἀπήνην  
 Ὑψηλὴν εὐκυκλον, ὑπερτερὴν ἀραρυῖαν." 70  
 Ὡς εἰπὼν δμῶεσσιν ἐκέκλετο, τοὶ δ' ἐπίθοντο.  
 Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐκτὸς ἄμαξαν εὐτροχον ἡμονεῖην  
 Ὅπλεον, ἡμίονους θ' ὕπαγον ζευξάν θ' ἵπ' ἀπήνην



## MODERN GREEK.

## I.

FROM THE TRANSLATION OF D. VIKELAS.<sup>1</sup>

Κι' ὅταν ἐπρόβαλ' ἡ Αὐγή, σὲ δόξα θρονιασμένη,  
 Ἡ Ναυσικάη 'ξύπησε ἢ λαμπροφορεμένη,  
 Κ' ἐκεῖνα ποῦ εἶδε 'κίνησε νὰ πῇ 'ς τὰ γονικά της.  
 Ἡ μάνα της εἰς τὴν γωνιὰ καθότουν μὲ ταῖς δούλαις,  
 Νῆμα 'πὸ κόκκινο μαλλὶ 'ς τὴ ρόκα της νὰ γνέθῃ  
 Τὸν ἀκριβὸ πατέρα της τὸν πρόφθασε 'ς τὴν θύρα,  
 Ποῦ 'ς τὴν βουλὴν οἱ Φαίακες τὸν πρόσμεναν νὰ πάγῃ.  
 Κ' ἡ Ναυσικάη στάθηκε σιμὰ του καὶ τοῦ λέγει :  
 " Παπᾶ μου, δίδεις προσταγὴ 'ς τοὺς δούλους νὰ μοῦ ζέψουν  
 Τὴν ἄμαξα τὴν ὑψηλὴ, νὰ πῶ 'ς τὸ περιγιάλι,  
 Τὰ ἄπλυτα φορέματα νὰ πλύνω 'ς τὸ ποτάμι.  
 Γιὰτὶ σοῦ πρέπει 'ς τὴν βουλὴν, ὅπου 'σαι μέσ' τοὺς πρῶτους,  
 Νὰ φαίνεσαι μ' ὀλόπαστρα φορέματα 'ντυμένος.  
 Κ' οἱ πέντε γιοῖ σου οἱ ἀκριβοί, πῶχαις καὶ ζοῦν μαζῇ σου,  
 Οἱ τρεῖς ἀκόμ' ἐλεύθεροι, κ' οἱ δύο πανδρεμένοι,  
 Μοῦ θέλουν ροῦχα νεύσιπλυτα νὰ ἔχουν κάθε 'μέρα  
 Ὅταν πηγαίνουν 'ς τὸν χορό, — κ' εἰν' ἡ δουλειὰ 'δικὴ μου."  
 Αὐτὰ τοῦ εἶπε 'ντράπηκε νὰ πῇ γιὰ ταῖς χαραῖς της.  
 Πλὴν ὅλα ὁ πατέρας της τὰ ἔννοιωσε καὶ λέγει :  
 " Δὲν σοῦ φιλαργυρεῖομαι παιδί μου τὰ μουλάρια,  
 Μηδ' ἄλλο πράγμα. — ἔλα 'δὼ οἱ δοῦλοι νὰ σ' τὰ ζέψουν  
 'Σ τὴν ἄμαξα τὴν ὑψηλὴ, τὴν τεχνοκαμωμένη."  
 Δίνει 'ς τοὺς δούλους προσταγὴ, κ' ἀμέσως ἐτοιμάζουν  
 Τὴν ἄμαξα τὴν ὡμορφὴ καὶ ζεύγουν τὰ μουλάρια,

<sup>1</sup> This translation is in the common dialect of the people.

## ANCIENT GREEK.

Κούρη δ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο φέρειν ἐσθῆτα φαεινὴν.  
 Καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν εὐξέστω ἐπ' ἀπήνη,  
 Μήτηρ δ' ἐν κίστῃ ἐτίθει μενοεικέ' ἔδωδ' ἄν  
 Παντοίην, ἐν δ' ὄψα τίθει, ἐν δ' οἶον ἔχεν  
 Ἄσκη' ἐν αἰγείῳ· κούρη δ' ἐπεβήσετ' ἀπήνης.  
 Δῶκεν δὲ χρυσὴν ἐν ληκίῳ ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον,  
 Εἴως χυτλώσαιο σὺν ἀμφιπόλοισι γυναιξίν.  
 Ἢ δ' ἔλαβεν μάλιστα καὶ ἡρία σιγαλόεντα,  
 Μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν καναχὴ δ' ἦν ἡμόνοιῳ.  
 Αἱ δ' ἄμωτον ταύοντο, φέρον δ' ἐσθῆτα καὶ αὐτὴν,  
 Οὐκ οὔν· ἅμα τῇ γε καὶ ἀμφιπόλοι κίον ἄλλαι.

80

Αἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ ποταμοῖο ῥόον περικαλλε' ἔκοντο,  
 Ἐνθ' ἦτοι πλυνοὶ ἦσαν ἐπηετανοί, πολὺ δ' ὕδωρ  
 Καλὸν ὑπεκπρορείει μάλα περ ῥυπόωντα καθήραι,  
 Ἐνθ' αἱ γ' ἡμόνους μὲν ὑπεκπροέλυσαν ἀπήνης.

Καὶ τὰς μὲν σεῦαν ποταμὸν πάρα διήεντα  
 Τρώγειν ἀγρωστὶν μελιγδία· ταὶ δ' ἀπ' ἀπήνης  
 Εἴματα χερσὶν ἔλοντο καὶ ἐσφόρεον μέλαν ὕδωρ,  
 Ζτεῖβον δ' ἐν βόθροισι βοῶς ἔριδα προφέρουσαι.

90

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πλυνάν τε καθηράν τε ῥύπα πάντα,  
 Ἐξείης πέτασαν παρὰ θιν' ἄλδς, ἤχι μάλιστα  
 Λαίγγας ποτὶ χέρσον ἀποπλύνεσκε θάλασσα.

Αἱ δὲ λοεσσάμεναι καὶ χρισάμεναι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ  
 Δείπνον ἐπειθ' εἶλοντο παρ' ὄχθησιν ποταμοῖο,  
 Εἴματα δ' ἡελίου μένον τερσήμεναι αὐγῇ.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σίτου τάρφθεν δμωαὶ τε καὶ αὐτῇ,  
 Σφαίρην ταί γ' ἄρ' ἔπαιζον, ἀπὸ κρήδεμνα βαλοῦσαι·  
 Τῇσι δὲ Ναυσικάα λευκώλενος ἤρχετο μολπῆς.

100

Οἷη δ' Ἄρτεμις εἴσι κατ' οὖρεος ἰοχέαιρα,  
 Ἢ κατὰ Τηύγετον περιμήκετον ἢ Ἐρύμανθον,

MODERN GREEK.

Ἐνφ' ἡ κόρη τὰ λαμπρὰ φορέματ' ἐτοιμάζει,  
 Τὰ φέρνει, καὶ 'ς τὴν ἄμαξα ἐπάνω τὰ φορτώνει.  
 Κι' ὅταν ἀνέβηκε κι' αὐτῇ, ἡ μάνα της τῆς δίνει  
 Κρασί σὲ τράγινο ἀσκή, προσφάγι σὲ καλάθι,  
 Καὶ λάδι ὑγρὸ τῆς ἔδωκε σ' ὀλόχρυσο σταμνάκι  
 Γιὰ ν' ἀλειφθῇ 'ς τὸν ποταμὸν μὲ ταῖς συντρόφισαίς της.  
 Πέρνει τὰ ὀλόλαμπρα λωριὰ, πέρνει ῥάβδι 'ς τὸ χέρι,  
 Δίνει βιτζιά τῶν μουλιariῶν, καὶ τρέχουνε μὲ κρότο,  
 Καὶ πάν μὲ πάτημα γοργό, καὶ φέρνουνε τὰ ροῦχα,  
 Κι αὐτὴν, καὶ τὰ κοράσια της ὅπου τὴν συντροφεύουν. —  
 Κ' ἐφθάσανε εἰς τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ κρυσταλένιο ρεῦμα,  
 Ἐκεῖ ποῦ τρέχει τὸ νερὸ, καθάριο καὶ ὠραῖο,  
 Καὶ πῶρχονται καὶ πλένουνε ἡ κόραις τῶν Φαιάκων. —  
 Ἐλύσαν ἀπ' τὴν ἄμαξα ἡ νέαις τὰ μουλάρια,  
 Καὶ 'ς τ' ἀφρισμένου ποταμοῦ τὰ ἔδιωξαν τὰ πλάγια,  
 Ἐλεύθερα νὰ βόσκουνε τὸ πράσινο χορτάρι.  
 Κατόπιν ἐσηκώσανε ὄλαις μαζῇ 'ς τὰ χέρια  
 Τὰ ροῦχ' ἀπὸ τὴν ἄμαξα, καὶ τὰ βουτῶν 'ς τὸ ρεῦμα,  
 Καὶ τὰ πατοῦνε 'ς ταῖς λακκαῖς, μὲ γέλοια, μὲ παγνίδια.  
 Κι' ἀφοῦ τὰ καθarίσανε 'ς τὸ δροσερὸ ποτάμι,  
 Ἀράδ' ἀράδα τ' ἀπλωσαν εἰς τοῦ γυαλοῦ τὴν ἄκρη,  
 Ἐκεῖ ποῦ σπρώχνει 'ς τὴν ξηρὰ τὸ κύμα τὰ λιθάρια.  
 Καὶ τὰ κοράσια λούσθησαν κι' ἀλείφθησαν μὲ λάδι,  
 Κ' ἐκάθισαν νὰ φῶν ψῶμι 'ς τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ πλάγι,  
 Ἐνφ' τὰ ροῦχα στέγνωναν 'ς τοῦ ἡλίου τὴν λαμπρὰδα.  
 Καὶ ὅταν ἔφαγαν ψῶμι, ἐλύσαν τὰ μαλλιά τους,  
 Καὶ μὲ τὴν σφαῖρα παίζανε κ' ἐτρέχανε ἡ δούλαις,  
 Ἐνφ' ταῖς ἐτραγούδαεν ἡ ἀσπρολαίμα κόρη.  
 Ἔτο' ἡ θεὰ ἡ Ἀρτεμις ποῦ ἀγαπᾷ τὰ τόξα,  
 Ὅταν τοὺς κάπρους κυνηγᾷ, ἡ τὰ γοργὰ ἐλάφια,  
 Ὡς τοῦ Ταῦγέτου ταῖς κορφαῖς, 'ς ταῖς ῥάχαις τοῦ Ἐρυμάνθου,

## ANCIENT GREEK.

Τερπομένη κάπροισι καὶ ὠκείῃς ἐλάφοισιν·  
 Τῇ δέ θ' ἄμα νύμφαι, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,  
 Ἀγρονόμοι παῖδουσι· γέγηθε δέ τε φρένα Λητώ  
 Πασάνων δ' ὑπὲρ ἣ γε κάρη ἔχει ἡδὲ μέτωπα,  
 Ῥεῖά τ' ἀριγνώτη πέλεται, καλαὶ δέ τε πᾶσαι·  
 Ὡς ἦγ' ἀμφιπόλοισι μετέπρεπε παρθένος ἀδμής.  
 Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ἄρ' ἔμελλε πάλιν οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι  
 Ζεύξας ἡμιόνους πτύξασά τε εἴματα καλὰ,  
 Ἐνθ' αὖτ' ἄλλ' ἐνόησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,  
 Ὡς Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔγροίτο, ἴδοι τ' εὐώπιδα κούρην,  
 Ἥ οἱ Φαίηκων ἀνδρῶν πόλιν ἡγήσαιο.  
 Σφαίραν ἔπειτ' ἔρριψε μετ' ἀπφίπολον βασιλεια·  
 Ἀμφιπόλου μὲν ἄμαρτε, βαθείη δ' ἔμβαλε δίνη,  
 Αἰ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν αὔσαν· ὁ δ' ἔγρετο διὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς,  
 Ἐξόμενος δ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν·  
 “ὦ μοι ἐγὼ, τέων αὖτε βροτῶν ἐς γαῖαν ἰκάνω;  
 Ἥ ῥ' οἷ γ' ὑβρισταί τε καὶ ἄγριοι οὐδὲ δίκαιοι,  
 Ἥ φιλόξεinoι, καὶ σφιν νόος ἐστὶ θεουδής;  
 Ὡς τέ με κουράων ἀμφήλυθε θήλυς αὕτη,  
 Νυμφάων, αἱ ἔχουσ' ὀρέων αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα  
 Καὶ πηγὰς ποταμῶν καὶ πίσσα ποιήεντα.  
 Ἥ νύ που ἀνθρώπων εἰμὶ σχεδὸν αὐδηέντων;  
 Ἀλλ' ἄγ' ἐγὼν αὐτὸς πειρήσομαι ἡδὲ ἴδωμαι.”  
 Ὡς εἰπὼν θάμνων ὑπεδύσετο διὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς,  
 Ἐκ πυκινῆς δ' ὕλης πτόρθον κλάσε χειρὶ παχείῃ  
 Φύλλων, ὥς ῥύσαιτο περὶ χροῖ μήδεα φωτός.  
 Βῆ δ' ἵμεν ὥς τε λέων ὀρεσίτροφος, ἀλκὶ πεποιθὼς,  
 Ὡς τ' εἰς ὕμενος καὶ ἀήμενος, ἐν δέ οἱ ὄσσε  
 Δαίεται· αὐτὰρ ὁ βουσὶ μετέρχεται ἢ δίοισιν  
 Ἥε μετ' ἀγροτέρως ἐλάφους· κέλεται δέ ἐ γαστήρ

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## MODERN GREEK.

Κ' ἡ Νύμφαις τὴν ἀκολουθοῦν, τοῦ Δία θυγατέρας, —  
 Τρέχουν καὶ παίζουν, — κ' ἡ Δητὼ θωρεῖ κι' ἀναγαλλιάζει,  
 Τὶ ἔχ' ἀπ' ὄλαις πιδ' ὑψηλὰ ἐκείνη τὸ κεφάλι,  
 Κι' ἀπ' ὄλαις ξεχωρίζεται, ἂν κι' ὄλαις εἰν' ὠραίας.  
 Ἔτσ' ἀπ' ταῖς δούλαις τῆς κι' αὐτή, — ἀφίλητη παρθένα  
 Καὶ ὅταν ἦλθε ὁ καιρὸς γιὰ νὰ γυρίσουν ἴσιω,  
 Διπλόνουν τὰ φορέματα καὶ ζεύγουν τὰ μουλάρια.  
 Τότ' ἡ θεὰ ἡ γαλανὴ βουλιέται νὰ ξυπνήσῃ  
 Τὸν Ὀδυσσεά, γιὰ νὰ ἰδῇ τὴν ὁμορφὴν τὴν κόρη,  
 Ποῦ θὰ ᾗ χη ὁδηγήτρια ᾗ τὴν πόλιν τῶν Φαιακῶν. —  
 Τὴν σφαῖρα σὲ μιὰ δούλῃ τῆς ῥίχν' ἡ βασιλοπούλα·  
 Τὴν δούλῃ δὲν ἐπίτυχε καὶ πέφτει ᾗ τὸ ποτάμι,  
 Κι' ὅλα μαζὶ ψυχρὰ φωνὴ ἐσύραν τὰ κοράσια.  
 Ὁ θόρυβος ἐξύπνησε τὸν δούλιον Ὀδυσσεά  
 Κ' ἐκάθισε, καὶ ἄκουε, κ' ἐλόγιαζε ᾗ τὸν νοῦ του·  
 "Ἄλλοίμονον! ποῦ βρίσκομαι; σὲ τί ἀνθρώπων μέρη;  
 Μὴν εἶναι ἄγριοι, σκληροί, χωρὶς δικαιοσύνη;  
 Ἡ δίκαιοι, φιλόξενοι, καὶ τὸν θεὸν φοβοῦνται;  
 Ὡσὰν ν' ἀντήχησε φωνὴ μακριὰ μου γυναικίσια.  
 Μὴ Νύμφαις εἶναι, τὰ ὑψηλὰ π' ὀρίζουν κορφοβούνια,  
 Καὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τῶν ποταμῶν, τὰ δροσερὰ λαγκάδια;  
 Ἡ μήπως ζοῦν ἐδῶ θνητοὶ κι' ἀνθρώπινα λαλοῦνε;  
 Ἐμπρὸς, ἂς πάγω νὰ τοὺς ἴδω, νὰ μάθω καὶ ποῦ εἶμαι." —  
 Εἶπε, κι' ἀνασηκώθηκε ἀνάμεσ' ἀπ' τοὺς θάμνους,  
 Κ' ἕνα κλωνάρι, φουντωτό, μὲ τὸ βαρὺ του χέρι  
 Ἐτσάκισε κ' ἐσέκασε τ' ὀλόγυμνο κορμὶ του.  
 Ὡσὰν βουνίσσιος λέοντος ποῦ ᾗ τὴν ἔρμιά προσμένει,  
 Καὶ ἀψυφάει καὶ βροχὴ κι' ἀγέρα ποῦ τὸν δέρνουν,  
 Ἐνῶ ᾗ τὰ μέλη τὰ γερά τὴν δυνάμιν του νοιώθει·  
 Βγάζουν τὰ μάτια του φωτιά, καὶ πέφτει ᾗ ὁ, τι εὔρει,  
 Σὲ βόδια, γίδια, πρόβατα, καὶ σὲ γοργὰ ἐλάφια·  
 Ὅταν ἡ πείν' ἀπ' τὰ βουνὰ τὸν σπρώχνῃ νὰ καταῖβῃ

## ANCIENT GREEK.

Μήλων πειρήσονται καὶ ἐς πυκινὸν δόμον ἐλθεῖν.

\*Ὡς Ὀδυσσεὺς κούρησιν εὐπλοκάμοισιν ἔμελλεν

Μίξεσθαι γυμνὸς περ ἑὸν· χρειῶ γὰρ ἴκανεν.

Σμερδαλέος δ' αὐτῇσι φάνη κεκακωμένος ἄλμῃ,

Τρέσσαν δ' ἄλλυδις ἄλλη ἐπ' ἡϊόνας προυχούσας.

Οἷη δ' Ἀλκινόου θυγάτηρ μένε· τῇ γὰρ Ἀθήνη

Θάρσος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε καὶ ἐκ δέος εἴλετο γυίων.

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Στῇ δ' ἅντα σχομένη· ὁ δὲ μερμήριξεν Ὀδυσσεὺς

\*Ἡ γούνων λίσσοιτο λαβὼν εὐώπιδα κούρην,

\*Ἡ αὐτῶς ἐπέεσσιν ἀποσταδὰ μελιχίοισιν.

[Λίσσοιτ', εἰ δείξειε πόλιν καὶ εἴματα δόϊη.]

\*Ὡς ἄρα οἱ φρονέοντι δοάσασατο κέρδιον εἶναι,

Λίσσεσθαι ἐπέεσσιν ἀποσταδὰ μελιχίοισιν,

Μή οἱ γούνα λαβόντι χολώσαιτο φρένα κούρη.

Αὐτίκα μελίχιον καὶ κερδαλέον φάτο μῦθον·

“Γουνούμαί σε, ἄνασσα· θεὸς νύ τις ἦ βροτὸς ἔσσι;

Εἰ μὲν τις θεὸς ἔσσι, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν,

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\*Ἀρτέμιδί σε ἔγωγε, Διὸς κούρη μεγάλιοι,

Εἰδὸς τε μέγεθος τε φύην τ' ἄγχιστα εἴσκω·

Εἰ δέ τίς ἐσσι βροτῶν, τοὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ παιετάουσιν,

Τρισμάκαρες μὲν σοὶ γε πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ,

Τρισμάκαρες δὲ κασίγνητοι· μάλα πού σφισι θυμὸς

Αἰὲν εὐφροσύνησιν λαίνεται εἵνεκα σείο,

Λευσσόντων τοιῶνδε θάλος χορὸν εἰσοιχνεῦσαν.

## MODERN GREEK.

Εἰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὰ χωριά καὶ 'ς τὰ μανδριά νὰ πέσῃ·  
 "Ἔτσι κι' αὐτός, ἂν καὶ γυμνός, τὸν ἔσπρωχ' ἡ ἀνάγκη  
 Νὰ σμίξῃ τὰ χρυσόμαλλα κοράσια, 'ς τ' ἀκρογιάλι. —  
 'Ἡ νηαῖς, ἅμα τὸν ἶδανε γυμνόν, θαλασσωμένο,  
 Τρομάξανε κ' ἐσκόρπισαν 'ς τοὺς βράχους, δῶθ' ἐκείθε.  
 'Ἡ κόρη μόνη ἀπέμεινε τοῦ βασιλῆα μὲ θάρρος,  
 Τὶ ἢ 'Αθηνᾶ ἀπ' τὰ γόνατα τῆς εὗγαλε τὸν φόβον,  
 Κ' ἐστάθηκε. — Κ' ἐλόγιαζεν ὁ δόλιος Ὀδυσσεάς,  
 "Ἡ νὰ σιμώσ' ἀπὸ κοντὰ νὰ τὴν παρακαλέσῃ,  
 "Ἡ νὰ τῆς πῇ ἀπὸ μακριὰ μὲ λόγια μελωμένα,  
 Νὰ δείξῃ ποῦ 'ναι τὸ χωριό, καὶ νὰ τοῦ δώσῃ ῥοῦχα.  
 Καὶ τοῦ ἐφάνηκε καλὸ κι' ὠφέλιμο πῶς θὰ 'ναι  
 'Απὸ μακριὰ λυπητερά νὰ τὴν παρακαλέσῃ,  
 Μὴ τύχ' ἡ κόρη κι' ὀργισθῇ τὸ γόν' ἂν τῆς ἀγγίξῃ.  
 Καὶ λέγει τῆς ἀπὸ μακριὰ μὲ λόγια μελωμένα :  
 "Ἐλέησε με, κι' ἂν θεὰ ἦ κι' ἂν γυναῖκα ᾔσῃαι.  
 "Ἄν κατοικῇς τὸν οὐρανὸ μὲ τοὺς θεοὺς τοὺς ἄλλους.  
 'Ἡ ὁμορφιά, τ' ἀνάστημα, ἡ χάρις σου μοῦ λένε  
 Πῶς εἶσαι ἡ Ἀρτέμιδα, τοῦ Δία θυγατέρα.  
 Κι' ἂν εἶσαι ἄνθρωπος καὶ σὺ καὶ κατοικῇς τὸ χῶμα,  
 "Ἄς χαίρετ' ὁ πατέρας σου, κ' ἡ ἀκριβὴ σου μάνα,  
 Κ' οἱ ἀδελφοί σου ὅς χαίρωνται· γιατίι πολὺ ἡ ψυχὴ τους  
 Θ' ἀναγαλλιάζ' ἀπὸ χαρὰ γιὰ σένα, ὅταν βλέπουν  
 Τέτοια ἀνθισμένη ὁμορφιά μέσ' τὸν χορὸν νὰ 'μπαίνῃ.

## ANCIENT GREEK.

## II.

HERODOTUS, B.C. 450.

BOOK VIII, CHAP. 59, 60.

LIX. Ὡς δὲ ἄρα συνελέχθησαν, πρὶν ἢ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδεα προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον, τῶν εἵνεκα συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατηγούς, πολλὺς ἦν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐν τοῖσι λόγοισι, οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ, ὁ Κορίνθιος στρατηγός, Ἀδείμαντος ὁ Ὀκύτου, εἶπε· “Ὁ Θεμιστόκλεες, ἐν τοῖσι ἀγῶσι οἱ προεξανιστάμενοι ῥαπίζονται.” ὁ δὲ, ἀπολνόμενος, ἔφη, “Οἱ δέ γε ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανεύνται.”

LX. Τότε μὲν ἡπίως πρὸς τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀμείψατο· πρὸς δὲ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδεα ἔλεγε ἐκείνων μὲν οὐκέτι οὐδὲν τῶν πρότερον λεχθέντων, ὥς, ἐπεὰν ἀπαίρωσι ἀπὸ Σαλαμίως, διαδρῆσονται· παρεόντων γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ ἔφερέ οἱ κόσμον οὐδένα κατηγορεῖν· ὁ δὲ ἄλλου λόγου εἶχετο, λέγων τάδε· 1. “Ἐν σοὶ νῦν ἐστὶ σῶσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἣν ἐμοὶ πείθῃ ναυμαχίην αὐτοῦ μένων ποιέεσθαι, μηδὲ πειθόμενος τούτων τοῖσι λέγουσι, ἀναζεύξης πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμόν τὰς νῆας. ἀντίθεος γὰρ ἐκάτερον, ἀκούσας. πρὸς μὲν τῷ Ἴσθμῳ συμβάλλων, ἐν πελάγει ἀναπεπταμένῳ ναυμαχήσεις, ἐς ὃ ἥκιστα ἡμῖν σύμφορόν ἐστι, νῆας ἔχουσι βαρυτέρας καὶ ἀριθμὸν ἐλάσσονας· τοῦτο δὲ, ἀπολείεις Σαλαμῖνά τε καὶ Μέγαρά καὶ Αἴγναν, ἥνπερ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα εὐτυχήσωμεν, ἅμα γὰρ τῷ ναυτικῷ αὐτῶν ἔψεται καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός. καὶ οὕτω σφέας αὐτὸς ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον, κινδυνεύσεις τε ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι. 2. Ἦν δὲ τὰ ἐγὼ λέγω ποιήσης, τοσάδε ἐν αὐτοῖσι χρηστὰ εὐρήσεις· πρῶτα μὲν, ἐν στεινῷ συμβάλλοντες νηυσὶ ὀλίγησι πρὸς πολλὰς, ἦν τὰ οἰκότες ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ἐκβαίνη, πολλὸν κρατήσομεν. τὸ γὰρ ἐν στεινῷ ναυμαχεῖν, πρὸς ἡμέων ἐστὶ· ἐν εὐρυχωρίῃ δὲ, πρὸς ἐκείνων· αὐτὶς δὲ, Σαλαμῖς περιγίνεται, ἐς τὴν ἡμῖν ὑπέκκειται τέκνα



## MODERN GREEK.

## II.

TRANSLATED BY J. GENNADIUS.

LIX. "Ότε λοιπόν συνηθροίσθησαν, πρὶν ἢ ὁ Εὐρυβιάδης ἐκθέσθαι τὸν λόγον, τίνος ἕνεκα συνεκάλεσε τοὺς στρατηγούς, ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς κατεγίνετο πολλὰ λέγων, ὡς μεγάλως ἐπειγόμενος· ὁμιλοῦντος δ' αὐτοῦ, ὁ Κορίνθιος στρατηγός, Ἀδείμαντος, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Ὠκύτου, εἶπεν· "Ὁ Θεμιστόκλεις, εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας οἱ προώρως ἐγειρόμενοι ῥαπίζονται." Ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς δικαιολογούμενος εἶπεν· "Ἀλλὰ πάλιν οἱ ἀπολειπόμενοι ὀπίσω δὲν στεφανοῦνται."

LX. Τότε μὲν ἡπίως ἀπεκρίθη πρὸς τὸν Κορίνθιον· πρὸς δὲ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην οὐδὲν πλέον ἔλεγεν ἐκ τῶν πρότερον λεγθέντων ἐκείνων λόγων, ὅτι δηλαδὴ θὰ δραπετεύσωσιν ὅταν ἀποπλεύσωσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Σαλαμίνας· διότι τὸ κατηγορεῖν τοὺς συμμάχους παρόντας δὲν ἦτο ποσῶς κόσμος· ἐπελείφθη δ' ἄλλου ἐπιχειρήματος, λέγων τὰ ἑξῆς· "Εἰς σὲ νῦν ἀπόκειται νὰ σώσῃς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἂν ἀκούσῃς ἐμέ, καὶ αὐτοῦ μένων ναυμαχήσῃς· μηδὲ ἐπαναφέρῃς τὰ πλοῖα εἰς τὸν Ἴσθμόν, πειθόμενος εἰς τὰ λεγόμενα τούτων· ἐπειδὴ, σύγκρινον τὰς δύο γνώμας, ἀκούσας ἑκατέραν· ἂν ἔλθῃς εἰς χεῖρας παρὰ τὸν Ἴσθμόν, εἰς ἀνοικτὸν πελάγος θὰ ναυμαχήσῃς, ὅπερ ἐλάχιστα συμφέρει εἰς ἡμᾶς, ἔχοντας πλοῖα βαρύτερα, καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὀλιγώτερα· ἀφ' ἑτέρου δὲ θ' ἀπολέσῃς τὴν Σαλαμίνα καὶ τὰ Μέγαρά καὶ τὴν Αἴγινα, ἀκόμη καὶ ἂν κατὰ τὰ ἄλλα ἐπιτύχωμεν· διότι τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῶν [τῶν Περσῶν] θὰ παρακολουθήσῃ ἀμέσως καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός· καὶ οὕτω σὺ αὐτὸς θὰ φέρῃς αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον, καὶ θὰ διακινδυνεύσῃς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Ἐὰν δὲ πράξῃς ὅσα ἐγὼ λέγω, θὰ εὕρῃς τὰ ἑξῆς πλεονεκτήματα· πρῶτον μὲν εἰς στενὸν μέρος πολεμοῦντες μὲ ὀλίγας ναῦς ἐναντίον πολλῶν, ἂν τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ἀποβησόμενα ᾴσι τὰ εὐλογοφανέστερα, πολὺ θὰ ὑπερτερήσωμεν· διότι τὸ ναυμαχεῖν ἐν στενῷ εἶνε ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν· ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ ὁμως ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων προσέτι δὲ σώζεται καὶ ἡ Σαλαμίς, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν κατέφυγον τὰ τέκνα μας καὶ αἱ

## ANCIENT GREEK.

τε καὶ γυναικες. καὶ μὴν καὶ τότε ἐν αὐτοῖσι ἔνεστι, τοῦ καὶ περιέχεσθε μάλιστα· ὁμοίως αὐτοῦ τε μένων, προναυμαγήσεις Πελοποννήσου, καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ἴσθμῳ· οὐδέ σφεας, εἴ περ εὖ φρονέεις, ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον. 3. \*Ἦν δέ γε καὶ τὰ ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω γένηται, καὶ νικήσωμεν τῇσι νηυσὶ, οὔτε ὑμῖν ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμόν παρέσονται οἱ βάρβαροι, οὔτε προβήσονται ἑκαστέρῳ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἡπίαςί τε οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ, Μεγάροισί τε κερδανέομεν περιεούσι, καὶ Αἰγίνῃ, καὶ Σαλαμῖνι, ἐν τῇ ἡμῖν καὶ λόγιόν ἐστι τῶν ἐχθρῶν κατύπερθε γενέσθαι. οἰκότα μὲν νυν βουλευομένοισι ἀνθρώποισι, ὥς τὸ ἐπίπαν ἐθέλει γίνεσθαι· μὴ δὲ οἰκότα βουλευομένοισι, οὐκ ἐθέλει οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς προσχωρέειν πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπείας γνάμας."

## III.

ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝ, B.C. 395.

ANABASIS, Book IV, Chap. VII. 18-27.

\*Ἐκ τούτου οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρπασον ποταμὸν, εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ Σκυθινῶν σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι, διὰ πεδίου εἰς κώμας· ἐν αἷς ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς, καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο. Ἐντεῦθεν διήλθον σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι, πρὸς πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα, οἰκουμένην· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Γυμνάς. Ἐκ ταύτης ὁ τῆς χώρας ἄρχων τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἡγεμόνα πέμπει, ὅπως διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν πολεμίας χώρας ἄγοι αὐτούς. Ἐλθὼν δ' ἐκείνος λέγει ὅτι ἄξει αὐτοὺς πάντε ἡμερῶν εἰς χωρίον, ὅθεν ὄψονται θάλατταν· εἰ δὲ μὴ, τεθνάναι ἐπηγγέλλετο. Καὶ ἡγούμενος,

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γυναῖκες, καὶ μάλιστα ἐνυπάρχει εἰς ταῦτα καὶ τοῦτο, περὶ οὗ μεγάλως ἐνδιαφέρεσθε· αὐτοῦ μένων, ὁμοίως θέλεις ναυμαχήσει ὑπὲρ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ὡς καὶ παρὰ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ· οὐδέ, ἂν ὀρβοφρονῇς, θὰ φέρῃς αὐτοὺς [τοὺς Πέρσας] εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον. Ἐὰν δὲ τῷ ὄντι γίνωσι καὶ ὅσα ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω, καὶ νικήσωμεν μὲ τὰ πλοῖα, οὔτε καθ' ὑμῶν εἰς τὸν Ἴσθμόν θὰ ἔλθωσιν οἱ βάρβαροι, οὔτε θὰ προβῶσι πέραν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀλλὰ θὰ φύγωσιν ἀδόξως. Θὰ κερδίσωμεν δὲ καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα, σωθέντα οὕτω, καὶ τὴν Αἴγιναν καὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα, ὅπου ὑπάρχει καὶ χρησιμὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, ὅτι θὰ ὑπερτερήσωμεν τῶν ἐχθρῶν. Τέλος, ὅταν μὲν οἱ ἄνθρωποι σκέπτωνται κατὰ τὰ πιθανώτερα, ταῦτα ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον τείνουν νὰ πραγματοποιοῦνται· ὅταν δὲ τὰ μὴ πιθανὰ διαβουλεύωνται, δὲν θέλει οὐδέ ὁ θεὸς νὰ προσβιβάξῃ τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους γνώμας.

III.

TRANSLATED BY J. GENNADIUS.

Μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ Ἕλληνες<sup>1</sup> ἔφθασαν εἰς τὸν Ἀρπασον ποταμόν, πλάτους τεσσάρων πλέθρων. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῶν Σκυθινῶν σταθμοὺς τέσσαρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν ἀνὰ μέσον πεδιάδος, φθάσαντες εἰς χωρία, ὅπου ἔμειναν τρεῖς ἡμέρας καὶ ἐφωδιάσθησαν μὲ τροφάς. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπροχώρησαν σταθμοὺς τέσσαρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν ἕως εἰς πόλιν τινα μεγάλην καὶ πλουσίαν, κατοικημένην, ἣτις ἐκαλεῖτο Γυμνιάς. Ἐκ ταύτης ὁ ἄρχων τῆς περιοχῆς πέμπει ὁδηγὸν πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ὅπως τοὺς ὀδηγήσῃ διὰ τῆς ἐχθρικῆς αὐτῶν χώρας. Ἐλθὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος λέγει ὅτι θέλει τοὺς φέρει μετὰ πέντε ἡμερῶν δρόμον εἰς μέρος ὅθεν θὰ ἴδωσι θάλασσαν· εἰ δὲ μή, τοὺς ὑπεσχέθη νὰ τὸν

<sup>1</sup> Unglückbekämpfende, heimathverlangende, Weltberühmte Griechenherzen.—Heine.

## ANCIENT GREEK.

τε καὶ γυναῖκες. καὶ μὴν καὶ τότε ἐν αὐτοῖσι ἔνεστι, τοῦ καὶ περιέχεσθε μάλιστα· ὁμοίως αὐτοῦ τε μένων, προναυμαχήσεις Πελοποννήσου, καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ἴσθμῳ· οὐδὲ σφεας, εἴ περ εὖ φρονέεις, ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον. 3. \*Ἦν δέ γε καὶ τὰ ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω γένηται, καὶ νικήσωμεν τῇσι νηυσὶ, οὔτε ὑμῖν ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμόν παρέσονται οἱ βάρβαροι, οὔτε προβήσονται ἐκαστέρω τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀπλάσι τε οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ, Μεγάροισι τε κερδανέομεν περιεοῦσι, καὶ Αἰγίνῃ, καὶ Σαλαμῇ, ἐν τῇ ἡμῖν καὶ λόγιόν ἐστι τῶν ἐχθρῶν κατύπερθε γενέσθαι. οἰκότε μὲν νυν βουλευομένοισι ἀνθρώποισι, ὥς τὸ ἐπίπαν ἐθέλει γίνεσθαι· μὴ δὲ οἰκότε βουλευομένοισι, οὐκ ἐθέλει οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς προσχωρέειν πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπότηας γνώμας.”

## III.

XENOPHON, B.C. 395.

ANABASIS, Book IV, Chap. VII. 18-27.

Ἐκ τούτου οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρπασον ποταμὸν, εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ Σκυθίων σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι, διὰ πεδίου εἰς κόμας· ἐν αἷς ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς, καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο. Ἐντεῦθεν δῆλθον σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι, πρὸς πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα, οἰκουμένην· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Γυμνιάς. Ἐκ ταύτης ὁ τῆς χώρας ἄρχων τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἡγεμόνα πέμπει, ὅπως διὰ τῆς αὐτῶν πολεμίας χώρας ἄγοι αὐτούς. Ἐλθὼν δ' ἐκείνος λέγει ὅτι ἄξει αὐτοὺς πέντε ἡμερῶν εἰς χωρίον, ὅθεν ὄψονται θάλατταν· εἰ δὲ μὴ, τεθνάναι ἐπηγγέλλετο. Καὶ ἡγούμενος,

MODERN GREEK.

γυναῖκες, καὶ μάλιστα ἐνυπάρχει εἰς ταῦτα καὶ τοῦτο, περὶ οὗ μεγάλως ἐνδιαφέρεσθε· αὐτοῦ μένων, ὁμοίως θέλεις ναυμαχήσῃς ὑπὲρ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ὥς καὶ παρὰ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ· οὐδέ, ἂν ὀρθοφρονῇς, θὰ φέρῃς αὐτοὺς [τοὺς Πέρσας] εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον. Ἐὰν δὲ τῷ ὄντι γίνωσι καὶ ὅσα ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω, καὶ νικήσωμεν μὲ τὰ πλοῖα, οὔτε καθ' ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν Ἴσθμόν θὰ ἔλθωσιν οἱ βάρβαροι, οὔτε θὰ προβῶσι πέραν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀλλὰ θὰ φύγωσιν ἀδόξως. Θὰ κερδίσωμεν δὲ καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα, σωθέντα οὕτω, καὶ τὴν Αἴγινα καὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα, ὅπου ὑπάρχει καὶ χρησιμὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, ὅτι θὰ ὑπερτερήσωμεν τῶν ἐχθρῶν. Τέλος, ὅταν μὲν οἱ ἄνθρωποι σκέπτονται κατὰ τὰ πιθανώτερα, ταῦτα ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον τείνουσιν νὰ πραγματοποιιοῦνται· ὅταν δὲ τὰ μὴ πιθανὰ διαβουλευῶνται, δὲν θέλει οὐδέ ὁ θεὸς νὰ προσβιβάξῃ τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους γνώμας.

III.

TRANSLATED BY J. GENNADIUS.

Μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ Ἕλληνες<sup>1</sup> ἔφθασαν εἰς τὸν Ἀρπασον ποταμόν, πλάτους τεσσάρων πλείθρων. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῶν Σκυθινῶν σταθμοὺς τέσσαρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν ἀνὰ μέσον πεδιάδος, φθάσαντες εἰς χωρία, ὅπου ἔμειναν τρεῖς ἡμέρας καὶ ἐφωδιάσθησαν μὲ τροφάς. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπροχώρησαν σταθμοὺς τέσσαρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν ἕως εἰς πόλιν τινα μεγάλην καὶ πλουσίαν, κατοικημένην, ἣτις ἐκαλεῖτο Γυμνιάς. Ἐκ ταύτης ὁ ἄρχων τῆς περιοχῆς πέμπει ὁδηγὸν πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ὅπως τοὺς ὀδηγήσῃ διὰ τῆς ἐχθρικῆς αὐτῶν χώρας. Ἐλθὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος λέγει ὅτι θέλει τοὺς φέροι μετὰ πέντε ἡμερῶν δρόμον εἰς μέρος ὅθεν θὰ ἴδωσι θάλασσαν· εἰ δὲ μή, τοὺς ὑπεσχέθῃ νὰ τὸν

<sup>1</sup> Unglückbekämpfende, heimathverlangende, Weltberühmte Griechenherzen.—Heine.

## ANCIENT GREEK.

ἐπειδὴ ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πολεμίαν, παρεκελεύετο αἰθεῖν καὶ φθείρειν τὴν χώραν· ᾧ καὶ δῆλον ἐγένετο ὅτι τούτου ἕνεκα ἔλθοι, οὐ τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐνοίας. Καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ· ὄνομα δὲ τῷ ὄρει ἦν Θήχης. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρῶτοι ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους, καὶ κατείδον τὴν θάλατταν, κραυγὴ πολλὴ ἐγένετο. Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, φήθησαν ἔμπροσθεν ἄλλους ἐπιτίθεσθαι πολεμίους· εἰπόντα γὰρ καὶ ὀπισθεν οἱ ἐκ τῆς καιομένης χώρας· καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ἀπέκτεινάν τε τινας καὶ ἐξώγρησαν, ἐνέδραν ποιησάμενοι· καὶ γέρρα ἔλαβον δασειῶν βοῶν ὡμοβόεια ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσιν.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ βοὴ πλείων τε ἐγίνετο καὶ ἐγγύτερον, καὶ οἱ αἰεὶ ἐπιόντες ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τοὺς αἰεὶ βοῶντας, καὶ πολλῶ μείζων ἐγίνετο ἡ βοή, ὅσῳ δὴ πλείους ἐγίνοντο, ἐδόκει δὴ μείζον τι εἶναι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι. Καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐφ' ἵππον, καὶ Λύκιον καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας ἀναλαβὼν, παρεβοήθει· καὶ τάχα δὴ ἀκούουσι βοῶντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν, Θάλαττα, θάλαττα, καὶ παρεγγυώντων. Ἐνθα δὴ ἔθεον ἅπαντες, καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια ἠλαύνετο καὶ οἱ ἵπποι. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀφίκοντο πάντες ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον, ἐνταῦθα δὴ περιέβαλλον ἀλλήλους, καὶ στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς, δακρύοντες. Καὶ ἐξαπίνης, ὅτου δὴ παρεγγυήσαντος, οἱ στρατιῶται φέρουσι λίθους, καὶ ποιοῦσι κολωνὸν μέγαν. Ἐνταῦθα ἀνετίθεσαν δερμάτων πλῆθος ὡμοβοείων, καὶ βακτηρίας, καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα γέρρα, καὶ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτός τε κατέτεμνε τὰ γέρρα, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις διεκελεύετο. Μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἡγεμόνα ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες, δῶρα δόντες ἀπὸ κοινού, ἵππον, καὶ φιάλην ἀργυρᾶν, καὶ σκευὴν Περσικὴν, καὶ δαρεικοὺς δέκα· ἥτει δὲ μάλιστα τοὺς δακτυλίους, καὶ ἔλαβε πολλοὺς παρὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. Κώμην δὲ δείξας αὐτοῖς, οὗ σκηρήσουσι, καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν πορεύσονται εἰς Μάκρωνας, ἐπεὶ ἔσπερα ἐγένετο, ᾗχετο τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπίων.

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φονεύσωσι. Καὶ ὁδηγῶν αὐτούς, ἀφ' οὗ τοὺς εἰσῆξεν εἰς τὴν χώραν τῶν ἐχθρῶν του, τοὺς προέτρεπε νὰ καίωσι καὶ φθειρώσιν αὐτήν· ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἐγένετο καταφανές ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἦλθε, καὶ οὐχὶ ἕνεκα εὐνοίας πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Καὶ τὴν πέμπτην ἡμέραν φθάνωσιν εἰς τὸ ὄρος· ὠνομάζετο δὲ τὸ ὄρος Θήχης· ὅταν δ' οἱ πρῶτοι ἔφθασαν ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους καὶ εἶδον φανερά τὴν θάλασσαν, μέγας ἀλαλαγμός ἐγένετο. Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, ἐνόμισαν ὅτι ἄλλοι ἐχθροὶ ἐπετέθησαν ἔμπροσθεν· διότι ἠκολούθουν καὶ ὀπισθεν οἱ ἐκ τῆς καιομένης χώρας· καὶ τινὰς ἐξ αὐτῶν οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ἐφόνευσαν καὶ ἐζώγρησαν στήσαντες ἐνέδραν· καὶ ἔλαβον περίπου εἴκοσιν ἀσπίδας ἐξ ἀκατεργάστων δερμάτων δασιμῶν βοῶν.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ περισσotέρα βοὴ ἐγείρετο καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πλησιέστερον, καὶ οἱ ὀλονὲν προσερχόμενοι ἔτρεχον δρομέως πρὸς τοὺς ἀδιακόπως φωνάζοντας, ἡ δὲ βοὴ ἐγένετο πολὺ μεγαλητέρα καθ' ὅσον περισσoteroι συνήρχοντο, ἐνόμισε φυσικὰ ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὅτι ἦτο τι σπουδαιότερον· καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐφ' ἵππου καὶ λαβὼν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ τὸν Λύκιον καὶ τοὺς ἵππους, ἔδραμεν εἰς βοήθειαν. Τότε πλέον ταχέως ἀκούουσιν τοὺς στρατιώτας φωνάζοντας "Θάλασσα, Θάλασσα," καὶ ἀλλήλοχαίροντας. Ἐκεῖ λοιπὸν ἔτρεχον πάντες· καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, καὶ τὰ φορτιγὰ καὶ οἱ ἵπποι ἐπροθυμοποιούντο. Ἀφ' οὗ δ' ἔφθασαν πάντες ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς, τότε πλέον ἐνηγγαλίζοντο ἀλλήλους, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ τοὺς λοχαγούς, δακρύοντες· καὶ αἴφνης, ὥς ἂν τις προέτρψεεν αὐτούς, οἱ στρατιῶται φέρουσι λίθους καὶ κατασκευάζουσι μέγαν σωρόν· ἐπὶ τούτου ἔθεσαν πλῆθος δερμάτων ἀκατεργάστων καὶ ῥάβδους, καὶ τὰς κυριευθεῖσας ἀσπίδας, καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ ὁδηγὸς κατέκοπτε τὰς ἀσπίδας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρώτρυνε. Μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκπροβοδούσιν τὸν ὁδηγόν, δόσαντες αὐτῷ ἀπὸ κοινοῦ δῶρα, ἵππον δηλαδὴ καὶ ποτήριον ἀργυροῦν καὶ στολὴν Περσικὴν καὶ δέκα δαρεικοὺς· ἐζίγτει δ' οὗτος πρὸ πάντων τὰ δακτυλίδια, καὶ ἔλαβε πολλὰ παρὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. Δείξας δ' εἰς αὐτοὺς χωρίον ὅπου ἠδύναντο νὰ κατασκηνώσωσι, καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν νὰ βαδίσωσιν εἰς Μάκρωνας, ἀφ' οὗ ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἐσπέρα ἀνεχώρησε διὰ νυκτός.

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## IV.

PLUTARCH, A.D. 100.

LIFE OF THEMISTOCLES, 11-17.

Ἄμα δ' ἡμέρα Ξέρξης μὲν ἄνω καθήστο τὸν στόλον ἐποπτεύων καὶ τὴν παράταξιν, ὥς μὲν Φανόδημός φησιν, ὑπὲρ τὸ Ἡράκλειον, ἢ βραχεῖ πόρῳ διείργεται τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἢ νῆσος, ὥς δ' Ἀκεστόδωρος, ἐν μεθορίῳ τῆς Μεγαρίδος, ὑπὲρ τῶν καλουμένων Κεράτων, χρυσοῦν δίφρον θέμενος, καὶ γραμματεῖς πολλοὺς παραστησάμενος, ὧν ἔργον ἦν ἀπογράφεσθαι κατὰ τὴν μάχην τὰ πραττόμενα.

Περὶ δὲ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν βαρβαρικῶν νεῶν Αἰσχύλος ὁ ποιητῆς, ὥς ἂν εἰδῶς καὶ διαβεβαιούμενος, ἐν τραγῳδίᾳ Πέρσαις λέγει ταῦτα·

Ξέρξῃ δὲ (καὶ γὰρ οἶδα) χιλιάς μὲν ἦν  
νεῶν τὸ πλήθος· αἱ δ' ὑπέροκμοι τάχει  
ἑκατὸν δις ἦσαν ἑπτὰ θ'. Ὡδ' ἔχει λόγος.

Τῶν δ' Ἀττικῶν, ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα τὸ πλήθος οὐσῶν, ἐκάστη τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος μαχομένους ὀκτωκαίδεκα εἶχεν· ὧν τοξόται τέσσαρες ἦσαν, οἱ λοιποὶ δ' ὀπλίται. Δοκεῖ δ' οὐχ ἦττον εἶ τὸν καιρὸν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἢ τὸν τόπον συνιδῶν καὶ φυλάξας, μὴ πρότερον ἀντιπύρους καταστήσαι ταῖς βαρβαρικαῖς τὰς τριήρεις, ἢ τὴν εἰωθυῖαν ὄραν παραγενέσθαι, τὸ πνεῦμα λαμπρὸν ἐκ πελάγους αἰεὶ καὶ κύμα διὰ τῶν στενῶν κατάγουσαν· ὃ τὰς μὲν Ἑλληνικὰς οὐκ ἔβλαπτε ναῦς, ἀλιτενεῖς οὐσας καὶ ταπεινοτέρας, τὰς δὲ βαρβαρικὰς, ταῖς τε πρύμναις ἀνεστῶσας, καὶ τοῖς κατα-



IV.

FROM THE TRANSLATION OF A. R. RANGABÉ.

"Αμα δὲ<sup>1</sup> ἐξημέρωσεν, ὁ Ξέρξης ἐκάθισεν ὑψηλά, ἐπιβλέπων τὸν στόλον καὶ τὴν παράταξιν, ὡς μὲν λέγει ὁ Φανόδημος, ὑπεράνω τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους, ὅπου βραχὺ πέραμα<sup>2</sup> χωρίζει τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ τὴν νῆσον, ὡς δ' ὁ Ἀκεστόδωρος, κατὰ τὰ σύνορα τῆς Μεγαρίδος, ὑπεράνω τῶν λεγομένων Κεράτων, στήσας καθέδραν χρυσὴν, καὶ περιστοιχισθεὶς<sup>3</sup> ὑπὸ πολλῶν γραμματέων, ὧν ἔργον ἦν νὰ καταγράψωσι τὰ κατὰ τὴν μάχην γινόμενα.<sup>4</sup>

Περὶ δὲ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν βαρβαρικῶν πλοίων ὁ ποιητὴς Αἰσχύλος, ὡς γνωρίζων αὐτὰ καὶ δυνάμενος νὰ τὰ βεβαιώσῃ, λέγει ταῦτα εἰς τὴν τραγῳδίαν τοὺς Πέρσας·

Τοῦ Ξέρξου ἦτον (τὸ ἡξέρω) χιλιάς  
ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν πλοίων· τὰ δὲ τάχιστα  
δις ἦσαν ἑκατὸν κ' ἐπτὰ ὡς λέγεται.

Αἱ δὲ Ἀττικαὶ ἦσαν ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν, καὶ ἐκάστη εἶχε δεκαοκτὼ τοὺς μαχομένους ἐκ τοῦ καταστρώματος<sup>5</sup> ἐκ τούτων δὲ τέσσαρες ἦσαν τοξόται, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ ὀπλιταί. Φαίνεται δ' ὅτι ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐνόησε καὶ παρεμόνευσε<sup>6</sup> τὸν καιρὸν οὐχ ἥττον καλῶς ἢ τὸν τόπον, καὶ δὲν παρέταξε τὰς τριήρεις του πρὸς τὰς βαρβαρικὰς πρὶν ἢ φθάσῃ ἡ συνήθης ὥρα,<sup>7</sup> ἥτις πάντοτε φέρει σφοδρὸν τὸν ἄνεμον καὶ τὸ κύμα διὰ τῶν στενῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους· διότι τὰς μὲν Ἑλληνικάς, οὕσας χαμηλάς, καὶ μὴ ἐγειρομένας πολὺ ὑπὲρ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν<sup>8</sup> τῆς θαλάσσης, ὀλίγον ἔβλαπτε· πίπτων δ' εἰς τὰς βαρβαρικάς, αἰτνες

<sup>1</sup> As soon as it dawned.

<sup>2</sup> A passage, strait.

<sup>3</sup> Surrounded.

<sup>4</sup> To describe the events of the battle.

<sup>5</sup> On the deck.

<sup>6</sup> Waited for.

<sup>7</sup> The usual hour.

<sup>8</sup> The surface.

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στρώμασιν ὑπορόφους καὶ βαρείας ἐπιφερομένας ἔσφαλλε προσπίπτον, καὶ παρεδίδου πλαγίας τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ὀξέως προσφερομένοις, καὶ τῷ Θεμιστοκλεῖ προσέχουσιν, ὡς ὀρώντι μάλιστα τὸ συμφέρον· καὶ ὅτι κατ' ἐκείνον ὁ Ξέρξου ναύαρχος Ἀριαμένης, ναὺν ἔχων μεγάλην, ὥσπερ ἀπὸ τείχους ἐτόξευε καὶ ἠκόντιζεν, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ὦν, καὶ τῶν βασιλέως ἀδελφῶν πολὺν κράτιστός τε καὶ δικαιοτάτος. Τοῦτον μὲν οὖν Ἀμεινίας ὁ Δεκελεὺς, καὶ Σωσικλῆς ὁ Πεδιεὺς, ὁμοῦ πλείοντες, ὡς αἱ νῆες ἀντίπρωροι προσπεσοῦσαι καὶ συνερείσασαι τοῖς χαλκώμασιν ἐνεσχέθησαν, ἐπιβαίνοντα τῆς αὐτῶν τριήρους, ὑποστάντες καὶ τοῖς δόρασι τύποντες, εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐνέβαλον· καὶ τὸ σῶμα μετ' ἄλλων φερόμενον ναυαγίων Ἀρτεμισία γυνώρισασα πρὸς Ξέρξην ἀνήνεγκεν.

Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τοῦ ἀγῶνος ὄντος, φῶς μὲν ἐκλάμπει μέγα λέγουσιν Ἐλευσινόθεν, ἦχον δὲ καὶ φωνὴν τὸ Θριάσιον κατέχειν πεδίων ἄχρι τῆς θαλάττης, ὡς ἀνθρώπων ὁμοῦ πολλῶν τὸν μυστικὸν ἐξαγαγόντων Ἰακχον. Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν φθεγγομένων, κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπὸ γῆς ἀναφερόμενον νέφος ἔδοξεν αὐθις ὑπονοστεῖν καὶ κατασκήπτειν εἰς τὰς τριήρεις. Ἔτεροι δὲ φάσματα καὶ εἰδῶλα καθορῖν ἔδοξαν ἐνόπλων ἀνδρῶν, ἀπ' Αἰγίνης τὰς χεῖρας ἀνεχόντων πρὸ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τριηρῶν, οὓς εἵκαζον Αἰακίδας εἶναι, παρακεκλημένους εὐχαῖς πρὸ τῆς μάχης ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν.

Πρῶτος μὲν οὖν λαμβάνει ναὺν Λυκομήδης, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, τριη-

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εἶχον ὀρθὰς τὰς πρύμνας, καὶ ἐφέροντο <sup>1</sup> βαρεῖαι ἐξ αἰτίας τῶν ὑψηλῶν καταστροφμάτων τὰς ἐξώθει τοῦ δρόμου τῶν, <sup>2</sup> καὶ τὰς παρέδιδε πλαγίως εἰς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας, οἵτινες προσέβαλλον μεθ' ὁρμῆς, προσέχοντες κυρίως <sup>3</sup> εἰς τὸν Θεμιστοκλῆν, διότι τοῦτον ἐθεώρουν ὡς ἐννοοῦντα ὑπὲρ πάντα ἄλλον τί ἦτον τὸ συμφέρον, καὶ διότι πρὸς τὸ μέρος ἐκείνου ὁ ναύαρχος τοῦ Πέρσου Ἀριαμένης, πλοῖον ἔχων μέγα, ἐτόξευε καὶ ἡκόντιζεν, ὡς ἀπὸ τείχους, <sup>4</sup> ἀνὴρ ἱκανὸς ὢν καὶ ἄριστος καὶ δικαιοτάτος ἐκ τῶν ἀδελφῶν τοῦ βασιλέως. Οὗτος, ὅταν προσεβλήθῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ Δεκελῆως Ἀμεινίου καὶ Σωσικλέους τοῦ Πεδιέως, οἵτινες συνέπλεον ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ πλοίου, καὶ αἱ τριήρεις ἔπесαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλων πῶραν πρὸς πῶραν, καὶ μαχόμεναι διὰ τῶν ἐμβόλων συνεκολλήθησαν, <sup>5</sup> ἐρρίφθη εἰς τὸ πλοῖον αὐτῶν. Αὐτοὶ δ' ἀντιστάντες, καὶ κτυπῶντες αὐτὸν διὰ τῶν δοράτων τῶν, τὸν ἔρριψαν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ φερόμενον μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ναυαγίων ἀνεγνώρισεν ἡ Ἀρτεμισία, καὶ τὸ ἔφερεν ἐπάνω πρὸς τὸν Πέρξην.

Ἐνθ' ὃ εἰς τοιαύτην θέσιν ἦτον ἡ μάχη, λέγουσιν ὅτι ἔλαμψε μέγα φῶς ἐκ τῆς Ἑλευσίνος, ἡχος δὲ καὶ φωνὴ ἐπλήρωσε <sup>6</sup> τὸ Θριάσιον πεδῖον μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης, ὡς ἂν <sup>7</sup> πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ὁμοῦ ἐξῆγον τὸν μυστικὸν Ἰακχον. <sup>8</sup> Ἐκ τοῦ μέσου δὲ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν κραυγάζοντων ἐφάνη νέφος βαθμηδὸν <sup>9</sup> ὑψούμενον, καὶ ἔπειτα, πάλιν ὑποχωροῦν, <sup>10</sup> ἐπέπесεν εἰς τὰς τριήρεις. Ἄλλοι δ' ἐνόμισαν ὅτι εἶδον φαντάσματα καὶ εἰδῶλα ἀνθρώπων ἐνόπλων, ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγίνης ἐκτεινόντων τὰς χεῖρας πρὸ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τριηρῶν, καὶ εἵκαζον <sup>11</sup> ὅτι ἦσαν οἱ Αἰακίδαι, οὓς εἶχον πρὸ τῆς μάχης ἐπικαλεσθῆ δι' εὐχῶν εἰς βοήθειαν.

Πρώτος λοιπὸν ἐκυρίευσεν πλοῖον ὁ Λυκομήδης, τριήραρχος Ἀθηναῖος,

<sup>1</sup> Were borne forward. <sup>2</sup> Drove them out of their course. <sup>3</sup> Paying particular attention. <sup>4</sup> Shot his arrows and javelins as if from the wall of a city. <sup>5</sup> Fighting with their rams, were locked together. <sup>6</sup> Filled. Usually in modern Greek 'to pay.' <sup>7</sup> As if. <sup>8</sup> The mystic shout of Bacchus. <sup>9</sup> By degrees. <sup>10</sup> Receding. <sup>11</sup> Conjectured, supposed.

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ραρχῶν, ἥς τὰ παράσημα περικόψας ἀνέθηκεν Ἀπόλλωνι δαφνηφόρῳ. Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐξισούμενοι τὸ πλῆθος, ἐν στενῷ κατὰ μέρος προσφερομένους, καὶ περιπίπτοντας ἀλλήλοις, ἐτρέψαντο μέχρι δειλῆς ἀντισχύοντας, ὥς εἴρηκε Σιμωνίδης, τὴν καλὴν ἐκείνην καὶ περιβόητον ἀράμενοι νίκην, ἥς οὐθ' Ἕλλησιν, οὔτε βαρβάροις ἐνάλιον ἔργον εἴργασται λαμπρότερον, ἀνδρεία μὲν καὶ προθυμία κοινῇ τῶν ναυμαχησάντων, γνώμη δὲ καὶ δεινότητι Θεμιστοκλέους.

Πόλεων μὲν οὖν τὴν Αἰγινήτων ἀριστεύσαι φησιν Ἡρόδοτος, Θεμιστοκλεῖ δὲ (καὶ περ ἄκοντες ὑπὸ φθόνου) τὸ πρωτεῖον ἀπέδοσαν ἅπαντες. Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἀναχωρήσαντες εἰς τὸν Ἴσθμόν ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ τὴν ψῆφον ἔφερον οἱ στρατηγοί, πρῶτον μὲν ἕκαστος ἑαυτὸν ἀπέφαιεν ἀρετῇ, δεύτερον δὲ μεθ' ἑαυτὸν Θεμιστοκλέα. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην αὐτὸν καταγαγόντες, Εὐρυβιάδῃ μὲν ἀνδρείας, ἐκείνῳ δὲ σοφίας ἀριστεῖον ἔδοσαν, θαλλοῦ στέφανον· καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἀρμάτων τὸ πρωτεῖον ἐδώρῃσαντο, καὶ τριακοσίους τῶν νέων πομποὺς ἄχρι τῶν ὄρων συνεξέπεμψαν. Λέγεται δ', Ὀλυμπίων τῶν ἐφεξῆς ἀγομένων, καὶ παρελθόντος εἰς τὸ στάδιον τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους, ἀμελήσαντας τῶν ἀγωνιστῶν τοὺς παρόντας, ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνον θεᾶσθαι, καὶ τοῖς ξένοις ἐπιδεικνύειν ἅμα θαυμάζοντας καὶ κροτοῦντας· ὥστε καὶ αὐτὸν ἡσθέντα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ὁμολογῆσαι τὸν καρπὸν ἀπέχειν τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος αὐτῷ πονηθέντων.

MODERN GREEK.

καὶ αὐτοῦ ἀποκόψας τὰ παράσημα,<sup>1</sup> τὰ ἀφιέρωσεν εἰς τὸν δαφνηφόρον<sup>2</sup> Ἀπόλλωνα. Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, ἴσοι κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος γινόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους, πολεμοῦντας ἐντὸς στενοῦ, καὶ πίπτοντας τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς δέ, τοὺς ἔτρεψαν, ἀφ' οὗ ἀντεστάθησαν μέχρι δειλῆς,<sup>3</sup> ὡς λέγει ὁ Σιμωνίδης, τὴν καλὴν καὶ περιβύητον ἐκείνην θριαμβεύσαντες νίκην, ἥς οὐδ' ὑφ' Ἑλλήνων οὐδ' ὑπὸ βαρβάρων ποτὲ ἄλλο λαμπρότερον θαλάσσιον κατορθώθη<sup>4</sup> ἔργον, διὰ τῆς ἀνδρείας μὲν καὶ προθυμίας πάντων ὁμοῦ τῶν ναυμαχισάντων, διὰ τῆς φρονήσεως δὲ συγχρόνως καὶ τῆς ἰκανότητος τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους.

Καὶ μεταξὺ μὲν τῶν πόλεων λέγει ὁ Ἡρόδοτος ὅτι ἤριστευσεν<sup>5</sup> ἡ τῶν Αἰγινητῶν<sup>6</sup> εἰς δὲ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, εἰ καὶ ἄκοντες ὑπὸ φθόνου,<sup>7</sup> ἀπέδωκαν ὅλοι τὸ πρωτεῖον. Διότι, ὅταν ἀναχωρήσαντες εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, ἐψηφοφόρου οἱ στρατηγοὶ εἰς τὸν βωμόν, πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρείαν ἐπρότεινεν ἕκαστος ἑαυτόν,<sup>8</sup> δεύτερον δὲ μεθ' ἑαυτόν τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, λαβόντες αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην, ἔδωσαν ἐλαίας στέφανον ὡς ἀριστεῖον<sup>9</sup> εἰς μὲν τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην ἀνδρείας, εἰς ἐκείνον δὲ φρονήσεως, καὶ τῷ ἐχάρισαν τὴν ὥραιότεραν τῆς πόλεως ἄμαξαν, καὶ ἔστειλαν μετ' αὐτοῦ τριακοσίους τῶν νέων νᾶ τὸν προπέμψωσι<sup>10</sup> μέχρι τῶν ὀρίων τῆς πόλεως. Λέγεται δ' ὅτι, ὅταν ἐτελέσθησαν τὰ πρῶτα μετὰ ταῦτα Ὀλύμπια, καὶ προέβη εἰς τὸ στάδιον ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, οἱ θεαταὶ ἀφῆκαν τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους, καὶ ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνον μόνον ἔβλεπον, καὶ θαυμάζοντες καὶ χειροκροτοῦντες τὸν ἐπεδείκνυν εἰς τοὺς ξένους,<sup>11</sup> ὥστε καὶ αὐτὸς εὐχαριστηθεὶς ὁμολόγησεν εἰς τοὺς ξένους, ὅτι ἀπολαμβάνει τὸν καρπὸν τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀγώνων του.

<sup>1</sup> Emblems, decorations, figure-head. <sup>2</sup> Laurel-bearing. <sup>3</sup> Until the afternoon. <sup>4</sup> Has been performed, achieved. <sup>5</sup> Distinguished itself most. <sup>6</sup> That (the town) of the Aeginetans. <sup>7</sup> Although unwillingly, through jealousy. <sup>8</sup> Everyone proposed himself. <sup>9</sup> As a prize. <sup>10</sup> To escort him in pomp. <sup>11</sup> Pointed him out to strangers.

## V.

## NUBIAN INSCRIPTION, A. D. 300.

The numerous Nubian inscriptions give us an idea of the Greek which was spoken in Aethiopia about the time of Diocletian. The spelling is in many cases grossly incorrect, but at the same time most interesting, from the evidence it affords that the pronunciation at that period was the same as the Greek pronunciation now.

Among other faults of orthography -ε- is written for -αι-; η, ι, υ, ει, οι, are used one for the other so frequently as to prove that their sound was identical.

The following extract is a Nubian inscription by a king Silco (*Corpus Insc.* III, p. 486), which possesses some historical interest. Date, about 300 A.D.

Ἐγὼ Σιλκὸς βασιλῖσκος Νουβαδῶν καὶ ὄλων τῶν Αἰθιόπων ἦλθον εἰς Τέλμιν καὶ Τάφιν, ἀπαξ δύο ἐπολέμησα μετὰ τῶν Βλεμμύων, καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἔδωκέν μοι τὸ νίκημα μετὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἀπαξ, ἐνίκησα πάλιν καὶ ἐκράτησα τὰς πόλεις αὐτῶν, ἐκαθέσθην μετὰ τῶν ὄχλων μου· τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπαξ ἐνίκησα αὐτῶν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤξιώσαν με. ἐποίησα εἰρήνην μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ ὤμοσάν μοι τὰ εἰδῶλα αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐπίστευσα τὸν ὄρκον αὐτῶν ὥς καλοὶ εἰσιν ἄνθρωποι· ἀναχωρήθην εἰς τὰ ἄνω μέρη μου. ὅτε ἐγεγονόμην βασιλῖσκος οὐκ ἀπῆλθον ὅλως ὀπίσω τῶν ἄλλων βασιλέων ἀλλὰ ἀκμὴν ἔμπροσθεν αὐτῶν. οἱ γὰρ φιλονεικοῦσιν μετ' ἐμοῦ οὐκ ἀφ' αὐτοῦς εἰς χῶραν αὐτῶν εἰ μὴ κατηξιώσαν με καὶ παρακαλοῦσιν καθεσθῆναι. Ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰς κάτω μέρη λέων εἰμί καὶ εἰς ἄνω μέρη οἷξ εἰμί. ἐπολέμησα μετὰ τῶν Βλεμμύων καὶ Πρίμεως ἕως Τέλ[μ]ως ἐν ἀπαξ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Νουβαδῶν ἀνωτέρω ἐπόρησα χώρας αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐφιλονείκησαν μετ' ἐμοῦ. οὐκ ἀφ' αὐτοῦς καθεσθῆναι εἰς τὴν σκιὰν εἰμὶ ὑποκλίνουσί μοι καὶ οὐκ ἔπωκαν νηρὸν ἕως εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτῶν. οἱ γὰρ φιλονεικοῦσί μοι ἀρπάξω τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τὰ παῖδια αὐτῶν.

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VI.

THEOPHANES AND MALALAS, A. D. 750.

From the age of Diocletian down to the eighth century the language in which books were written was an artificial Attic, distinct and very different from the dialect spoken at the same period. But towards the end of the eighth century Theophanes and Malalas began to introduce into the literary jargon, then fashionable, a host of ancient words with new meanings, and grammatical forms, which, though they had been used in speaking for centuries, had been entirely disregarded by dignified historians.

Among the latter may be noticed—(1)<sup>1</sup> The terminations *-ádes*, *-áδων*, *-άδας* in the plural of nouns in *-ás*. (2) The endings *-is*, *-iv*, for *-ios*, *-iov*; as, *ὁ κύρις, τὸν κύριον*. (3) *ás* *λαλήσωμεν*, for *λαλήσωμεν*. (4) The Perfect Participle without a reduplication. (5) *ἀπὸ* with the Accusative, *εἰς* used for *ἐν*, and *σὺν* with the Genitive.

Half a century later the following changes are also found—(1) The use of the Accusative and Genitive for the Dative. (2) *Μετὰ* with the Accusative, and *ἀπὸ* instead of *ὑπὸ* to express the Agent. (3) The termination *-ουν* for *-ουσι* in the 3rd person plural. (4) The use of the Accusative for the Nominative in Participles, *οντα* for *ων*, *εντα* for *εις*, *εν*. (5) The termination *-aus* for *-αι* and *-as* in the First Declension.

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<sup>1</sup> Timayenis and Sophocles.

## VII.

ANNA COMNENA, A.D. 1100.

The following lines are given by Anna Comnena, who wrote a history of the Byzantine war about A.D. 1100, as an example of the popular dialect of the time.

Τὸ σάββατον τῆς τυρινῆς<sup>1</sup>  
 Χαρῆς Ἀλέξιε, ἐνόησές το,  
 Καὶ τὴν δευτέραν τὸ πρωτὶ  
 Εἶπε, Καλῶς γεράκιω μου.

"Here we have Τὸ σάββατον for Τῷ σαββάτῳ, ἐνόησες for ἐνόησας, the enclitic το, χαρῆς for χαρείης used optatively, τὴν δευτέραν for τῇ δευτέρῃ, Καλῶς as a form of salutation still common in Greece, and the diminutive γεράκιω for γερόντιον<sup>2</sup>."

## VIII.

BELTHANDROS AND CHRYSANTZA, A.D. 1370.

The crusades did not pass over the South-East of Europe without leaving their trace in Greek literature. To the 14th century belongs the great epic poem, 'Belthandros and Chrysantza,' a romance of knight-errantry, in which this influence is clearly discernible. The Greek mind is not romantic, nor is it easily susceptible of that religious enthusiasm, which then inspired the poets of Western Europe. The Una and Duessa of the Greek epic are regarded as simply women, not as types of the True Church and the Scarlet Lady. "The plot of 'Belthandros and Chrysantza' is simple but imaginative<sup>2</sup>. The hero is Belthandros (a Græcism for Bertram), the son of Rhodophilus, king of Romania, who has two sons Bertram

<sup>1</sup> *Saturday* of the cheese-week, i.e. the week before Lent.

<sup>2</sup> *Geldart*.



and Philarmus, one of whom he loves, and the other of whom he hates. Belthandros, the unfortunate object of his father's displeasure, takes a journey eastward, and after heroic exploits performed at the expense and on the persons of his father's men-at-arms, who are dispatched to bring him back, he reaches Armenia, and the fortress of Tarsus. Riding by the side of a small stream, he espies a gleam of light in the running waters, and follows up the course of the rivulet a ten days' journey. It leads him to a magic building called the Castle of Love, built of precious stones, and surrounded and filled with every imaginable form of wonder in the way of automaton birds and beasts of gold, reminding us of Vulcan's workmanship. Then follows an introduction to the King of the Loves, the owner of the enchanted palace, who gives him the task of choosing the most beautiful out of forty women. He first selects three, and having thus equalized the problem to that which Paris had solved of old, he proceeds to award the palm to Chrysantza, who turns out to be the daughter of the King of Antiochia, and whose subsequent appearance at the Court of Rhodophilus reconciles the father, and terminates the story with the slaying of the fatted calf."

## IX.

## A FRAGMENT,

*Written probably soon after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, A.D. 1453.*

Πῆραν τὴν πόλιν πῆράν την, πῆραν τὴν Σαλονίκην,  
 Πῆραν καὶ τὴν ἁγίαν Σοφίαν τὸ μέγα μοναστήρι,  
 Π' εἶχε τριακόσια σήμαντρα, καὶ ἐξήκοντα δύο καμπάνες·  
 Κάθε καμπάνα καὶ παππῶς κάθε παππῶς καὶ διάκος.

Σιμὰ νὰ βγοῦν τὰ ἅγια, κ' ὁ βασιλεῆς τοῦ κόσμου,  
 Φωνὴ ταῦς ἡρθ' ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, ἀγγέλων ἀπ' τὸ στόμα·  
 Ἀφῆτε αὐτὴν τὴν ψαλμωδίαν νὰ χαμηλώσουν τ' ἅγια,  
 Καὶ στείλετε λόγον εἰς τὴν φραγκίαν, νὰ ἔρθουν νὰ τὰ πιάσουν,  
 Νὰ πάρουν τὸν χρυσὸν σταυρόν, καὶ τ' ἔγιον εὐαγγέλιον,  
 Καὶ τὴν ἁγίαν τράπεζαν, νὰ μὴ τὴν ἀμαλύνουν.  
 Σὺν τ' ἀκούσει ἡ Δέσποινα, δακρύζουν αἱ εἰκόνες·  
 Σὺ πά, κυρὰ Δέσποινα ! μὴ κλαίης, μὴ δακρύζης,  
 Πάλε μὲ χρόνους, μὲ καιροὺς, πάλε δικὰ σου εἶναι.

LITERAL TRANSLATION, BY PROFESSOR JOHN STUART  
 BLACKIE.

They have taken the city,—they have taken it—they have  
 taken Thessalonica,  
 They have taken also St. Sophia, the large minster  
 Which had three hundred altar-bells and sixty-two bells in  
 the steeple.  
 And to every bell a priest, and to every priest a deacon.  
 And when the Most Holy went out, and the Lord of the  
 world,  
 A voice was wafted from Heaven, from the mouth of an-  
 gels,  
 'Leave off your singing of psalms, set down the Most Holy,  
 And send word to the land of the Franks, that they may  
 come and take it,  
 And they may take the golden cross and the holy gospel  
 And the holy table that the infidels may not pollute it.'  
 When our Lady heard this, her images wept;  
 'Be appeased, Sovran Lady, and do not weep,  
 For again with the years, and the seasons, again the min-  
 ster will be yours.'

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## X.

FRANCISCUS SCUPHOS, A.D. 1681.

This writer was born at Cydon, in Crete, and educated in Italy. The work on Rhetoric, from which the following extract is taken, was published at Venice in the year 1681.

Μὲ τὸ σχῆμα τῆς δεήσεως θέλω παρακαλέσει τὸν ἐλευθερωτὴν τοῦ Κόσμου Χριστόν, νὰ ἐλευθερώσῃ μὴν φορὰν τὸ ἑλληνικὸν γένος ἀπὸ τὴν δουλείαν τῶν Ἀγαρηῶν, καὶ ἀπὸ τὰς χεῖρας τοῦ Ὀτομανικοῦ Βριάρεως. Φθάνει, κριτὰ δικαίωτατε, φθάνει ! Ἔως πότε οἱ τρισάθλιοι Ἕλληνες ἔχουσι νὰ εὐρίσκωνται εἰς τὰ δεσμὰ τῆς δουλείας, καὶ μὲ ὑπερήφανον πόδα νὰ τοὺς πατῇ τὸν λαὸν ὁ βάρβαρος Θράκης ; ἔως πότε γένος τόσον ἔνδοξον καὶ εὐγενικὸν νὰ προσκυνᾷ ἐπάνω εἰς βασιλικὸν θρόνον ἓνα ἄθεον τουλουπάνι, καὶ ἡ χθόραις ἐκείναις εἰς ταῖς ὁποίαις ἀνατέλλει ὁ ὁρατὸς ἥλιος, καὶ εἰς ἀνθρωπίνην μορφὴν ἀνέτειλας καὶ ἐσὺ ὁ ἀόρατος, ἀπὸ ἡμῶν φεγγάρι νὰ βασιλεύωνται ; Ἄ, ἐνθυμήσου, σὲ παρακαλῶ, πῶς εἶσαι ὄχι μόνον κριτῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ πατὴρ, καὶ πῶς παιδεύεις, ἀλλὰ δὲν θανατώνεις τὰ τέκνα σου ; ὅθεν ἂν ἴσως καὶ ἡ ἁμαρτία τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπαρακίνησαν τὴν δικαίαν ὀργὴν σου, ἂν ἴσως καὶ εἰς τὴν κάμνον τῆς ἰδίας τῶν ἀνομίας σου ἐχάλκευσαν τὰ ἀστροπελέκια, διὰ νὰ τοὺς ἀφανίσῃς ἀπὸ τὸ πρόσωπον τῆς οἰκομένης, ἐσὺ ὅπου εἶσαι ὁλος εὐσπλαγχνία, συγχώρησαι καὶ σβῦσαι ἐκεῖνα εἰς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς ἀπείρου σου ἐλεημοσύνης. Ἐνθυμήσου, θεάνθρωπε Ἰησοῦ, πῶς τὸ ἑλληνικὸν γένος ἐστάθη τὸ πρῶτον, ὅπου ἄνοιξε ταῖς ἀγκάλας, διὰ νὰ δεχθῇ τὸ θεῖον σου εὐαγγέλιον ; τὸ πρῶτον ὅπου ἔρριξε χαμαὶ τὰ εἰδῶλα, καὶ κρεμάμενον εἰς ἓνα ξύλον σὲ ἐπροσκύνησεν ὡς θεόν ; τὸ πρῶτον, ὅπου ἀντιστάθῃ τῶν τυράννων, ὅπου μὲ τόσα καὶ τόσα βάσανα ἐγύμναεν νὰ ξεῖρρίζωσιν ἀπὸ τὸν κόσμον τὴν πίστιν, καὶ ἀπὸ ταῖς καρδίαις τῶν χριστιανῶν τὸ θεῖον σου ὄνομα μὲ τοὺς ἰδρώτας τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἠῤῥιζώσῃ, Χριστέ μου, εἰς ὅλην τὴν οἰκου-

μένη ἡ ἐκκλησία σου· οἱ Ἕλληνες τὴν ἐπλούτησαν μὲ τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῆς σοφίας, τοῦτοι καὶ μὲ τὴν γλῶσσαν, καὶ μὲ τὸν κάλαμον, μὲ τὴν ἰδίαν ζωὴν τὴν διαφέντευσαν [*defenderunt*] τρέχοντες μὲ ἄπειρον μεγαλοφυχίαν καὶ εἰς ταῖς φυλακαῖς, καὶ εἰς ταῖς μάστιγαις, καὶ εἰς τοὺς τροχοὺς καὶ εἰς ταῖς ἐξορίαις, καὶ εἰς ταῖς φλόγαις καὶ εἰς ταῖς πίσσαις, μόνον διὰ τὰ σβύσουν τὴν πλάνην, διὰ τὰ ξαπλώσουν τὴν πίστιν, διὰ τὰ σὲ κηρύξουν θεάνθρωπον, καὶ διὰ τὰ λάμπη ὅπου λάμπει ὁ ἥλιος, τοῦ σταυροῦ ἡ δόξα καὶ τὸ μυστήριον· ὅθεν, ὡς εὐσπλαγχνος, μὲ τὴν θεϊκὴν σου παντοδυναμίαν κάμε τὰ φύγουν τὸν ζυγὸν τέτοιας βαρβαρικῆς αἰχμαλωσίας· ὡς φιλόδωρος καὶ πλουσιοπάροχος ἀνταποδότης, ἀνοίγοντας τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῶν θείων σου χαρίτων, ὑψῶσαι πάλιν εἰς τὴν προτέραν δόξαν τὸ γένος, καί, ἀπὸ τὴν κοπρίαν, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν κάθεται, δὸς του τὸ σκήπτρον καὶ τὸ βασίλειον. Naί, σὲ παρακαλῶ μὰ τὸ χαῖρε ἐκεῖνο, ὅπου ἔφερε τὴν χαρὰν εἰς τὸν κόσμον· μὰ τὴν θείαν σου ἐκείνην ἐνσάρκωσιν, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ὄντας Θεός, ἐγένηκες ἄνθρωπος, διὰ τὰ φανῆς μὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φιλάνθρωπος· μὰ τὸ βάπτισμα, ὅπου μᾶς ἔπλυνε ἀπὸ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν· μὰ τὸν σταυρὸν ὅπου μᾶς ἀνοίξε τὸν παράδεισον, μὰ τὸν θάνατον ὅπου μᾶς ἔδωκε τὴν ζωὴν, καὶ μὰ τὴν ἔνδοξον ἐκείνην ἔγερσιν, ὅπου μᾶς ἀνέβασε εἰς τὰ οὐράνια. Καὶ ἂν ἴσως καὶ ἡ φωναὶς τούταις δὲν σὲ παρακινούσιν εἰς σπλάγχνος, ἅς σὲ παρακινήσουν τὰ δάκρυα, ὅπου μοῦ τρέχουν ἀπὸ τὰ ὄμματα, καὶ ἔαν δὲν φθάνουν καὶ ταῦτα, ἡ φωναίς, ἡ παρακάλεσαις τῶν ἁγίων σου, ὅπου ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς τρισαθλίας Ἑλλάδος φωνάζουσι. Φωνάζει ἀπὸ τὴν Κρήτην ὁ Ἀνδρέας, καὶ σὲ παρακαλεῖ τὰ ἐξολοθρεύσῃς τοὺς Ἀγαρηνοὺς λύκους ἀπ' ἐκεῖνο τὸ Βασίλειον, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ἐποίμανε τῆς χριστωνύμου σου ποιίμης τὰ πρόβατα· φωνάζει ἀπὸ τὴν Πόλιν ἕνας Χρυσόστομος, καὶ σὲ παρακαλεῖ τὰ μὴν κυριεύεται ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς τοῦ Υἱοῦ ἐκείνη ἡ χώρα, ὅπου μίαν φορὰν ἀφιέρωθη τῆς Μητρὸς καὶ Παρθένου· φωνάζει ἡ Αἰκατερίνα, καὶ δείχνοντά σου τὸν τροχόν, εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἐμαρτύρησε, σὲ παρακαλεῖ ὁ τροχὸς πάλιν τὰ γυρίσῃ τῆς τύχης διὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν· φωνάζουσιν οἱ Ἰγνάτιοι ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν, οἱ Πολύκαρποι ἀπὸ τὴν Σμύρνην, οἱ Διονύσιοι ἀπὸ τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἱ Σπυρίδωνες ἀπὸ τὴν Κύπρον, καὶ δείχνοντάς σου τοὺς

λέοντας ὅπου τοὺς ἐξέσχισαν, ταῖς φλόγαις ὅπου τοὺς ἔκαυσαν,  
τὰ σίδερα ὅπου τοὺς ἐθέρισαν, ἐλπίζουσι ἀπὸ τὴν ἄκραν σου  
εὐσπλαγχνίαν τῶν ἐλληνικῶν πόλεων καὶ ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὴν  
ἀπολύτρωσιν.

XI.

KLEPHITIC BALLAD.

No collection of examples of Modern Greek literature can be complete which does not include one of those ballads which kept the spirit of the Greeks alive under the Turkish yoke, and fired them with that enthusiasm and courage, by which a portion eventually regained their freedom.

THE BURIAL OF DEMOS.

Ὁ ἥλιος ἐβασίλευε, κ' ὁ Δῆμος διατάζει·  
'Σύρτε, παιδιά μου, 'ς τὸ νερόν, ψωμί νὰ φάτ' ἀπόψε.  
Καὶ σύ, Λαμπράκη μ' ἀνεψιέ, κάθου ἐδῶ κοντά μου·  
Νά! τ' ἄρματά μου φόρεσε, νὰ ἦσαι καπιτάνος·  
Καὶ σεῖς, παιδιά μου, πάρετε τὸ ἔρημο σπαθί μου,  
Πράσινα κόψετε κλαδιά, στρώστε μου νὰ καθίσω,  
Καὶ φέрте τὸν πνευματικὸ νὰ μ' ἐξομολογήσῃ·  
Νὰ τὸν εἰπῶ τὰ κρίματα ποῦ ἔχω κατωμένα,  
Τριάντα χρόν' ἄρματωλός, κ' εἴκοσι πέντε κλέφτης·  
Καὶ τώρα μ' ἦρθε θάνατος, καὶ θέλω ν' ἀπαιθάνω.  
Κάμετε τὸ κιβούρι μου πλατύ, ψηλὸ νὰ γένη,  
Νὰ στέκ' ὀρθὸς νὰ πολεμῶ, καὶ δίπλα νὰ γεμίσω.  
Κ' ἀπὸ τὸ μέρος τὸ δεξιὸ ἀφήστε παραθύρι,  
Τὰ χελιδύνια νὰ ῥχωνται, τὴν ἀνοιξιν νὰ φέρουν,  
Καὶ τ' ἀηδόνια τὸν καλὸν Μᾶϊ νὰ μὲ μαθαίνουν·

Professor Geldart gives the following as a nearly literal translation :—

The sun was falling from his throne when Demos thus commanded :

‘Oh! children, get you to the stream, to eat your bread at even;

And thou, Lambrakes, kinsman mine, come near and sit beside me;

There, take the armour which was mine, and be like me a captain.

And ye, my children, take in charge the sword by me forsaken;

Cut branches from the greenwood tree, and spread a couch to rest me.

Go fetch me now the priest of God, that he may come and shrive me,

For I would tell him all the sins that I have e’er committed, While thirty years a man-at-arms, one score and five a robber.

And now to take me death has come, and I for death am ready.

Then make my tomb on every side right broad, and high above me,

That I may upright stand to fight, and stoop to load my musket :

And on the right hand side, I pray, leave me a little window,

Where swallows in the early year may bring the spring-time with them,

And of the merry month of May the nightingales may tell me.’

---

XII.

ADAMANTIOS CORAES.

Adamantios Coraes, from whose writings the following extract is taken, is by far the greatest figure in the history of Modern Greece. He was born in Smyrna in 1748, but left the East and studied Medicine, first at Amsterdam and then at Montpellier. In 1788 he came to Paris, where he remained throughout the Revolution. His literary studies soon spread his fame throughout Europe, while his eloquent letters and pamphlets did much to stimulate the national spirit of his countrymen. The *Salpisma Polemisterion* was published in Paris, on the death of Rhegas, in 1803. It contains some of the finest passages in Modern Greek, passages indeed which are surpassed by few in any language for their exalted patriotism and fervid eloquence.

ΣΑΛΠΙΣΜΑ ΠΟΛΕΜΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ.

Πολεμήσατε λοιπόν, ὦ μεγαλόψυχα καὶ γενναία τέκνα τῶν Παλαιῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὅλοι ὁμοῦ ἐνωμένοι τοὺς βαρβάρους τῆς Ἑλλάδος τυράννους. Ὁ κόπος εἶναι μικρὸς παραβαλλόμενος μὲ τὴν δόξαν, ἡ ὁποία θέλει σᾶς ἐξισώσῃ μὲ τοὺς Ἥρωας τοῦ Μαραθῶνος, τῆς Σαλαμίνος, τῶν Πλαταιῶν, τῶν Θερμοπυλῶν, τοὺς ἀκαταμαχήτους προγόνους σας. Ἀλλὰ τὶ λέγω θέλει σᾶς ἐξισώσῃ; Τῶν Τούρκων ὁ διωγμὸς ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα θέλει σας καταστήσῃν τόσον ἐνδοξότερους καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοὺς τοὺς Μιλτιάδας, τοὺς Θεμιστοκλέας καὶ τοὺς Λεωνίδας, ὅσον εὐκολώτερον εἶναι νὰ ἐμποδίσῃ τις τὴν ἀρχὴν τὸν ἐχθρὸν νὰ ἐμβῇ εἰς τὴν κατοικίαν του, παρὰ νὰ τὸν διώξῃ ἀφοῦ χρόνους πολλοὺς μίζωθῇ εἰς αὐτήν.

Πολεμήσατε, φίλοι καὶ ἀδελφοί, τοὺς ἀπανθρώπους καὶ σκληροὺς Τούρκους· ὅχι ὅμως ὡς Τούρκοι, ὅχι ὡς φονεῖς, ἀλλ' ὡς γενναῖοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας στρατιῶται, ὡς ὑπερασπισταὶ τῆς ἱερᾶς ἡμῶν θρησκείας καὶ τῆς πατρίδος. Χύσετε χωρὶς ἔλεον τὸ αἷμα τῶν ἐχθρῶν, ὥσους εὕρετε ἐξωπλισμένους κατὰ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, καὶ ἐτοιμοὺς νὰ σᾶς στερήσωσι

τὴν ζωὴν. \* Ὡς ἀποθάνῃ ὅστις τυραννικῶς σφίγγει τῶν Γραικῶν τὰς ἀλύσεις, καὶ τοὺς ἐμποδίζει νὰ ῥήξωσι τὰ δεσμά των. Ἐλλὰ σπλαγχνίσθητε τὸν ἥσυχον Τοῦρκον, ὅστις ζητεῖ τὴν σωτηρίαν του μὲ τὴν φυγὴν, ἣ εὐαρεστεῖται νὰ μείνῃ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὑποτασσόμενος εἰς νόμους δικαίους, καὶ γενόμενος καὶ αὐτὸς τοὺς καρποὺς τῆς ἐλευθερίας, καθὼς οἱ Γραικοί, καθὼς καὶ αὐτοὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου οἱ Τοῦρκοι. \* Ὡς ἦναι ἡ ἐκδίκησις ἡμῶν φηβερά, ἀλλ' ὥς γένῃ μὲ δικαιοσύνην. \* Ὡς δεῖξωμεν εἰς τὸ ἄγριον τῶν Μουσουλμάνων γένος, ὅτι μόνῃ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἡ ἐπιθυμία, καὶ ὅχι ἡ δίψα τοῦ φόνου καὶ τῆς ἀρπαγῆς, μᾶς ἐξώπηλεσε τὰς χεῖρας. \* Ὡς μάθωσιν οἱ ἀπάνθρωποι Τοῦρκοι ἀπὸ τὴν ἡμετέραν φιλανθρωπίαν, ὅτι διὰ νὰ παύσωσι τὰς καθημερινὰς ἀδικίας, τὴν καθημερινὴν ἔκχυσιν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ αἵματος, ἀναγκάζόμεθα πρὸς καιρὸν νὰ χύσωμεν ὀλίγον αἷμα τουρκικόν.

Ἐπικαλεσάμενοι λοιπὸν τὴν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ βοήθειαν, καὶ ἀσπασίμενοι εἰς τὸν ἄλλον μὲ τὰ δάκρυα τῆς ἐλπίδος καὶ τῆς χαρᾶς, οἱ νέοι μὲ τὰ ὅπλα, οἱ γέροντες μὲ τὰς εὐχὰς καὶ τὰς παραινέσεις, οἱ ἱερεῖς μὲ τὰς εὐλογίας καὶ τὰς πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν δεήσεις, ὅλοι ὁμοῦ ἐνωμένοι, γενναῖοι τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ὀνόματος κληρονόμοι, πολεμήσατε γενναίως περὶ πίστεως, περὶ πατρίδος, περὶ γυναικῶν, περὶ τέκνων, περὶ πάσης τῆς παρουσίας καὶ τῆς ἐρχομένης γενεᾶς τῶν Γραικῶν, τὸν τρισβάρβαρον, τὸν ἀσπλαγχνον τύραννον τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἃν θέλετε νὰ φανῇτε ἄξιοι τῶν παλαιῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπόγονοι, ἃν θέλετε νὰ ἀφήσητε, ὥς ἐκεῖνοι, τὸ ὄνομά σας αἰμίμηστον εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων. Γένοιτο !

Ἀτρόμητος ὁ ἐκ Μαραθῶνος.



XIII.

TRICOUPIS, A.D. 1821.

The following notice was prefixed to S. Tricoupis' collected speeches, published in 1862. It will draw the attention of the reader to the change which has taken place in the Greek language between 1821 and the present day.

ΑΝΑΓΝΩΣΤΑ !

Ἐκδίδων τοὺς ἀνὰ χεῖρας λόγους ἠθέλησα νὰ διατηρήσω τὸ γνήσιον αὐτῶν ὕφος<sup>1</sup>· τοῦτου χάριν τοὺς τυπὼν ὅπως τοὺς ἀπηγγείλα.

Ὁ τρόπος οὗτος τῆς ἐκδόσεως ἔχει τι καλόν· δεικνύει ὁποίας μεταβολὰς<sup>2</sup> ὑπέστη ἡ ἐν κοινῇ χρήσει γλῶσσα ἀπὸ τοῦ 1824, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἀπηγγέλθη ὁ πρῶτος λόγος μέχρι τοῦ 1861, καθ' ὃν ἀπηγγέλθη ὁ τελευταῖος.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1862.

Σ. ΤΡΙΚΟΥΠΗΣ.

FUNERAL ORATION ON LORD BYRON.

Λόγος Ἐπικηδεῖος<sup>3</sup> εἰς τὸν Λόρδον Νέλ Μπαίρωνα,<sup>4</sup> ἀποθανόντα κατὰ τὴν 6 Ἀπριλίου τοῦ 1824 ἔτους, τῇ Κυριακῇ τοῦ Πάσχα ἐν Μεσολογγίῳ, ὅπου καὶ ἐξεφωνήθη ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ὑπὸ Σπυριδωνοῦ Τρικούπη.

Τί ἀνέλπιστον συμβεβηκός ! τί ἀξιοθρήνητον δυστύχημα ! ὀλίγος καιρὸς εἶναι, ἀφ' οὗ ὁ λαὸς τῆς πολυπαθοῦς Ἑλλάδος ὅλος χαρὰ καὶ ἀγαλλίασις<sup>5</sup> ἐδέχθη εἰς τοὺς κόλπους τοῦ τὸν ἐπίσημον τοῦτον ἄνδρα, καὶ σήμερον ὅλος θλίψις καὶ κατήφεια<sup>6</sup> καταβρέχει τὸ νεκρικὸν του κρεββάτι μὲ πικρότατα δάκρυα, καὶ ὀδύρεται ἀπαρηγόρητα. Ὁ γλυκύτατος χαιρετισμός, Χριστὸς ἀνέστη, ἔγεινεν ἄχαρις, τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ

<sup>1</sup> To preserve their genuine form (style).

<sup>2</sup> What changes.

<sup>3</sup> Funeral oration.

<sup>4</sup> This spelling has now fallen into disuse, and 'Byron' is generally adopted.

<sup>5</sup> Joy and exultation.

<sup>6</sup> Sadness.

*melancholy.*

Πάσχα εἰς τὰ χεῖλη τῶν Ἑλλήνων Χριστιανῶν, οἱ ὅποιοι, ὅπου καὶ ἂν συναπαντοῦσαν ἕνας τὸν ἄλλον τὸ πρῶτ' ἡμέρας ἐκείνης, πρὶν ἀκόμη συνευχηθῶν τὰς καλὰς ἐορτάς, συνερωτοῦντο, πῶς εἶναι ὁ Μυλόρδος ; χιλιάδες ἄνθρωποι συναγμένοι νὰ δώσουν μεταξύ των τὸ Θεῖον φίλημα<sup>1</sup> τῆς ἀγάπης εἰς τὴν εὐρύχωρον πεδιάδα ἔξω τοῦ τείχους τῆς πόλεως μας, ἐφαίνοντο ὅτι συνάχθηκαν μόνον καὶ μόνον διὰ νὰ παρακαλέσουν τὸν ἐλευθερωτὴν τοῦ Παντὸς<sup>2</sup> ὑπὲρ τῆς υἰείας τοῦ συναγωνιστοῦ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τοῦ Γένους μας.

Καὶ πῶς ἦτον δυνατὸν νὰ μὴ συντριβῇ ἡ καρδιά ὧλων ; νὰ μὴ καταπικρανθοῦν ὧλων τὰ χεῖλη ; εὐρέθη ἄλλην φορὰν τὸ μέρος τοῦτο τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς περισσοτέραν χρεῖαν καὶ ἀνάγκην παρὰ εἰς τὴν ἐποχὴν, καθ' ἣν ὁ πολυτρήνητος Μυλόρδ Μπαίρων ἐπέρασε κινδυνεύσας καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ζωὴν του εἰς τὸ Μεσολόγγι ;<sup>3</sup> καὶ τότε καὶ εἰς ὅσον καιρὸν συνέζησε μαζὶ μας, δὲν ἐθεράπευσε τὸ πλουσιοπάροχόν<sup>4</sup> του χέρι τὰ χρηματικά δεινὰ μας, τὰ ὅποια ἡ πτωχεία μας τὰ ἄφινεν ἀδιόρθωτα ; πόσα ἄλλα καλὰ, πολὺ ἀκόμη μεγαλύτερα, ἠλπίζαμεν ἀπ' αὐτὸν τὸν ἄνδρα ; καὶ σήμερον, ἀλλοίμονον ! σήμερον ὁ πικρὸς τάφος καταπίνει<sup>5</sup> καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας μας !

Ἄλλὰ δὲν ἠμποροῦσε τάχα καθήμενος καὶ ἔξω τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἀναπαυόμενος<sup>6</sup> καὶ χαϊρόμενος τὰ καλὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης, νὰ τρέξῃ μὲ μόνην τὴν μεγαλοδωρίαν τῆς καρδίας του εἰς βοήθειάν μας ; τοῦτο ἀρκοῦσε διὰ ἡμᾶς<sup>7</sup> ἡ δοκιμασμένη φρόνησις<sup>8</sup> τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Βουλῆς καὶ Διοικητοῦ μας ἥθελεν οἰκονομήσει μὲ μόνα αὐτὰ τὰ μέσα τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τῶν μερῶν τούτων· ἀλλὰ, ἂν ἀρκοῦσε τοῦτο διὰ ἡμᾶς, δὲν ἀρκοῦσεν, ὅχι, δι' αὐτόν· πλασμένος ἀπὸ τὴν φύσιν<sup>9</sup> διὰ νὰ ὑπερασπίζεται πάντοτε τὰ δικαιώματα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὅπου καὶ ἂν τὰ ἐβλεπε καταπατημένα,<sup>10</sup> γεννημένος εἰς ἐλεύθερον καὶ πάνσοφον ἔθνος,<sup>11</sup> θρεμμένος

<sup>1</sup> The divine kiss.

<sup>2</sup> To implore the Deliverer of the Universe.

<sup>3</sup> It must not be forgotten that the semi-colon in Greek has the same force as our note of interrogation. <sup>4</sup> And while he lived with us did not his liberal hand remedy our financial distress.

<sup>6</sup> Resting.

<sup>7</sup> This was enough for us.

<sup>8</sup> The tried prudence.

<sup>9</sup> Created, fashioned by nature.

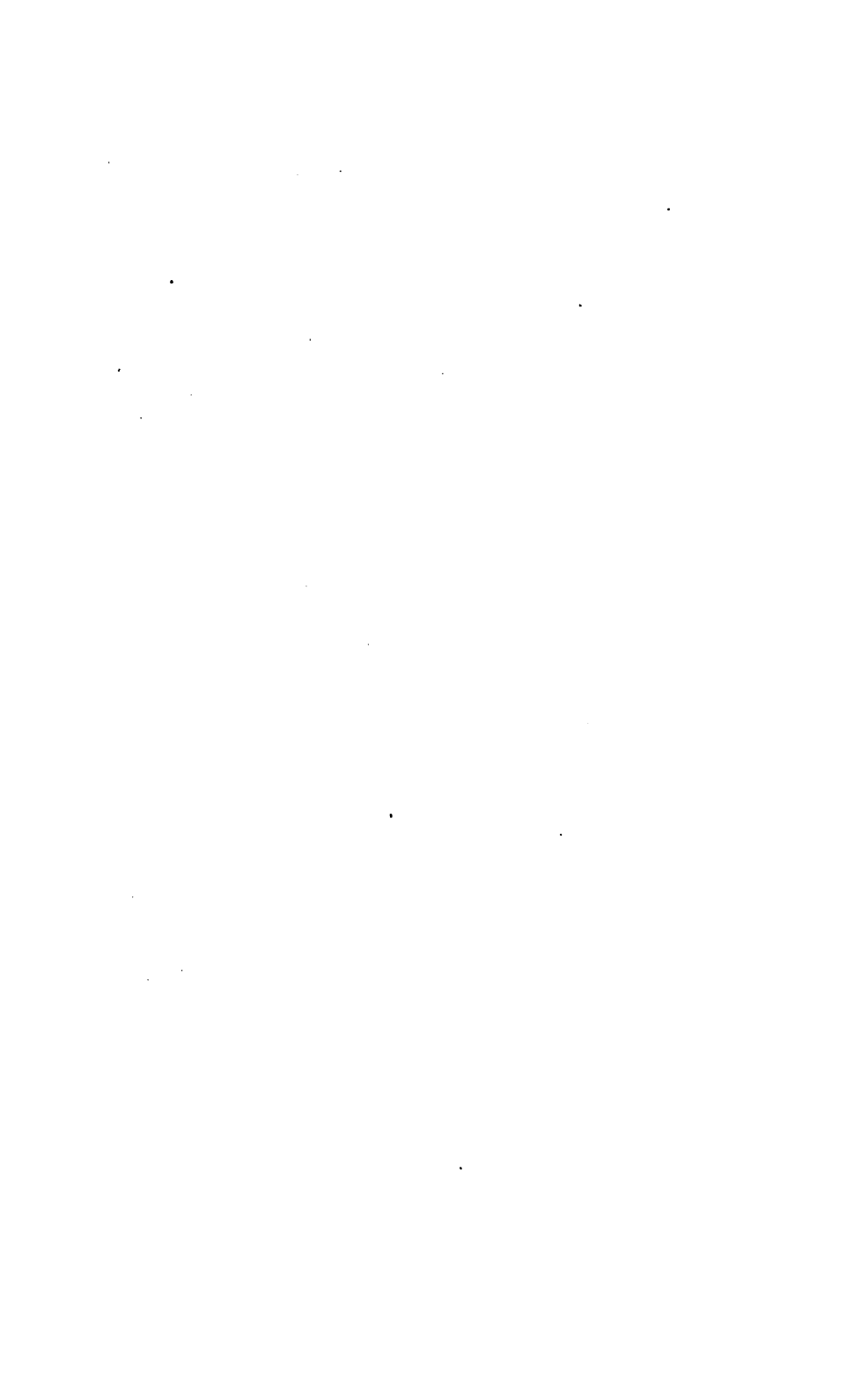
<sup>10</sup> Wherever he saw them trampled down.

<sup>11</sup> Born in a free and all-wise nation.

παιδιόθεν με τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν τῶν συγγραμμάτων τῶν ἀθανάτων προγόνων μας, τὰ ὅποια διδάσκουν ὅσους ἡξέϋρουν<sup>1</sup> νὰ τὰ διαβάζουν, ὅχι μόνον τί εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τί πρέπει νὰ ἦναι, καὶ τί ἡμπορεῖ<sup>2</sup> νὰ ἦναι. ὁ ἄνθρωπος, εἶδε τὸν ἐξαχρειωμένον,<sup>3</sup> τὸν ἀλυσοδεμένον ἄνθρωπον τῆς Ἑλλάδος νὰ ἐπιχειρισθῇ νὰ συντρίψῃ<sup>4</sup> τὰς φρικτὰς ἀλύσους του καὶ τὰ συντρίμματα τῶν ἀλύσεων του νὰ κάμῃ κοπτερὰ ξίφη διὰ νὰ ἀνακτήσῃ<sup>5</sup> μετὰ τὴν βίαν ὃ, τι τὸν ἄρπασεν ἡ βία, εἶδε, καὶ ἄφησεν ὅλας τὰς πνευματικὰς καὶ σωματικὰς ἀπολαύσεις τῆς Εὐρώπης, καὶ ἦλθε νὰ κακοπαθήσῃ καὶ νὰ ταλαιπωρηθῇ<sup>6</sup> μαζί μας, συναγωνιζόμενος ὅχι μόνον μετὰ τὸν πλοῦτόν του, τὸν ὁποῖον δὲν ἐλυπήθη, ὅχι μόνον μετὰ τὴν γνῶσίν του, τῆς ὅποιας μᾶς ἔδωκε τόσα σωτηριώδη σημεῖα, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τὸ σπαθί του ἀκονισμένον<sup>7</sup> ἐναντίον τῆς τυραννίας καὶ τῆς βαρβαρότητος· ἦλθεν, εἰς ἓνα λόγον, κατὰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν τῶν οἰκιακῶν του, μετὰ ἀπόφασιν<sup>8</sup> νὰ ἀποθάνῃ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα· πῶς λοιπὸν νὰ μὴ συντρίβῃ ὅλων μας ἡ καρδιά διὰ τὴν στέρησιν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός; πῶς νὰ μὴ κλαύσωμεν τὴν στέρησίν του ὡς γενικὴν στέρησιν ὅλου τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ γένους;

\* \* \* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> As many as know how to read them. <sup>2</sup> Can, for δύναται. <sup>3</sup> Debased and bound in chains. <sup>4</sup> To crush the terrible bonds. <sup>5</sup> To regain by force. <sup>6</sup> And came to endure hardships and be afflicted with us. <sup>7</sup> Sharpened against. <sup>8</sup> With the determination to die in Greece, for Greece.



## PART IV.

## CONTEMPORARY GREEK WRITERS.

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## I.

## MELAS.

*Ali Pasha and Suli.*

## ΑΛΗΠΑΣΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΟΥΛΙ.

Χρόνους πολλοὺς ἐπολέμει ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς τὸ Σούλιον, ἀγωνιζόμενος νὰ κυριεύσῃ αὐτό, καὶ νὰ καθυποτάξῃ<sup>1</sup> τοὺς Σουλιώτας· ἀλλ' οἱ νέοι αὐτοὶ Σπαρτιάται, ἐμπνεόμενοι<sup>2</sup> ἀπὸ τὸ ἱερὸν αἶσθημα τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τοῦ πατριωτισμοῦ, γενναίως πάντοτε ὑπερασπίσθησαν τὴν πατρίδα των, καὶ ἥρωικῶς ἀπέκρουσαν<sup>3</sup> τοὺς πολυαρ(θ)μοὺς στρατοὺς τοῦ Ἀληπασᾶ.

Κατὰ τὸ 1800 ἀπελπισθεὶς ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς ἀπὸ τὴν δύναμιν τῶν ὀπλῶν του, κατέφυγεν εἰς τὴν δύναμιν τῶν χρημάτων, ἐλπίζων ὅτι δι' αὐτῶν ἤθελε κατορθώσει<sup>4</sup> τοὺς σκοποὺς του. Ὅθεν στέλλει πρέσβεις εἰς τὸ Σούλιον, καὶ δι' αὐτῶν προσφέρει δύν χιλιάδας πονγγίων<sup>5</sup> πρὸς τοὺς Σουλιώτας, ὑποσχόμενος εἰς αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀσυδοσίαν<sup>6</sup> καὶ ὅποιανδήποτε γαίαν<sup>7</sup> τοῦ ζητήσωσι πρὸς ἀποκατάστασίν των, ἀρκεῖ νὰ<sup>8</sup> τῷ παραδώσωσι τοὺς ἀπορθήτους βράχους τοῦ Σουλίου των.

Ἰδοὺ δὲ ἡ ἀπάντησις τοῦ ἥρωικοῦ τούτου λαοῦ εἰς τὰς προτάσεις τοῦ Ἀληπασᾶ:

“Βεζίρ Ἀληπασᾶ σὲ χαιρετοῦμεν<sup>9</sup>!

Ἡ πατρίς μας εἶναι ἀπείρως γλυκυτέρα καὶ ἀπὸ τὰ ἄσπρα σου,<sup>10</sup> καὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς εὐτυχεῖς τόπους ὅπου ὑπόσχεσαι νὰ μᾶς δώσῃς. Ὅθεν ματαίως κοπιᾷς,<sup>11</sup> ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἐλευθερία μας δὲν πωλεῖται οὔτε ἀγοράζεται μ' ὅλους τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῆς γῆς, παρὰ μόνον μὲ τὸ αἷμα καὶ μὲ τὸν θάνατον καὶ τοῦ ὑστέρου<sup>12</sup> Σουλιώτου.

οἱ Σουλιῶται μικροὶ καὶ μεγάλοι.”

<sup>1</sup> And to subdue. <sup>2</sup> Inspired by the holy sentiment. <sup>3</sup> Beat back. <sup>4</sup> In the hope that by their means he would attain his ends. <sup>5</sup> Two thousand purses—a Turkish purse = 500 Piastres, about £5. <sup>6</sup> Exemption from tribute. <sup>7</sup> And whatever lands they might ask of him to settle on. <sup>8</sup> If they would only give up the impregnable rocks. <sup>9</sup> We greet thee. <sup>10</sup> Your money, literally white coins. <sup>11</sup> Ἐν ἄσπρον, one farthing. <sup>12</sup> You labour in vain. <sup>13</sup> Of the last Suliote.

Ἀποτυχὼν ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς ἐνώπιον τῆς ἀφιλοχρηματίας<sup>1</sup> καὶ τῆς ἰσχυρᾶς φιλοπατρίας τῶν γενναίων Σουλιωτῶν, προσέφυνγεν εἰς τὰ μέσα τῆς διαιρέσεως<sup>2</sup> καὶ τῆς προδοσίας. Ἐπροσπάθησε λοιπὸν νὰ διαφθείρῃ ἰδιαιτέρως<sup>3</sup> τὸν Σουλιώτην Ζέρβαν, καὶ διὰ τῆς προδοσίας αὐτοῦ νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ τὴν ὑποδούλωσιν τοῦ Σουλίου. Ὅθεν ἐπρόσφερεν εἰς αὐτὸν ὀκτακόσια πονγία καὶ μεγίστας τιμάς, ἂν συντελέσῃ<sup>4</sup> εἰς τοὺς σκοποὺς του. Ἀλλ' ὁ Σουλιώτης Ζέρβας ἰδοὺ τί ἀπήντησε πρὸς τὸν Ἀληπασᾶν :

“Σὲ εὐχαριστῶ, Βεζίρη, διὰ τὴν πρὸς ἐμὲ ἀγάπην σου· πλὴν τὰ ὀκτακόσια πονγία παρακαλῶ νὰ μὴ μοῦ τὰ στείλῃς, ἐπειδὴ καὶ δὲν ἤξεύρω νὰ τὰ μετρήσω· καὶ ἂν ἤξευρα πάλιν δὲν ἤμουν εὐχαριστημένος οὔτε μίαν πέτραν τῆς πατρίδος μου νὰ σοὶ δώσω δι' ἀντιπληρωμὴν,<sup>5</sup> καὶ οὐχὶ πατρίδα ὀλόκληρον ὡς φαντάζεσαι.<sup>6</sup>

Ἡ τιμὴ δὲ ὅπου<sup>7</sup> μοῦ ὑπόσχεσαι μοῦ εἶναι ἄχρηστος.<sup>8</sup> Πλοῦτος καὶ τιμὴ εἰς ἐμὲ εἶναι τὰ ἄρματά μου,<sup>9</sup> μὲ τὰ ὅποια ἀπαθανάτιζω<sup>10</sup> τὸ ὄνομά μου, ὑπερασπιζόμενος τὴν γλυκυτάτην μου πατρίδα.

Ζέρβας.”

## II.

### TRICOUPIΣ.

Article from the Newspaper, Ἡ Ὁρα, of April 12/24, 1879.

### ΕΝΕΣΤΩΤΑ.

Ἀρίστη ἡ συμβουλή, ἣν ἐν τῷ χθεσινῷ αὐτῆς φύλλῳ δίδει ἡ “Γαλλικὴ Δημοκρατία”<sup>11</sup> εἰς τε τὴν Τουρκίαν καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἵνα συνάψωσι συμμαχίαν<sup>12</sup> πρὸς ἀποσβέσθιν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πανσλαβισμού κινδύνων, ἀπειλοῦντος,<sup>13</sup> ἵνα κατακλύσῃ καὶ τὴν Τουρκίαν καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Ἐπίσης συμφέρουσα εἶνε εἰς ἀμφότερα τὰ ὅμορα κράτη

<sup>1</sup> Uncovetousness.

<sup>2</sup> Means of division (discord) and treachery.

<sup>3</sup> To corrupt secretly.

<sup>4</sup> If he would co-operate.

<sup>5</sup> As a return.

<sup>6</sup> My entire country, as you imagine.

<sup>7</sup> Ὅπου for τὴν ὁποίαν.

<sup>8</sup> Valueless, useless.

<sup>9</sup> Arms.

<sup>10</sup> Immortalize.

<sup>11</sup> Republique

Française. <sup>12</sup> To form an alliance.

<sup>13</sup> Threatening.

ἡ πολιτικὴ αὕτη, ἀλλ' ἡ σύστασις τῆς ἀποδοχῆς αὐτῆς εἶναι ἀναγκαία μόνον πρὸς τὴν Τουρκίαν, διότι ἡ Ἑλλάς ἐνεστερνίσθη<sup>1</sup> αὐτὴν ἀπὸ ἱκανοῦ ἤδη χρόνου ἐκ σκληρᾶς διδαχθεῖσα πείρας.<sup>2</sup> Πείραν ἐπίσης σκληρὰν τῶν τάσεων καὶ τῶν δολοπλοκιῶν τοῦ πανσλαβισμού ἔλαβε καὶ ἡ Τουρκία, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς πείρας ταύτης οὐδὲν σχεδὸν ἡ Πύλη ἐδιδάχθη. Καὶ σύνηθες μὲν τοῦτο τῇ Πύλῃ, τὸ παραδοξότερον ὅμως εἶναι, ὅτι τὴν αὐτὴν τῆς Πύλης ἀμβλυωπία<sup>3</sup> δεικνύει ἐν τῷ ζητήματι τούτῳ ἡ ἀντιλήπτωρ<sup>4</sup> τῆς Τουρκίας Ἀγγλία. Καίτοι ἡ κυβέρνησις τοῦ λόρδου Βήκονσφιλδ ἀνέγραψεν ἐν τῷ προγράμματι τῆς ἀνατολικῆς αὐτῆς πολιτικῆς τὴν καταπολέμησιν τοῦ πανσλαβισμού, τοσοῦτον ὀλίγον ἐννοεῖ τὴν ἀληθῆ σημασίαν τοῦ κινδύνου, ὃν ἐκ τοῦ πανσλαβισμού διατρέχει ἡ Τουρκία, ὥστε ἀντὶ νὰ συνιστᾷ<sup>5</sup> τῇ Πύλῃ ὑποχωρήσεις πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα χάριν συμπράξεως μετ' αὐτῆς κατὰ τοῦ πανσλαβισμού, τοῦναντίον συναινέ<sup>6</sup> εἰς ὑποχωρήσεις τῆς Τουρκίας πρὸς τὸν πανσλαβισμόν ἐν τῇ Ἀνατολικῇ Ῥωμυλίᾳ, ἐπιδιώκουσα<sup>7</sup> τὴν ἀποζημίωσιν τῆς Πύλης ἐπὶ ταῖς παραχωρήσεσι ταύταις ἐν τῷ περιορισμῷ τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπαιτηθειῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ βερολινείου συνεδρίου θυσίων τῆς Πύλης. Ἀπαντῶν ἐσχάτως ὁ κ. Λαίγαρδ εἰς τινα πρόσβυσιν εἶπεν, ὅτι οἱ σλαῦοι θέλουσι καταπνίξει<sup>8</sup> τὴν ἔνθεον τοῦ Αἴμου ἐλληνικὴν ἐθνότητα, ἃν ὁ Αἴμος δὲν καταληφθῇ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀθωμανικῶν στρατευμάτων. Ὅπως δὲ ὁ ἄγγλος πρεσβευτής, οὕτω καὶ οἱ ἄγγλοι ὑπουργοὶ ἐπικαλοῦνται τὴν περὶ τῆς ἐλληνικῆς ἐθνότητος μέριμναν, ὡς αὐτοὶ θέλουσι ν' ἀντιταχθῶσι κατὰ τῶν ἀξιώσεων τοῦ πανσλαβισμού. Ἐνέργειαν ὅμως σπουδαίαν ὑπὲρ<sup>9</sup> τῆς ἐλληνικῆς ἐθνότητος διὰ τῶν προσφόρων τῆς Τουρκίας θυσίων οὐδεμίαν συνιστῶσι, τοῦναντίον δὲ εὐθὺς ὡς ἔνεκα τῶν ἀλλαχόθι ἀγγλικῶν συμφερόντων ἢ ἔνεκα λόγων γενικῆς πολιτικῆς θεωρήσεως ἀναγκαίαν τὴν ὑποχώρησιν ἀπέναντι τῶν πανσλαβικῶν ἀπαιτήσεων οὐ μόνον λησμονοῦσι τὴν περὶ Ἑλλάδος μέριμναν, ἀλλὰ δὲν διστάζουσιν,<sup>10</sup> ἃν ἡ περίστασις τὸ ἐπιτρέπη, ἵνα

<sup>1</sup> Has embraced.    <sup>2</sup> Taught by cruel experience.    <sup>3</sup> Dimness of sight, short-sightedness.    <sup>4</sup> Defender, protector.    <sup>5</sup> Instead of recommending.    <sup>6</sup> Assents to, acquiesces in.    <sup>7</sup> Pursuing.    <sup>8</sup> Stifle. In favour of.    <sup>10</sup> Do not hesitate.



ποιήσονται τὴν υποχώρησιν ἀναλώμασι τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Τοῦτο δὲ φαίνεται συμβαῖναι καὶ ἤδη ἐξ ἀφορμῆς τῶν τῆς ἀνατολικῆς Ῥωμυλίας. Ὁ Ἀλέκος πασῶς Βογορίδης ἀναδειχθεὶς διοικητῆς<sup>1</sup> τῆς ἀνατολικῆς Ῥωμυλίας, ἐγκρίσει τῶν εὐρωπαϊκῶν δυνάμεων, σπεύδει πρὶν ἢ ἐγκατασταθῇ ἐν τῇ νέᾳ αὐτοῦ θέσει, ἵνα δημοσίᾳ προέλθῃ ὡς ὑποψήφιος<sup>2</sup> ἡγεμὼν τῆς Βουλγαρίας. Ἡ δὲ μετάβασις τοῦ κόμητος Σουβάλωφ εἰς Βιέννην, ἀκαμενομένου αὐτόθι ἀπόψε, ὑποτίθεται οὐχὶ ἄσχετος<sup>3</sup> πρὸς τὴν ἐντὸς ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν συγκροτηθεσομένην βουλγαρικὴν συνέλευσιν<sup>4</sup> πρὸς ἐκλογὴν ἡγεμόνος καὶ πρὸς τὴν παρασκευαζομένην ἀνάρρησιν ἐπὶ τὸν βουλγαρικὸν θρόνον τοῦ ἀνεγνωρισμένου ὑπὸ τῆς Εὐρώπης διοικητοῦ τῆς ἀνατολικῆς Ῥωμυλίας. Κινδυνεύει οὕτως ἡ ἀγγλικὴ κυβερνήσις νὰ ἴδῃ καταρρέον<sup>5</sup> πρὶν ἢ ἔτι ἐπιστεγασθῇ<sup>6</sup> τὸ παρ' αὐτῆς ἐπινοηθέν οἰκοδόμημα τῆς ἀνατολικῆς Ῥωμυλίας καὶ τοῦτο συμπτρατούσης αὐτῆς εἰς τὰ παρασκευάζοντα τὴν κατάρρευσιν. Οὔτε ἡ Πύλη οὔτε ἡ Ἀγγλία ἠθέλησαν νὰ ἐννοήσωσιν, ὅτι ἀσφαλὲς ἔδαφος ἀντιστάσεως ἐν τοῖς ἀφορῶσιν εἰς τὴν ἀνατολικὴν Ῥωμυλίαν ἦτο ἡ ἐλληνοτουρκικὴ συμμαχία. Τὴν συμμαχίαν ταύτην δὲν ἀποκρούουσιν οἱ ἄγγλοι ὑπουργοί, τουναντίον δὲ συνιστῶσιν αὐτὴν ἐν λόγοις· ὁ δὲ κ. Λαίγαρντ ταύτην τὴν συμμαχίαν φέρει συνεχῶς ἐπὶ τῶν χειλέων. Ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἀπαραιτήτους ὅρους πρὸς τὴν τοιαύτην συμμαχίαν οὔτε ἡ Πύλη οὔτε ἡ Ἀγγλία ἠθέλησαν νὰ κατανοήσωσιν. Ἐν ἄλλαις περιστάσεσιν ἴσως καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος αἱ ἀπαιτήσεις δὲν θὰ ἦσαν εὐπραγματοποίητοι,<sup>7</sup> ὅσον εἶναι αἱ σημεριναί. Ἡ Ἑλλὰς σήμερον κατανοοῦσα, ὅτι ἐν τῇ συμπτράξει Ἑλλάδος καὶ Τουρκίας ἔγκειται ἡ σωτηρία τοῦ ἐλληνισμοῦ καὶ ἡ ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι ἀνάπτυξις αὐτοῦ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἀπαιτεῖ ὥς ὅρον τῆς τοιαύτης συμπτράξεως ἢ τὴν διαρρήθμισιν τοῦ ἐλληνοτουρκικοῦ ζητήματος, καθ' ὃν τρόπον ἐκανόνισεν αὐτὴν ἡ Εὐρώπη ἐν συνεδρίῳ. Ἐννόησεν ἡ Εὐρώπη, ὅτι πρὸς σύνδεσιν σχεσέων εἰλικρινοῦς φιλίας Ἑλλάδος καὶ Τουρκίας ἀπητέιτο, ὅπως ἡ διευθέτησις τῶν συνόρων ἄρῃ τὰς ἀφορμὰς τῶν διαφωνιῶν.<sup>8</sup> Ὅταν

<sup>1</sup> Governor.    <sup>2</sup> Candidate.    <sup>3</sup> Is not unconnected.    <sup>4</sup> The assembly, conference.    <sup>5</sup> Tumbling down    <sup>6</sup> Before it is roofed in.    <sup>7</sup> Practicable.    <sup>8</sup> Causes of discord.

ἡ Ἑλλάς ἀποκτήσῃ ὡς σύνορον τὸν Ὀλυμπον, τὰ Καμβούνια καὶ τὰ διαχωρίζοντα τὴν Ἠπειρον ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλβανίας φυσικὰ σύνορα, δύναται καὶ ἐντίμως καὶ λυσιτελῶς πρὸς τὸν ἐλληνισμόν νὰ συνάψῃ σχέσεις πρὸς τὴν γείτονα ἐπικράτειαν συμμαχικὰς πρὸς ὑπεράσπισιν τοῦ ὑπὸ τῆς βερολινείου συνθήκης καθιερωθέντος καθεστῶτος.<sup>1</sup> Ἄνευ δὲ τῆς πραγματοποιήσεως τοῦ ὅρου τούτου ἀντὶ στοιχείου συντηρήσεως τοῦ καθεστῶτος ἔσται ἀναποδράστως<sup>2</sup> ἡ Ἑλλάς καὶ ὁ ἐλληνισμός ὁ στοιχείον διαλύσεως καὶ πρὸς ἰδίαν ἑαυτοῦ ζημίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς ὄλεθρον τῆς Πιίλῃς. Ἐνόσφ ἡ Πύλη καὶ ἡ Ἀγγλία τυφλώττουσι<sup>3</sup> πρὸς τὰς ἀληθείας ταύτας, ἡ λύσις τοῦ ἐλληνοτουρκικοῦ ζητήματος θὰ ὑφίσταται ἀναβολήν. Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ Πύλη καὶ ἡ Ἀγγλία θὰ ἐξακολουθῶσι τυφλώττουσαι,<sup>4</sup> ἐνόσφ γίνεται πρὸς αὐτὰς χρῆσις μόνον τῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων<sup>5</sup> τῆς πειθοῦς. Δὲν ἀμφιβάλλομεν, ὅτι τὸ τηλεγραφικῶς ἀγγελεθὲν ἄρθρον τῆς "Γαλλικῆς Δημοκρατίας" ἐκτίθησι τὰ ἐπιχειρήματα ταῦτα διὰ τῆς συνήθους τῇ ἐφημερίδι ἐκείνῃ δεινότητος· ἀλλ' ἀνεπαρκῆς κινδυνεύει ν' ἀποδειχθῇ καὶ ἡ συνηγορία αὕτη, ἂν μὴ δημιουργηθῇ κατάστασις ἐπιβάλλουσα τῇ Πύλῃ καὶ τῇ Ἀγγλίᾳ ἐνέργειαν ἀνυπερθετον ἐν τῷ ἐλληνικῷ ζητήματι. Τὴν δημιουργίαν τῆς καταστάσεως ταύτης ἀναμένει ἡ κυβέρνησις ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἢ ἐκ τῆς τύχης, δὲν εἶνε δ' ἀδύνατον νὰ ἐπέλθῃ ἐκ τοιούτων ἀφορμῶν τοιαύτη κατάστασις. Ἀλλὰ τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς φρονοῦμεν, ὅτι δὲν ἐπιτελεῖ τὸ καθήκον αὐτῆς ἡ κυβέρνησις ἢ δυναμένη νὰ δημιουργήσῃ κατάστασιν, ἐξαναγκάζουσιν τὰς Δυνάμεις εἰς ἐπιτέλεσιν τῶν υποσχέσεων αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ πράττουσα τοῦτο, ἀφίνουσα δέ, ἵνα παρέρχωνται ἀλληλοδιαδόχως<sup>6</sup> αἱ κατ'ἀλληλοὺς εὐκαιρίαι ὀλιγορουμένου τοῦ ἐλληνικοῦ ζητήματος, ὅπερ ἀπὸ τῆς υπογραφῆς τῆς βερολινείου συνθήκης οὐδὲ βῆμα μέχρι τοῦδε<sup>7</sup> ἐποίησατο εἰς τὰ πρόσω.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The established order of things consecrated by the Berlin Treaty.

<sup>2</sup> Unavoidably. <sup>3</sup> Are blind. <sup>4</sup> Note construction. <sup>5</sup> Arguments.

<sup>6</sup> Successively, by turns. <sup>7</sup> Hitherto. <sup>8</sup> Forward.

## III.

## STEFANOS XENOS.

Extract from the Newspaper, "Ὁ Βρεττανικὸς Ἀστὴρ," June 4/16, 1878.

## ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΓΩΝ.

Παραδεχόμενοι<sup>1</sup> ἀπαξ ὅτι ἡ ἐλληνικὴ κυβέρνησις ἔχει τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἡ ἰδία ἀναλαμβάνει<sup>2</sup> διὰ τοῦ ὑπουργείου τῶν δημοσίων ἔργων τὰς περὶ οὗ ὁ λόγος ἐπιχειρήσεις,<sup>3</sup> ὀφείλομεν νὰ ὑποδείξωμεν, ὅτι τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τοῦτο πρέπει νὰ διαιρεθῇ εἰς διάφορα τμήματα διευθυνόμενα ἕκαστον<sup>4</sup> ὑπὸ ἐιδικῶν ἐκάστου κλάδου Ἀγγλων καὶ οὐχὶ Ἑλλήνων, Ἀγγλων οἵτινες γενήσονται δημόται<sup>5</sup> ἅμα τῇ ἀφίξει των ἐν Ἑλλάδι, Ἀγγλων παρακολουθουμένων<sup>6</sup> ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀναγκαίου προσωπικοῦ αὐτῶν, ὁ οὗτοι θὰ ἐκλέξωσι καὶ φέρωσι μεθ' ἐαυτῶν ἕκαστος πρὸς διοργανώσιν τοῦ κλάδου των.

Τοὺς τμηματάρχας τούτους ἡ κυβέρνησις ὀφείλει νὰ προσλάβῃ ἐκ τῶν διευθυντῶν τῶν πρωτίστων βιομηχανικῶν καταστημάτων<sup>7</sup> τῆς Ἀγγλίας, τὰ ὅποια οὗτοι ὀργανίσαντες πρὸ δεκαπενταετίας τοῦλάχιστον διευθύνουσιν, οὐχὶ ἄνδρας εὐρωπαϊκῆς φήμης ἢ θεωρητικούς συγγραφεῖς καὶ διδάκτορας ἀλλ' ἀφανεῖς πρακτικούς ἀρχιμηχανικούς,<sup>8</sup> οἵτινες ἱδρυσαν καὶ διοργάνισαν πολλὰ ὅμοια ἔργα ἔτι ὑπάρχοντα καὶ εὐδοκίμουνα, οἵτινες εἰργάσθησαν καὶ ὁσημέραι ἐργάζονται ὑπὲρ τῆς φήμης τοῦ ὀνόματος καὶ τῆς προσόδου οὐχὶ ἑαυτῶν ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐργοστασιάρχου, ὅστις πιθανὸν οὔτε ἀπαξ τῆς ἐβδομάδος θέτει τὸν πόδα του ἐν τῷ ἐργοστασίῳ καὶ ὅστις ὡς πλούσιος βουλευτῆς<sup>9</sup> διέρχεται τὸ πλεῖστον μέρος τοῦ βίου του ἐν Λονδίῳ μακρὰν τοῦ ἐργοστασίου του. Οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνδρες πάντοτε εἶναι ἐφωδιασμένοι μετὰ τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἀποδεικτικῶν<sup>10</sup> τῶν ἄλλων ἐργοστασίων, ἐν οἷς παιδιόθεν εἰργάσθησαν ἔχοντες πολὺν ἀποδεικτικὰ τῆς ικανότητος, τιμότητος καὶ ἐγκρατείας<sup>11</sup> των ὡς καὶ τοῦ χαρακτῆρος των. Οὐδεμίαν δὲ δυσκολίαν

<sup>1</sup> Admitting, acknowledging. <sup>2</sup> Undertakes. <sup>3</sup> The enterprises in question. <sup>4</sup> Must be divided into various departments, each one directed.

<sup>5</sup> Greek citizens. <sup>6</sup> Accompanied by. <sup>7</sup> Industrial establishments. <sup>8</sup> But humble, practical foremen. <sup>9</sup> M.P. <sup>10</sup> Furnished with the necessary certificates.

<sup>11</sup> Of ability, honesty and sobriety.

θέλει ἀπαντήσῃ ἡ ἑλλ. κυβέρνησις τοιοῦτους ἄνδρας ἀναζητοῦσα νὰ εὕρῃ, ἂν χορηγήσῃ πρὸς τούτοις τὸν αὐτὸν μισθὸν καὶ τινὰς ἐθνικὰς γαίας ἢ ὑποχρεωθῇ<sup>1</sup> εἰς μέλλουσάν τινα ἀμοιβὴν μετὰ τὴν διοργάνωσιν τοῦ τε τμήματος τοῦ ὑπουργείου καὶ τῶν ἐργοστασίων· λέγομεν ἐκ πείρας<sup>2</sup> ὅτι οὐδεμίαν δυσκολίαν θέλει ἀπαντήσῃ ἡ κυβέρνησις πρὸς τοῦτο διότι ἀπὸ τοῦ 1872—1875 διήλθομεν τὰς βιομηχανικὰς πώλεις τῆς Ἀγγλίας πρὸς πώλησιν τοῦ σιδηρολίθου καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ σιδήρου τῆς Σερρίφου, καὶ συνεσχέτισθμεν καὶ συνεξήσαμεν μετὰ τῶν πλείστων τούτων, καὶ ἠκούσαμεν πολλοὺς τούτων προτείναντας πρῶτους, ὅτι ἐπεθύμουν<sup>3</sup> νὰ ἔλθωσι εἰς Ἑλλάδα, καὶ ἀνοίξωσι τὴν βιομηχανίαν τοῦ τόπου. Μόνοι δὲ οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνθρωποι γνωρίζουσι τίνες ὑπομηχανικούς καὶ ἐργάτας<sup>4</sup> πρέπει νὰ συμπαραλάβωσι μεθ' ἑαυτῶν. Τὸ ὅλον δὲ τῆς ὑποθέσεως δὲν εἶναι ἕτερον ἢ ὅτι οἱ Ἀγγλοὶ λέγουσι δεικνύοντες, σελίνια καὶ λίρας<sup>5</sup>. Δι' ὃ ἡ ἐλληνικὴ κυβέρνησις ὀφείλει νὰ πληρώσῃ τούτους οὐχὶ ὡς τοὺς τμηματάρχας αὐτῆς τῶν ἄλλων ὑπουργείων, ἀλλὰ χιλίας καὶ χιλίας πεντακοσίας λίρας στερλίνας ἕκαστον ἐνιαυσίως, ὅστις ὡς ὁ κατάλληλος<sup>6</sup> ἄνθρωπος θέλει οἰκονομεῖ ἐτησίως πολλὰς χιλιάδας λίρας προλαμβάνων<sup>7</sup> τὰ τῶν μηχανῶν συνήθως συμβαίνοντα, τὴν φθορὰν τούτων καὶ τὰς καταχρήσεις·<sup>8</sup> τὸ κυριώτερον δὲ πάντων, εἰς χεῖρας τοῦ ἢ ἐπιχειρήσεις ἔσεται ἀσφαλῆς· οὗτος δ' ἔσεται ὑπεύθυνος περὶ τοῦ προσοδοφόρου ἢ ἐπιζημίου<sup>9</sup> ἐνὸς προϊόντος τοῦ ἐργοστασίου, τὸ δὲ κυριώτερον πάντων, οὗτος ὀφείλει νὰ διδάξῃ τοὺς μέλλοντας νὰ διαδεχθῶσι τοῦτον καὶ μορφώσῃ τὴν σχολὴν ἐκείνην τοῦ κλάδου αὐτοῦ, τὴν μὴ ἐπιδεχομένην δευτέρας ἢ τρίτης τάξεως εὗωνον<sup>10</sup> ἄνθρωπον. Οἱ τοιοῦτοι κύριοι ἄλλας γνώσεις δὲν ἔχουσιν ἢ τοῦ ἐπαγγέλματός<sup>11</sup> των, πρὸς ὃ αἰσθάνονται συνήθως διαπρύσιον ἔρωτα, τὸ ἐπάγγελμά των εἶναι ἡ μέριμνα αὐτῶν, ὁ καρκίνος των· εἶναι δὲ συνδρομηταὶ εἰς μόνον τὰς ἐπιστημονικὰς ἐφημερίδας, ἢ συγγράμματα τοῦ ἐπαγγέλματός των, καὶ παρακολουθοῦσι τὰς ἐφευρέσεις

<sup>1</sup> Or pledge itself.    <sup>2</sup> We speak from experience.    <sup>3</sup> That they desired.    <sup>4</sup> What subordinates and workmen.    <sup>5</sup> Pence, shillings, and pounds.    <sup>6</sup> Suitable, proper.    <sup>7</sup> Guarding against.    <sup>8</sup> Abuse.    <sup>9</sup> Responsible for the profit or loss.    <sup>10</sup> Cheap.    <sup>11</sup> Profession, trade, calling.

τῆς ἡμέρας, κρατοῦντες σημειώσεις καὶ ὄντες ἐνήμεροι καὶ τῆς ἐλαχίστης βελτιώσεως<sup>1</sup> ἢ προόδου τῆς γενομένης εἰς τι ἐργοστάσιον<sup>2</sup> ἢ ἀλληλογραφία<sup>3</sup> των, αἱ σχέσεις των ὡς ἐκ μονοτονίας περιστρέφονται πᾶσαι μόνον μεταξὺ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῦ ἐπαγγέλματός των, αἱ σύζυγοι καὶ τὰ τέκνα των οὐδὲν ἄλλο γνωρίζουσι καὶ μεταξὺ των συνδιαλέγονται ἢ τοῦτο.

Οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὗτοι ἀποτελοῦσι<sup>3</sup> τὴν τάξιν τῶν σεβαστοτέρων τῆς ἀγγλικῆς κοινωνίας,<sup>4</sup> ἔχουσι δὲ τὴν μεγαλειέραν τῶν ἀρετῶν, δηλ. ἐκείνην τοῦ γινώσκειν νὰ ὑποτάσσωνται εἰς μόνον τὸ ἔντιμον<sup>5</sup> διὸ δὲν ἤθελον ὑπακούσει δι' ὅλον τὸν κόσμον εἰς τι τὸ ὅποιον ἡδύνατο νὰ ἀμαυρώσῃ εἴτε τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν ἢ ἠθικὴν αὐτῶν ὑπόληψιν.<sup>6</sup>

#### IV.

#### ANG. VLACHOS.

This extract is given as an example of the Greek spoken by the middle classes. The language they write is much more correct and pure.

#### Η ΕΣΠΕΡΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΣΟΥΣΑΜΑΚΗ.

Οἰκογενειακαὶ σκηναί.

Α΄

Ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλὸς καὶ ἡ Κυρία Παρδαλοῦ εἶνε προσκεκλημένοι<sup>7</sup> τὸ ἑσπέρας εἰς συναναστροφὴν.

Ὁ Κύριος Σουσαμάκης, ὑπάλληλος<sup>8</sup> τοῦ γραφείου ὅπερ διευθύνει ὁ κύριος Παρδαλός, ἐνυμφεύθη πρό τινων μηνῶν, τῇ ἀγαθῇ συμπτῶξει τοῦ προϋσταμένου<sup>9</sup> του, πλουσίαν νύμφην ἐκ Πατρῶν, ἔχουσιν μὲν ἓνα ὀφθαλμὸν ὀλιγώτερον αὐτοῦ, ἀλλ' εἰς ἀποζημίωσιν<sup>10</sup> τοῦ ἐλλείπον-

<sup>1</sup> Improvement.

<sup>2</sup> Correspondence.

<sup>3</sup> Constitute, form.

<sup>4</sup> The community.

<sup>5</sup> The honourable.

<sup>6</sup> Reputation.

<sup>7</sup> Are invited.

<sup>8</sup> Clerk, subordinate.

<sup>9</sup> By the kind co-operation of his superior.

<sup>10</sup> To make up for.

τος ὀφθαλμοῦ δεκαπέντε ἔτη ἡλικίας περισσότερα, καὶ εἰς ἀποξημίωσιν τῶν περισσευόντων δεκαπέντε ἐτῶν τριάκοντα πέντε χιλιάδας δραχμῶν προῖκα. Ὁ ἄλβιος Σουσαμάκης ἐσυλλογίσθη τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς,<sup>1</sup> εἰς πανηγυρισμὸν τοῦ σπουδαίου τούτου καὶ εὐτυχοῦς συμβεβηκότος<sup>2</sup> τοῦ βίου του, νὰ δώσῃ χορὸν εἰς τοὺς παρανύμφους τὴν αὐτὴν τῶν γάμων του ἐσπέραν<sup>3</sup> εἶχε δὲ μάλιστα παρακαλέσει καὶ ὑπαξιωματικὸν τινα<sup>4</sup> φίλον του νὰ τῷ προμηθεύσῃ<sup>5</sup> ἐκ τῆς στρατιωτικῆς μουσικῆς ἐν φλάουτον, ἐν κλαρινέττον καὶ ἐν τρομπόνι, ἥτοι ἓνα πλαγιάυλον, ἓνα ὀξύαυλον καὶ μίαν βαρυσάλπιγγα, ὥς γράφουσι σήμερον οἱ νεοφώτιστοι τῆς γλώσσης καθαρισταί,<sup>6</sup> ὅπως τὸ ἐναρμόνιον αὐτῶν μέλος πτερώσῃ τοὺς πόδας τῶν προσκεκλημένων. Ἄλλ' εἴτα μετενόησε, σκεφθεὶς<sup>7</sup> ὅτι δὲν ἦτο καλὸν νὰ παρατείνῃ τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς στέψεως<sup>8</sup> καὶ τῆς ἀπομονώσεως αὐτοῦ χρονικὸν διάστημα, καὶ ἀπεφάσισε νὰ ἀναβάλλῃ εἰς προσφορώτερον καιρὸν τὸν χορευτικὸν τῶν γάμων του πανηγυρισμὸν.

Οὕτω λοιπὸν μετὰ τινὰς μῆνας, ἡμέραν τινὰ πέμπτην τῆς ἐβδομάδος ὠραία ἐπισκεπήτρια, δίκην μετριοφρόνων προσκλητηρίων,<sup>9</sup> διενεμήθησαν εἰς τοὺς γνωρίμους καὶ φίλους τοῦ κυρίου Σουσαμάκη, ὧν ἐν ἔλαβε καὶ ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλός, ἔχον οὕτω :

“Ὁ Κύριος καὶ ἡ Κυρία Σουσαμάκη παρακαλοῦσι τὸν Κύριον καὶ τὴν Κυρίαν Παρδαλοῦ νὰ λάβωσι τὴν καλοσύνην νὰ πάρωσι τὸ τζᾶ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν των τὴν Κυριακὴν, 10 Νοεμβρίου, εἰς τὰς 8 τὸ ἐσπέρας.”

Σημειωτέον<sup>10</sup> ὅτι τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην ἐξέλεξεν ἡ ἀβρὰ πρόνοια<sup>11</sup> τῆς Κυρίας Σουσαμάκη, καθότι τὴν Κυριακὴν ἐκείνην συνέπιπτεν ἡ ἐπέτειος<sup>12</sup> τῆς ἐορτῆς τοῦ νεαροῦ της συζύγου — ὁ Σουσαμάκης ἐκαλεῖτο Ὁρέστης — καὶ ἡ νεόνυμφος Πασιφάη ἐσκέφθη, ὅτι προσφύεστατον ἦτο νὰ πανηγυρισθῶσι διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χοροῦ καὶ διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κυπέλλου τεῖου<sup>13</sup> ὃ τε γάμος της καὶ ἡ ἐορτὴ τοῦ συμβίου της.

<sup>1</sup> At first.

<sup>2</sup> In celebration of this important and happy event.

<sup>3</sup> He had asked a non-commissioned officer.

<sup>4</sup> To provide.

<sup>5</sup> The

newly enlightened purists.

<sup>6</sup> Having reflected.

marriage ceremony.

<sup>8</sup> By way of modest invitations.

<sup>9</sup> Nota bene.

<sup>10</sup> The delicate foresight.

<sup>11</sup> The anniversary.

<sup>12</sup> By the same

cup of tea.

Οὕτω λοιπὸν τὴν ἐσπέραν τῆς Κυριακῆς, 10 Νοεμβρίου, διπλαῖ συγχρόνως γίνονται ἐτοιμασίαι·<sup>1</sup> ἐτοιμασίαι ὑποδοχῆς<sup>2</sup> ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ Σουσαμάκη, καὶ ἐτοιμασίαι ἐπισκέψεως ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ Παρδαλοῦ.

\* Ὡς μνημονεύσωμεν ἐν παρόδῳ,<sup>3</sup> καὶ πρὶν ἢ εἰσελθωμεν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας τοῦ Ἀμφιτρύονος καὶ τοῦ ξένου του, ὅτι τὴν προτεραίαν τὸ ἐσπέρας,<sup>4</sup> καθ' ἣν στιγμὴν ὁ Κ. Παρδαλὸς ἡτοιμάζετο νὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ ἐκ τοῦ γραφείου, ἐπλησίασεν εἰς αὐτὸν δειλῶς<sup>5</sup> ὁ Σουσαμάκης, καὶ περιελίσσων εἰς τοὺς δακτύλους του τὴν ἄλυσιν τοῦ ὥρολογίου<sup>6</sup> του, ἵνα διασκεδάσῃ πῶς τὴν δειλίαν αὐτοῦ, τῷ εἶπε, μειδιῶν γλυκερὸν μειδιάμα σεβασμοῦ καὶ ὑποταγῆς :

— Λοιπὸν . . . θὰ σᾶς ἔχωμεν αὔριον τὸ ἐσπέρας, Κύριε Διευθυντά ;

— Χωρὶς ἄλλο,<sup>7</sup> Κύριε Σουσαμάκη . . . χωρὶς ἄλλο ! ἀπήντησεν ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλός, ἀντιμειδιῶν καὶ ἐκείνος μειδιάμα ὑπεροχῆς καὶ προστασίας.<sup>8</sup>

\* \* \* \* \*

— Θοδωρῇ !

— Ὅριστε ἀφέντη !<sup>9</sup>

— Πήγαινε νὰ πιάσῃς ἐν ἀμάξῃ<sup>10</sup> . . . μετὰ μισὴν ὥραν !

— Πές του νὰ περάσῃ<sup>11</sup> καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λιζιέ, νὰ μοῦ πάρῃ ἓνα ζευγάρι γάντια<sup>12</sup> . . . ἐπτάμισυ ἀριθμό, ἄσπρα ! ἐφώνησεν ἐκ τοῦ δωματίου τῆς ἡ κυρία Εὐφροσύνη.

— Καλά . . . καὶ τώρα ἐνθυμήθῃς νὰ πάρῃς γάντια, εὐλογημένη ;<sup>13</sup>

— Τὸ ἐλησμόνησα ! τί θέλεις νὰ κάμω τώρα ;

— Μὴ χειρότερα ! ἐψιθύρισεν ὁ σύζυγος, καὶ διεβίβασε τὴν παραγγελίαν εἰς τὸν ὑπηρέτην, ὅστις ἀπήντησε μὲν μεγαλοφώνως :

— Πολὺ καλὰ, ἀφέντη, ἀμέσως . . .

<sup>1</sup> Preparations. <sup>2</sup> For reception. <sup>3</sup> Let us record by the way.

<sup>4</sup> The evening of the day before. <sup>5</sup> Timidly. <sup>6</sup> Watch-chain.

<sup>7</sup> Without fail. Certainly. <sup>8</sup> A smile of superiority and patronage.

<sup>9</sup> Here, sir. What is it ? 'Ὅριστε is used in a number of meanings. It means also 'Come in.' Καλῶς ὠρίσατε = you are welcome. <sup>10</sup> Go and get a cab. <sup>11</sup> Πές for εἰπές. Tell him to go. <sup>12</sup> And buy (take) a pair of gloves.

<sup>13</sup> A term of affection, blessed one.

Ἄλλ' ἐψιθύρισεν ὁμως σιγὰ καὶ ἥκιστα εὐσεβάστως :

— Μά . . . ἀφεντικά, ἀλήθεια, ποῦ ὄχι καλλίτερα. Μεσ' ὅς τῃ λάσπῃ<sup>1</sup> καὶ ὅς τῃ βροχῇ τρέχα ν' ἀγοράζης γίντια καὶ νὰ πιάνης ἀμάξι ! ὦΑ ! δὲν θὰ γείνω κ' ἐγὼ ἀφέντης<sup>2</sup> κάμμιὰ φορά !

Δ'

Ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλὸς εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὸν κοιτῶνά του, καὶ προσπαθεῖ νὰ ἐνδυθῇ.<sup>3</sup> Ἀλλὰ τοῦτο εἶνε ἀδύνατον, καθότι ἡ εὐσωμος σύζυγός του ἔχει πλῆρες τὸ δωμάτιον ἐσθήτων, μεσοφορίων, μανδυλίων, στηθοδέσμων καὶ πάσης τῆς πολυμόρφου συσκευῆς<sup>4</sup> τοῦ γυναικείου ἱματισμοῦ. Συνάγει λοιπὸν τὰ ἐνδύματά του, λαμβάνει ἐν μικρὸν κάτοπτρον καὶ ἐν κηρίον,<sup>5</sup> καὶ ἀπέρχεται εἰς τὸ γραφεῖόν του, ὅπως συντελέσῃ ἐν αὐτῷ τὴν ἐνδυμασίαν του. Ἀλλὰ μετ' ὀλίγον ἐνθυμείται, ὅτι εἶνε ἀξύριστος,<sup>6</sup> καὶ ὅτι πρέπει νὰ ξυρισθῇ πρὶν ἀλλάξῃ. Μεταβαίνει καὶ πάλιν εἰς τὸν κοιτῶνα, ἀνοικοκλείει<sup>7</sup> τὴν θύραν, διαμαρτυρομένης τῆς κυρίας Παρδαλοῦ, ὅτι θὰ τὴν κρυώσῃ καὶ ἐπιστρέφει κρατῶν τὸ ξυράφιόν του καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἀπαιτούμενα.<sup>8</sup> Ἐνθυμείται τότε, ὅτι θέλει θερμὸν ὕδωρ, ἀλλὰ παρατηρῶν ὅτι ἡ ὥρα εἶνε προκεχωρημένη, καὶ δὲν ὑπολείπεται καιρὸς ἵνα τὸ ὕδωρ θερμανθῇ, ἀρκεῖται εἰς τὸ ψυχρόν, καὶ ἄρχεται περιελείφων<sup>9</sup> μὲ σάπωνα τὴν σιαγόνα καὶ τὰς παρεῖάς του,<sup>10</sup> λέγων καθ' ἑαυτόν :

— Θὰ μοῦ ἔλθῃ πάλιν καμμιὰ καταβασιά<sup>11</sup> εἰς τὰ δόντια, ποῦ νὰ μὲ τρελλάνῃ ! ἀλλά . . . τί νὰ γείνῃ !

Καὶ ἡτοιμάζετο νὰ φέρῃ τὸ ξυράφιον ἐπὶ τὴν παρεῖαν αὐτοῦ· ὅτε ἤχρει καὶ πάλιν ὁ κώδων<sup>12</sup> τῆς ἀνοιγομένης θύρας.

— Σὺ εἶσαι, Θοδωρῇ ; φωνεῖ ὁ Παρδαλός, προβάλλων ὀλίγον τὴν σαπωνόφυρτον αὐτοῦ μορφὴν διὰ τῆς θύρας.

— Ὅχι, ἀφέντη ! ἀπαντᾷ κάτωθεν ἡ φωνὴ τῆς ὑπηρετρίας, εἶνε ἕνας κύριος . . . θέλει κάτι νὰ σᾶς εἰπῇ.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Μέσα εἰς τὴν λάσπην. In the mud. <sup>2</sup> Ah ! shall not I become master ? <sup>3</sup> Endeavours to dress. <sup>4</sup> The multifarious apparatus. <sup>5</sup> A looking-glass and a candle. <sup>6</sup> Unshaved. <sup>7</sup> Opens and shuts. <sup>8</sup> The requisite articles, <sup>9</sup> To smear, lather. <sup>10</sup> His chin and cheeks. <sup>11</sup> A cold, a chill. <sup>12</sup> The bell rings. <sup>13</sup> Wishes to say something to you.



— \*As περάση μίαν ἄλλην ὥραν. \*Εχω ἐργασίαν.

— Εἶνε ἀνάγκη νὰ σᾶς ἰδῇ τόρα, ἀπαντᾷ μετὰ τινα δευτερόλεπτα <sup>1</sup> ἢ φωνὴ τῆς ὑπηρετρίας.

— \*Ἄλλο κακόν ! λέγει καθ' ἑαυτὸν ὁ ἀτυχὴς Δημητράκης, καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος νὰ πράξῃ ἄλλως, ἀπομάσσει <sup>2</sup> ἐν τάχει τὸν σάπωνα ἀπὸ τῆς μορφῆς του, καὶ ἐξέρχεται τοῦ γραφείου του, ἐνῷ ὁ νυκτερινὸς ἐπισκέπτης ἀναβαίνει τὴν κλίμακα.

— \*Ἡ κυρία Τραχανᾶ, λέγει μειδιῶν ὁ νεωστὶ ἐλθὼν, <sup>3</sup> σᾶς στέλλει τὸ κλειδί τοῦ θεωρείου <sup>4</sup> δι' ἀπόψε . . . ἂν ἀγαπᾶτε. . .

— Εὐχαριστοῦμεν πολὺ, παιδί μου . . . εὐχαριστοῦμεν . . . ἀλλὰ εἴμεθα προσκεκλημένοι εἰς συναναστροφὴν ἀπαντᾷ ὁ ταλαίπωρος Παρδαλός, προσπαθὼν νὰ κολάσῃ τὸ ὄργιλον τῆς μορφῆς του διὰ τυπικοῦ τινος μειδιάματος.

— \*Α, ἔτσι ! προσκυνῶ, <sup>5</sup> καλὴν νύκτα σας.

— Προσκυνήματα πολλὰ.

Καὶ εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὸ γραφεῖόν του γρυλλίζων ἐκ τοῦ θυμοῦ. <sup>6</sup>

— Διάλεξε καὶ αὐτὴ τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν ὥραν νὰ μᾶς στείλῃ τὸ θεωρεῖόν της.

— Ποίος ἦτον ; <sup>7</sup> φωνεῖ ἀπὸ τοῦ κοιτῶνός της ἡ κυρία Παρδαλοῦ.

— \*Ἡ κυρία Τραχανᾶ ἐνθυμήθη νὰ μᾶς στείλῃ τὸ θεωρεῖόν της.

— \*Σ πολλὰτὴ της ! <sup>8</sup> ὅταν βρέχῃ μόνον καὶ χιονίζῃ μᾶς θυμᾶται ! <sup>9</sup> . . . μᾶς καθυποχρέωσε !

Μετ' ὀλίγας δὲ στιγμὰς ἀνακράζει καὶ πάλιν :

— Κοντεύεις, <sup>10</sup> Δημητράκη ;

— Ποῦ νὰ κοντεύω, ἀδελφὴ ! ἀκόμη δὲν ξυρίσθηκα. \*Ἐπειτα, δὲν βλέπω κι' ὅλα καὶ κατακόπηκα. <sup>11</sup> . . .

— Οὐ, καῦμένε ! ἔλα \*δὼ πού ἔχει περισσότερον φῶς.

— Αὐτοῦ ; καὶ πού νὰ σταθῶ ; εἰς τὸν αἶρα ;

<sup>1</sup> After a second or two.

<sup>2</sup> Wipes off.

<sup>3</sup> The new-comer.

<sup>4</sup> Box at the theatre.

<sup>5</sup> I do homage ; an expression used by the

lower classes on parting.

<sup>6</sup> Growling with anger.

<sup>7</sup> Who was it ?

<sup>8</sup> May she live long !

<sup>9</sup> She remembers us.

<sup>10</sup> Are you nearly

ready ? <sup>11</sup> I have cut myself to pieces.

—“Ελα,<sup>1</sup> ἔλα τώρα, καὶ σοῦ κάμνω τόπον. Ἐγὼ ἐτελείωσα σχεδὸν<sup>2</sup> μόνον τὴν τραχηλιά<sup>3</sup> μου ἔχω νὰ βάλω.

Ὁ Παρδαλὸς πείθεται συγκινούμενος<sup>4</sup> ὑπὸ τῆς συζυγικῆς μερίμνης τῆς κυρίας Φρόσως, λαμβάνει πάλιν τὸ φῶς, τὸ κάτοπτρον καὶ τὸ ξυράφιον, καὶ ἡμιξύριστος μεταβαίνει εἰς τὸν κοιτῶνα, ὅπου εὕρισκε τὴν Εὐφροσύνην τοποθετημένην πρὸ τοῦ κατόπτρου μεταξὺ τεσσάρων κηρίων καὶ καταγινομένην<sup>5</sup> μετὰ πολλοῦ κόπου νὰ δέσῃ ὅπισθεν τοῦ τραχήλου<sup>6</sup> τῆς μικρὰν ἐκ μέλανος βελούδου ταινίαν,<sup>7</sup> ἀφ’ ἧς κρέμαται ἐπὶ τοῦ ὑπερακμάζοντος στήθους τῆς χρυσοῦς λοβίσκος.<sup>8</sup>

— Καὶ ποῦ θέλεις νὰ σταθῶ ἐγὼ τώρα; ὑπολαμβάνει ὁ ταλαίπωρος Παρδαλὸς, μὴ βλέπων τόπον κενὸν πρὸ τοῦ κατόπτρου.

—“Ελα, μὴ μουρμουρίζης, ἀπαντᾷ μελιχίως ἐλέγχουσα<sup>9</sup> ἡ κυρία, περιπόρφυρος ἐκ τοῦ ματαίου κόπου ὃν καταβάλλουσιν οἱ χονδροὶ αὐτῆς βραχιόνες, ἀνακαμπτόμενοι ὅπισθεν τῆς κεφαλῆς τῆς. Δέσε μου μία στιγμή ἐδῶ αὐτὸ τὸ βελουδάκι,<sup>10</sup> καὶ σοῦ ἀφίνω ὅλον τὸν τόπον ελεύθερον.

Ὁ Παρδαλὸς γίνεται κατ’ ἀνάγκην πρὸς στιγμήν καὶ θαλαμηπόλος<sup>11</sup> τῆς συζύγου του, ἥτις ἐρατοὶ τέλος τὴν ἐνδυμασίαν αὐτῆς καὶ καταπίπτει καθύδρος καὶ ἀσθμαίνουσα<sup>12</sup> ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνακλίντρου, φυσῶσα ὡς ἀτμομηχανὴ καὶ ἡερίζομένη διὰ τοῦ μανδυλίου<sup>13</sup> τῆς, ἐνῶ ὁ σύζυγός τῆς ξυρίζεται.

—“Α! Δημητράκη . . . λέγει, μολὶς κατορθοῦσα νὰ ἀρθρώσῃ τὰς λέξεις, σὲ βεβαίονω . . . μεγάλο ἦτο τὸ χατῆρί σου ἀπόψε<sup>14</sup> . . . νὰ ὑποφέρω ὅλον αὐτὸν τὸν κόπον, διὰ νὰ πάγω νὰ πιῶ τὸ τζᾶι τοῦ Σουσαμάκη σου . . .

—“Ἐννοια σου,<sup>15</sup> Φρόσω μου, ἀπαντᾷ ὁ Παρδαλὸς, πονηρῶς μειδιῶν, ἔννοια σου καὶ δὲν θὰ πιῇς μόνον τὸ τζᾶι σου ἀπόψε εἰς τοῦ Σουσαμάκη. Ὁ Ὁρέστης ξεύρει καὶ κάμνει τὰ πράγματα καθὼς πρέπει . . . θὰ μᾶς ἔχη καὶ σάντβιτς καὶ κρασάκι καὶ φρούτα . . .

<sup>1</sup> Come. Imperative of ἔρχομαι.

<sup>2</sup> Neck-ornament.

<sup>3</sup> Touched.

<sup>4</sup> Striving.

<sup>5</sup> Neck.

<sup>6</sup> Velvet ribbon.

<sup>7</sup> A locket.

<sup>8</sup> Softly chiding,

<sup>9</sup> Diminutive, little velvet ribbon.

<sup>10</sup> Lady's

<sup>11</sup> maid. <sup>12</sup> Gasping, out of breath.

<sup>13</sup> With her handkerchief.

<sup>14</sup> evening. <sup>15</sup> Never mind.

— Που τὸ ξεύρεις; ὑπολαμβάνει ἡπιώτερον ἢ κυρία Φρόσω, ἥτις, λαίμαργος φύσει καὶ πολυφάγος, ἤρχιζε νὰ συγχωρῇ εἰς τὸν Σουσαμάκην τὴν συναναστροφὴν του χάριν τοῦ δείπνου του.

— Τὸ ξεύρω, διότι τὸν εἶδα σήμερον τὸ πρωῒ εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ ἐψώνιζε.<sup>1</sup>

— Αἶ, . . . τότε καὶ ὑποφέρεται,<sup>2</sup> διότι μὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν . . .

Κρότος ἀμάξης σταθείσης πρὸ τῆς θύρας τῆς οἰκίας διέκοψεν αἶφνης τὴν φράσιν τῆς κυρίας Παρδαλοῦ.

— Νά! ἀνεφώνησεν ὁ μολις τὴν στιγμὴν ἐκείνην τελειόνων τὸ ξύρισμά του Δημητράκης, τὸ ἀμάξι ἦλθε, κ' ἐγὼ εἶμαι ἀκόμη ἀνιπτος.

Καὶ σπογγισθεὶς ἐν τάχει ἤρξατο ἀποδυνόμενος.

— Ἐχομεν ἀκόμη ὥραν, παρετήρησεν ἡ κυρία, βλέπουσα τὸ ὠρολόγιον. Εἶνε ὁκτὼ παρὰ τέταρτον.

Ἐο Παρδαλὸς φορεῖ ἐν τάχει τὸν καθαρὸν του χιτῶνα, καὶ δένει ἤδη τὸν λαιμοδέτην του, ὅτε ἔξωθεν τῆς θύρας ἀκούεται ἡ φωνὴ τῆς ὑπηρέτριας:

— Ἀφέντη!

— Καλὸ, καλὸ, ἂς σταθῇ λιγάκι,<sup>3</sup> φωνάζει ἀφ' ἐνὸς ὁ Δημητράκης, ἐνῶ ἡ σύζυγός του φωνάζει ἀφ' ἑτέρου:

— Ἐφερε τὰ γάντια μου;

— Δὲν ξεύρω, κυρία, . . . θέλει νὰ εἴπῃ κατι τοῦ ἀφεντός . . .

— Ὁ ἀμαξῆς θέλει νὰ μοῦ εἴπῃ κατι; αὐτὸ θὰ εἶνε πάλιν ἀπὸ τ' ἀγγραφα<sup>4</sup> . . .

— Ὅχι, ἀφέντη, εἶνε ὁ κύριος Ὁρέστης . . .

— Ὁ Κύριος Ὁρέστης! ἀναφωνεῖ ἡ Φρόσω. Περίεργον!<sup>5</sup>

— Λέγεις ν' ἀργήσαμεν;<sup>6</sup> ἐρωτᾷ ὁ Παρδαλός· τὸ ὠρολόγι μας θὰ πηγαίνει τρομερὰ πίσω!<sup>7</sup> Ἄς ὀρίσῃ 'ς τὴ σάλα,<sup>8</sup> καὶ τώρα ἔφθασα! προσθέτει, εἰς τὴν ὑπηρέτριαν ἀποτευνόμενος.

Καὶ ταῦτα λέγων φορεῖ ἐν βίᾳ τὸν ἐπενδύτην του καὶ εἰσέρχεται εἰς

<sup>1</sup> He was buying. <sup>2</sup> It can be borne somehow. <sup>3</sup> For ὀλιγάκι, a little.

<sup>4</sup> Another surprise.

<sup>5</sup> Strange.

<sup>6</sup> That we are late.

<sup>7</sup> Our clock must be terribly slow.

<sup>8</sup> Show him into the drawing room.

τὴν αἰθουσαν, ὅπου ἀναμένει αὐτὸν δειλός, περίλυπος καὶ καταβεβλημένος ἔχων τὸ ἦθος<sup>1</sup> ὁ Κύριος Σουσαμάκης.

— Μᾶς συγχωρεῖς ποῦ ἡργήσαμεν, φίλτατε κύριε Σουσαμάκη, λέγει ὁ κύριος Παρδαλὸς εἰσερχόμενος καὶ τείνων προστατευτικῶς τὴν χεῖρα πρὸς τὸν ὑπάλληλόν του, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἀμάξι δὲν μᾶς ἦλθε ἀκόμη, καὶ . . .

— Καλησπέρα σας, κύριε Σουσαμάκη, ὑπολαμβάνει διακόπτουσα ἡ κυρία Εὐφροσύνη, εἰσερχομένη καὶ αὐτὴ θριαμβευτικῶς εἰς τὴν αἰθουσαν καὶ ἱσταμένη πλησίον τοῦ λαμπτήρος, ὅπως σπινθηρίζωσι<sup>2</sup> κάλλιον οἱ ἀδάμαντές της. Πῶς εἰσθε; ἡ κυρία εἶνε καλά; εἴμεθα ἔτοιμοι βλέπετε . . .

— Εὐχαριστῶ, κυρία μου, ἀπαντᾷ μετὰ μεγάλης στενοχωρίας ὁ πτωχὸς Ὀρέστης, προσποιούμενος ὅτι δὲν ἤκουσε τὸ τελευταῖον μέρος τῆς φράσεως. Ἐγὼ εἶμαι καλά . . . ἀλλὰ ἡ Πασιφάη . . .

— Πῶς; τί τρέχει; κακοδιάθετος ἴσως! . . . δὲν εἶνε τίποτε . . . μὲ τὸν χορὸν περνᾷ!<sup>3</sup> παρατηρεῖ μετὰ πολλῆς στωμυλίας<sup>4</sup> ἡ κυρία Παρδαλοῦ. Ἐννοια σας, κ' ἐγὼ τὴν κάμνω καὶ χορεύει πολὺ . . .

— Οὐ! ἐννοεῖται, ὁ χορὸς εἶνε διὰ τὰς κυρίας πανάκεια, προσθέτει ἐν τέλει ὁ κύριος Παρδαλὸς μετ' αὐταρέσκου μειδιήματος, προφέρων βραδέως τὴν τελευταίαν λέξιν, οἷονεὶ ἐναβρυνόμενος δι' αὐτήν,<sup>5</sup> καὶ ἐπαναλαμβάνων εὐθύς, ἔτι βραδύτερον, πα-νά-κει-α!

— Ναί, ναί . . . ἀπαντᾷ δειλῶς ὁ Σουσαμάκης καὶ προσπαθεῖ νὰ μειδιάσῃ ἐπίσης.—Πλὴν . . . δυστυχῶς . . . — καὶ σταματᾷ,<sup>6</sup> ὥς ἂν κατέλειπεν αὐτὸν ἡ δύναμις νὰ τελειώσῃ.

— Τίποτε σπουδαιότερον; ὦ! ἐπιφωνεῖ ὁ προῖστάμενος αὐτοῦ· καὶ πῶς;

— Δὲν ἤξεύρω, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, — ἐκρώσε φαίνεται, καὶ ἔχει τόρα ἀπὸ τὸ μεσημέρι ἓνα φοβερὸν πυρετόν· εἶνε εἰς τὸ κρεβάτι πρὸ τριῶν ὥρων . . . ὥστε . . . — καὶ σταματᾷ πάλιν, ἐλπίζων νὰ τὸν μαντεύσῃσι τὸν δυστυχῇ.

<sup>1</sup> Dejected manner, appearance. <sup>2</sup> Sparkle. <sup>3</sup> It passes off with dancing. <sup>4</sup> Fluency. <sup>5</sup> As if proud of it. <sup>6</sup> And comes to a standstill.

Οὐδείς ὅμως θέλει νὰ τὸν μαντεύσῃ· ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλὸς καὶ ἡ Κυρία Παρδαλοῦ ἴστανται ἀπέναντί του ἄφωνοι, ὡς ἐρωτηματικὰ σημεῖα,<sup>1</sup> ἐκείνος δὲ αἰσθάνεται ὅτι ἡ γλῶσσά του ἐκολλήθη ἐν τῷ λάρυγγί του.

— Πλὴν ὅπως δῆποτε, διαλογίζεται, τὸ πρᾶγμα πρέπει νὰ τελειώσῃ.

Γίνεται λοιπὸν τολμηρότερος, καὶ κλείων τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, ὡς οἱ δειλοὶ ἀσθενεῖς οἱ μέλλοντες νὰ καταπίωσι πικρὸν ἱατρικόν, ἐπαναλαμβάνει:

— “Ὡστε . . . εἶνε ἀδύνατον ἀπόψε . . . νὰ λάβω τὴν τιμὴν . . . δὲν ἤξεύρετε πῶς λυποῦμαι, κύριε Διευθυντά, . . . σὰς βεβαιῶνω . . . μ’ ἔρχεται νὰ σκάσω<sup>2</sup> . . .

— “Α! τίποτε, τίποτε . . . ἀπαντᾷ ψυχρῶς ὁ κ. Παρδαλός, εὐχομαι νὰ ᾔη περαστικά . . .

Ἡ Κυρία Παρδαλοῦ οὐδὲν λέγει· φουσᾷ μόνον καὶ ἀερίζεται μὲ τὸ μανδύλιόν της, αἰσθάνεται δὲ ἀκαταμάχητον ὄρεξιν νὰ ἐξορύξῃ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς τοῦ κυρίου Σουσαμάκη, ὅστις, τέλος, ἀφοῦ μάτην προσεπάθησε νὰ προσθήσῃ μερικὰς λέξεις, οὐδὲν ἄλλο εὗρε νὰ εἴπῃ, ἢ μόνον:

— Καλὴν νύκτα σας, . . . μᾶς συγχωρεῖτε, Κύριε Διευθυντά . . . δὲν εἶνε ἔτσι;<sup>3</sup>

Οἱ δύο σύζυγοι ἔνευσαν ἐκ συμφώνου, ὡς αὐτόματα, τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ ὁ Σουσαμάκης ἀνεχώρησε.

Μετὰ μικρὸν ἠκούσθησαν τὰ ψηλαφῶντα οὕτως εἰπεῖν βήματά του ἐπὶ τῆς σκοτεινῆς κλίμακος, οὐδείς δὲ ἐσυλλογίσθη νὰ φωτίσῃ τὸν ἄθλιον, ὅπως μὴ κατακυλίσῃ τὸν κατήφορον.<sup>4</sup>

#### Ε'

Ὁ Δημητράκης καὶ ἡ Φρόσω ἔμειναν μόνοι.

Σιωπῶσι δὲ ἀμφότεροι, καίτοι διάφορα αἰσθήματα κυμαίνουσι τὰς καρδίας των—κατὰ τὴν φράσιν τῶν τραγικῶν ἡμῶν ποιητῶν.

— Τὰ εἶδες τα; λέγει ἐπὶ τέλους, μὴ δυναμένη πλέον νὰ κρατηθῇ,<sup>5</sup> μήτε ξεθυμαίνουσα ἀρκοῦντως<sup>6</sup> διὰ μόνου τοῦ φυσήματος, ἡ κυρία

<sup>1</sup> Notes of Interrogation. <sup>2</sup> I shall go mad. <sup>3</sup> Is it not so? n'est ce pas? <sup>4</sup> That he might not fall down stairs headlong. <sup>5</sup> No longer able to restrain herself. <sup>6</sup> Nor finding sufficient vent.

Παρδαλοῦ. Τὰ εἶδες τα ; 'Ορίστε τώρα ! 'Όταν σοῦ ἔλεγα ἐγὼ νὰ μὴν πᾶμε<sup>1</sup> . . .

— Αἷ ματάκια<sup>2</sup> μου, τί θέλεις νὰ κάμῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ; ἀφοῦ ἀρρώστησε ἡ γυναικὶς του ;

— Αὐτὰ εἶνε διὰ νὰ τὰ πιστεύετε σεῖς οἱ ἄνδρες· ἐμένα ὅμως δὲν μὲ γελᾷ ἡ κυρὰ Σουσαμάκενα, κ' ἔννοια της. Φαντάζομαι ἐγὼ τὶ θὰ ἔτρεξε μεταξύ των· θὰ τσακώθηκαν πάλι,<sup>3</sup> καθὼς συμβαίνει τακτικὰ μιὰν φορὰν τὴν ἐβδομάδα τοῦλάχιστον, καὶ τὸ τσάκωμά τους 'ἔξεσπασε 'ς τὸ κεφάλι μας αὐτὴν τὴν φορὰν.

Σημειωτέον ἐνταῦθα, χάριν τῆς περιεργείας τῶν ἡμετέρων ἀναγνωστῶν, ὅτι ἡ κυρία Παρδαλοῦ ἐμάντευεν ὀρθότατα διὰ τῆς γυναικείας ἐκείνης ὀξύνοιας, ἀφ' ἧς μάτην ἀγωνίζονται νὰ κρυβῶσι πολλάκις οἱ ἄνδρες.

'Η Κυρία Σουσαμάκη ἐδίωξε τῆς οἰκίας τὰ κομσθέντα ἐκ τοῦ ζαχαροπλαστείου<sup>4</sup> ἀφθόνως γλυκίσματα, δροσιστικά κ. τ. λ.· ὁ Σουσαμάκης ἔμαθε τοῦτο κατὰ τὴν ἀφίξίν του, καὶ ὀργισθεὶς καὶ φρυάξας ἐβρόντησε κατὰ τῆς Πασιφάης του ὅσον ἐπέτρεπον τοῦτο αἱ τριάκοντα τῆς προικὸς<sup>5</sup> του χιλιάδες. 'Αλλ' ἡ κυρία Σουσαμάκη ἔπαθε τὰ νεῦρά της, ἐκτύπησε τοὺς τοίχους διὰ τῶν χειρῶν της, τὸ πάτωμα διὰ τοῦ ποδὸς αὐτῆς καὶ τὸν 'Ορέστην διὰ τῆς παντούφλας<sup>6</sup> της, καὶ ἐξαπλωθεῖσα εἰς τὴν κλίνην της, προσεποιήθη τὴν λειπόθυμον<sup>7</sup> ἐφ' ὅσῃν ὥραν ἐνόμισεν ἱκανὴν, ὅπως πεισθῇ ὁ σύζυγός της, ὅτι πᾶσα ἐσπερινὴ συναναστροφή ἦν ἀδύνατος.

Τῆς καταιγίδος<sup>8</sup> ταύτης εἶδομεν πρὸ μικροῦ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα παρὰ τῷ κυρίῳ Παρδαλῷ.

Μόλις εἶχε τελειώσει τὴν φράσιν αὐτῆς ἡ κυρία Φρόσω, καὶ νέος κρότος ἀμάξης ἔπαυσε πρὸ τῆς θύρας τῆς οἰκίας Παρδαλοῦ.

'Ητο ἡ ἄμαξα, ἣν μετὰ πολλοῦ κόπου κατῴρθωσε νὰ εὕρῃ ὁ ταλαίπωρος Θεοδωρῆς.

<sup>1</sup> Πᾶμε for ὑπάγωμεν. <sup>2</sup> My love ; ὄμμα, dim. ὀμάτιον, 'μάτιον, dim. of dim. ματάκια. <sup>3</sup> They have quarrelled again. <sup>4</sup> Confectioner's. Dowry. <sup>5</sup> Slipper. <sup>7</sup> Pretended to faint. <sup>8</sup> Storm.

Δὲν περιγράφομεν τὴν ἀπελπιστικὴν καὶ σπαραξικάρδιον τριφιδίαν μεταξὺ ἀμαξηλάτου, ζητούντος ἄδραν<sup>1</sup> ἀποζημίωσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ματαίῳ κόπῳ, Παρδαλοῦ, ἀξιούντος νὰ πληρώσῃ μίαν μόνην δραχμὴν, καὶ τοῦ δυστυχοῦς Θοδωρῆ, εὕρισκομένου εἰς δυσχερεῖ καὶ δυσέκβολον θέσιν μεταξὺ τοῦ ὠργισμένου κυρίου του καὶ τοῦ ἀμαξηλάτου, ὃν αὐτὸς ἐμίσθωσεν.<sup>2</sup>

Ἡ σκηνὴ διελύθη ἐπὶ τέλους, ἀποζημιωθέντος τοῦ ἀμαξηλάτου. Δὲν κατωρθώσαμεν ὅμως νὰ ἐξακριβώσωμεν τὶ ἐπλήρωσεν ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλός.

Ἡ Κυρία Παρδαλοῦ ὠρκίσθη<sup>3</sup> νὰ μὴν ὑπάγῃ πλέον ποτὲ εἰς συναναστροφὴν οἰανδήποτε.

## TRANSLATIONS.

### I.

SHAKESPEARE, OTHELLO, Act I, Scene 3.

TRANSLATED BY D. VIKELAS.

### ΘΕΛΛΟΣ.

Μεγάλοι, παντοδύναμοι καὶ σεβαστοὶ αὐθένται,  
Σεῖς ὅλοι, εὐγενέστατοι καὶ φίλοι ἄρχοντές μου,  
Τὴν ἔκλεψα τοῦ γέροντος αὐτοῦ τὴν θυγατέρα,  
Καὶ τὴν ἐστεφανώθηκα·<sup>4</sup> αὐτὸ εἶν' ἡ ἀλήθεια·  
Τὸ ἔγκλημά μου εἶν' αὐτό· αὐτὸ καὶ ὄχι ἄλλο.  
Χονδρὰ τὰ λέγω·<sup>5</sup> εὐμορφα νὰ ὁμιλῶ δὲν ξεύρω·<sup>6</sup>  
'ς εἰρήνης γλυκομίλημα δὲν εἶμαι γυμνασμένος.  
'Απὸ τὸν καιρὸν ποῦ ἔκαμαν αὐτὰ ἐδῶ τὰ χέρια  
Μόνον ἐπτά ἐτῶν μυαλόν,<sup>7</sup> ὥς πρὸ μηνῶν ἐννέα,  
Δουλεύουν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ παίζουν μὲ τὰ ὅπλα,  
Κι' ἀπὸ τὸν κόσμον ἄλλο τι δὲν 'ξεύρω τὸν μεγάλον  
Παρὰ πολέμων πράγματα καὶ τῶν μαχῶν συμβάντα·

<sup>1</sup> Ample. <sup>2</sup> Whom he had hired. <sup>3</sup> Has vowed. <sup>4</sup> Modern form of Aorist. <sup>5</sup> Rude am I in my speech. <sup>6</sup> For ἔξεύρω, I know. <sup>7</sup> Fiddle, marrow.

Ὡστε κακὰ θὰ στολισθῇ ἡ ὑπεράσπισίς μου  
 Ἐὰν τὴν κάμω μόνος μου. Ἀλλὰ, μὲ τὴν ἀδειάν σας,<sup>1</sup>  
 Μ' ὀλίγα λόγια στρογγυλὰ κ' ἀστολίστα<sup>2</sup> σᾶς λέγω  
 Πῶς ἦλθε ἡ ἀγάπη μας· τὶ βότανα, τὶ μάγια,  
 (Ἀφοῦ ὥς μάγος σήμερα ἐδῶ κατηγοροῦμαι)  
 Ἐπλάνεσαν<sup>3</sup> τὴν κόρην του.

ΒΡΑΒΑΝΤΙΟΣ.

Μία κόρη σεμνοτάτη,  
 Καὶ ἥσυχη, κ' ἐντροπαλή, ποῦ<sup>4</sup> ὥς καὶ τὴν σκιάν της  
 Ἐντρέπετο! Καὶ γίνεται τὰ πάντα ν' ἀψηφῆσθαι,<sup>5</sup>  
 Τὴν ἡλικίαν, τὴν τιμὴν, τὸν τόπον, τὴν φύσιν,  
 Καὶ τώρα ν' ἐρωτευθῇ μ' αὐτόν, ποῦ ἐφοβεῖτο  
 Νὰ τὸν ἰδῇ; Πρέπει κανεῖς ἢ νὰ μὴν ἔχῃ κρίσιν,  
 \*Ἡ νὰ τὴν ἔχῃ παλαβὴν,<sup>6</sup> διὰ νὰ τὸ πιστεύσῃ,  
 \*Ὅτ' ἡμπορεῖ τοὺς νόμους της ἡ φύσις νὰ πατήσῃ,  
 Καὶ τόσον νὰ παρεκτραπῇ, ἀπὸ τὴν ἐντέλειάν της,  
 Ἐὰν δὲν εἶναι Σατανᾶ ἐνέργεια 'ς τὴν μέσσην,<sup>7</sup>  
 Ὅπου νὰ κάμῃ τὸ κακόν! Λοιπὸν καὶ πάλιν λέγω,  
 Ὅτι αὐτὸς μὲ βότανα ποῦ ἐκερκοῦν 'ς τὸ αἷμα,  
 Μὲ δύναμιν σατανικὴν καὶ φίλτρα μαγευμένα  
 Τὴν 'πλάνεσε!

ΔΟΓΗΣ.

Ὁ λόγος σου ἀπόδειξις<sup>8</sup> δὲν εἶναι.  
 Ἀντὶ μὲ πιθανότητος καὶ μὲ συμπερασμούς<sup>9</sup> σου,  
 Πρέπει ἐδῶ μὲ ἀσφαλεῖς, γνησίας ἀποδείξεις  
 Νὰ ἔλθῃς ἐναντίον του.

Α'. ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΗΣ.

Δὲν ὀμιλεῖς, Ὁθέλλε;  
 Εἰπέ μας ἂν μ' ἀφύσικα κ' ἐντροπιασμένα μέσα<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> With your leave. <sup>2</sup> Round, unvarnished. <sup>3</sup> Deceived. <sup>4</sup> For relative pronoun, ἡ ὁποία. <sup>5</sup> To despise. <sup>6</sup> Mad, deranged. <sup>7</sup> In the affair (middle). <sup>8</sup> Proof (sometimes a receipt). <sup>9</sup> Inferences.  
<sup>10</sup> Disgraceful means.



Φαρμάκευσεσ κ' ἐκέρδισεσ τῆσ κόρησ τὴν ἀγάπην,  
 \* Ἡ μὲ πειθῶ καὶ μὲ γλυκὰ καὶ τιμημένα λόγια  
 'Οποῦ ἐνόηουν δύο καρδιαῖς ;

ΘΘΕΛΛΟΣ.

Παρακαλῶ, αὐθένται,  
 's τὸ Ναυαρχεῖον<sup>1</sup> στείλετε νὰ φέρητε τὴν νέαν,  
 Κ' ἐμπρὸς εἰς τὸν πατέρα τῆσ ἡ ἴδια ἄσ λαλήσῃ.  
 \* Ἀν ἔνοχον μὲ κρίνετε ἀπ' τὰδικὰ τῆσ λόγια,  
 Τότ' ὅχι μόνον τὸν βαθμὸν καὶ τὴν ὑπόληψίν<sup>2</sup> μου  
 Νὰ μὲ καταδικάσητε νὰ χάσω, ἀλλ' ἀκόμη  
 Καὶ τὴν ζωὴν μου !

ΔΟΓΗΣ.

Φέρετε ἐδῶ τὴν Δυσδαίμοναν.

ΘΘΕΛΛΟΣ.

'Οδήγησέ τους, 'Ιάγο μου' σὺ 'ξεύρεις ποῦ τὴν ἔχω.  
 ('Εξέρχεται ὁ ΙΑΓΟΣ.)

Κί' ὡς ποῦ νὰ ἔλθῃ, καθαρά σὰν<sup>3</sup> νὰ ξεμολογοῦμαι  
 's τὴν παρουσίαν τοῦ θεοῦ τὰ κρίματα ποῦ ἔχω,  
 Μὲ τόσῃν εἰλικρίνειαν ἐμπρὸς σας θὰ ἐκθέσω  
 Πῶς ἔγινε κ' ἐκέρδισα τῆσ νέας τὴν ἀγάπην,  
 Καὶ πῶς κί' αὐτὴ ἐκέρδισε τὴν ἰδικήν μου.

ΔΟΓΗΣ.

Λέγε.

ΘΘΕΛΛΟΣ.

Μὲ ἀγαποῦσ' ὁ γέροντας<sup>4</sup> συχνὰ μ' ἐπροσκαλοῦσε·  
 Τὴν ἱστορίαν μ' ἔβαζε νὰ λέγω<sup>5</sup> τῆσ ζωῆσ μου  
 Τὰς μάχας, τοὺς πολέμους μου καὶ τὰς πολιορκίας,  
 Τὸν δρόμον ὅπου 'πέρασα.<sup>6</sup> Καὶ τοῦ ἐδιηγούμην  
 'Απὸ τὰ παιδιακίσια μου τὰ χρόνια τὴν ζωὴν,  
 'Ὡς τὴν στιγμὴν ποῦ 'κάθητο καὶ μ' ἤκουε νὰ λέγω.

<sup>1</sup> Admiralty, the Sagittary. <sup>2</sup> Reputation. <sup>3</sup> For ὡσάν, as if; ξεμολογοῦμαι, I confess. <sup>4</sup> Modern Form; the Accusative Plural used for the Nominative Singular. <sup>5</sup> He made me tell. <sup>6</sup> For ἐπέρασα, Aorist of περνῶ, to pass through, undergo.

Καὶ ἔλεγα τὴν τύχην μου, τοὺς φοβεροὺς κινδύνους,  
 Τὰ τρομερὰ συμβάντα μου 'ς τὸν κάμπον ἢ 'ς τὸ κῦμα,  
 Τοὺς παρὰ τρίχα γλυτωμοὺς 'ς ἐφόδους καὶ καρτέρια,<sup>1</sup>  
 Πῶς ἔπεσα εἰς τοῦ ἐχθροῦ τ' ἀγριευμένα<sup>2</sup> χέρια  
 Καὶ σκλάβος ἐπωλήθηκα<sup>3</sup> τὴν ἐλευθέρωσίν μου,  
 Καὶ τὰ ταξείδια τὰ πολλὰ ποῦ ἔκαμα κατόπιν  
 Τὰ σπήλαια τ' ἀπέραντα καὶ τὰς ξηρὰς ἐρήμους,  
 Τοὺς βράχους, τὰ 'ψηλὰ βουνὰ ποῦ φθάνουν ὡς τὰ νέφη<sup>4</sup>  
 Αὐτὰ τοῦ ἐπερίγραφα, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρωποφάγους,  
 Καὶ τοὺς ἀγρίους τοὺς φρικτούς,<sup>5</sup> καὶ τέρατα ποῦ ἔχουν  
 Τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀνάμεσα 'ς ταῖς πλάταις φυτρωμένην.  
 'Ἡ Δυσδαιμόνα ἦρχετο περιέρχῃ ν' ἀκούη,  
 'Ἄλλ' αἱ φροντίδες τοῦ σπιτιοῦ<sup>6</sup> τὴν ἔκαμαν νὰ φεύγῃ,  
 Καὶ βιαστικῇ<sup>7</sup> ἐπῆγαινε τὰ χρέη της νὰ κάμῃ,  
 Κ' ἐπέστρεφε, τὰ λόγια μου ν' ἀκούσῃ ἢ διφασμένη.<sup>8</sup>  
 Κ' ἐγὼ τὸ παρετήρησα καὶ ἡῦρα εὐκαιρίαν,  
 Καὶ ἡῦρα τρόπον μόνῃ της νὰ μου 'ξεμυστερεύσῃ<sup>9</sup>  
 Τὸν πόθον τὸν ἐγκάρδιον, νὰ τῆς ἐξιστορίσω  
 Καταλεπτῶς τὸν βίον μου ἀπ' τὴν ἀρχὴν 'ς τὸ τέλος,  
 Ποῦ ἄκραις μέσαις ἤξευρεν ἀπ' ὅσα εἶχ' ἀκούσει.  
 Τῆς εἶπα ὅλα· καὶ συχνὰ τῆς 'δάκρυσε τὸ 'μάτι,<sup>10</sup>  
 'Ενῶ τῆς πρώτης μου ζωῆς τῆς ἔλεγα τὰ πάθη·  
 Καὶ ὅταν ἐτελείωσα, μ' ἐπλήρωσε τὸν κόπον  
 Μὲ ἓνα κόσμον δάκρυα καὶ ἀναστεναγμούς<sup>11</sup> της.  
 Μοῦ εἶπε πῶς ἐθαύμασε, ἐθαύμασε εἰς ἄκρον,<sup>12</sup>  
 'Ὅτι λυπᾶται δι' ἐμέ, κατὰκαρδα λυπᾶται,<sup>13</sup>  
 Πῶς ἤθελε καλλίτερα νὰ μὴ τὰ εἶχ' ἀκούσει,

<sup>1</sup> 'Of hairbreadth 'scapes i' th' imminent deadly breach.' <sup>2</sup> Enraged, infuriated. <sup>3</sup> I was sold. <sup>4</sup> Rocks and hills, whose heads touch heaven. <sup>5</sup> 'ψηλὰ for ὑψηλά. <sup>6</sup> Horrible savages. <sup>7</sup> *τέρατα* = monsters. <sup>8</sup> Household cares; τὸ σπίτι, Lat. hospitium, house. <sup>9</sup> In haste. <sup>10</sup> *With greedy ear, athirst.* <sup>11</sup> Reveal. <sup>12</sup> *μάτι* for *ὀμμάτιον*, the eye, *curtailed* at both ends. <sup>13</sup> Sighs. <sup>14</sup> Supply *βαθμὸν*, in the highest degree. <sup>15</sup> She pitied from her heart.

Κί' ὁμως μακάρι καὶ αὐτὴ νὰ λάβῃ τέτοιον ἄνδρα.  
 Μοῦ εἶπε πῶς μ' εὐχαριστεῖ, κί' ἂν ἴσως ἔχω φίλον,  
 'Οποῦ τὴν ἐρωτεύεται καὶ θέλει τὴν καρδίαν της,  
 Νὰ τὸν διδάξω νὰ τῆς 'πῇ<sup>1</sup> ὅσα ἐγὼ τῆς εἶπα.  
 'Σ αὐτὴν τὴν νύξιν της κ' ἐγὼ ἀνοίχθηκα<sup>2</sup> μαζὶ της.  
 Δι' ὅσα ἐκινδύνευσα μ' ἡγάπησεν ἐκείνη,  
 Καὶ τὴν ἡγάπησα ἐγώ, διότι μ' ἐλυπήθη.  
 Τὰ μάγια ποῦ τῆς ἔκαμα εἶναι αὐτὰ καὶ μόνα.  
 'Ιδοῦ, ἡ νέα ἔρχεται καὶ ἄς τὸ μαρτυρήσῃ.  
 (Εἰσέρχονται ἡ Δυσδαιμόνα, ὁ 'Ιάγος, καὶ ὑπηρέται.)

## II.

VICTORIEN SARDOU. Rabagas. Act II, Scene II.

TRANSLATED BY JOHN K. KAMPOUROGLOS.

Monaco. The office of the 'Carmagnole,' journal of the opposition at the inn of the Crapaud Volant. Room on the first floor. At the bottom of the stage, in the centre, a glass door, communicating with the billiard-room. On the walls,—notices, caricatures, etc.

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ Κωμῳδία μεταφρασθεῖσα ὑπὸ Ἰωάννου Κ. Καμπούρογλου.

ΠΡΑΞΙΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ. ΣΚΗΝΗ ΕΝΔΕΚΑΤΗ.

[Τὸ γραφεῖον τῆς Καρμανιόλας ἐν τῷ καταστήματι τοῦ Μπάκακα. (Εἶνε αἰθουσα τοῦ πρώτου πατώματος).—Εἰς τὸ βάθος τῆς σκηνῆς, ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, θύρα ὑελατῇ συγκοινωνοῦσα μὲ τὸ μέρος ὅπου εἶνε τὸ σφαιριστήριον.—'Επὶ τῶν τοίχων κολλημένα προγράμματα, γελοιογραφίαι, κ.τ.λ.]

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ,<sup>3</sup> ΕΥΑ.<sup>4</sup>

ΕΥΑ (ἐπὶ τοῦ οὐδοῦ τῆς θύρας).<sup>5</sup> Συγχωρήσατε, Κύριε, τὸ θάρρος μου . . :

'ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Τί λέγετε, Κυρία! 'Εγὼ πρέπει νὰ σὰς ζητήσω συγγνώμην, διὰ τὴν ἀταξίαν . . .

<sup>1</sup> For εἶπρ. <sup>2</sup> On this hint, I spake, I opened my mind. <sup>3</sup> Rabagas, Barrister, leader of the republican opposition. <sup>4</sup> Eva, an American lady, just arrived in Monaco and appointed Mistress of the Robes by the Prince. <sup>5</sup> On the threshold.

ΕΥΑ. Ἐχετε ἴσως ἐργασίαν . . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ἐτελείωσα καὶ ἐνοχλητικὰς ὑποθέσεις.<sup>1</sup> Παρακαλῶ, καθήσατε, Κυρία, σὺς παρακαλῶ. (Πηγαίνει νὰ τῇ προσφέρει τὸ πρὸς δεξιὰ κάθισμα, ἀλλ' εὐρίσκει ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τὴν πίπαν<sup>2</sup> του, τὴν ὅποιαν τεχνήντως ἀποκρύπτει, θέτων ὑπὸ τὴν τράπεζαν τὸ κάθισμα.) ὦ, μὲ συγχωρεῖτε . . . οἱ ὑπηρεταὶ ἐδῶ δὲν ἐφρόντισαν . . . (ὑποδεικνύει πρὸς τὴν Εὐαν τὸν ἀνακλιντήρα<sup>3</sup> ἀριστερά).

ΕΥΑ. Μὲ εἶπαν, Κύριε, εἰς τὸ σπίτι σας, ὅτι ἤτο πιθανὸν νὰ σὰς εὕρω ἐδῶ.

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Πραγματικῶς, Κυρία . . .

ΕΥΑ. Ἀλλὰ δὲν θὰ σὰς ἐνοχλήσω πολὺ<sup>4</sup> . . . Ἡ συμβουλὴ τὴν ὅποιαν ἤλθα νὰ ζητήσω ἀπὸ τὰ φῶτά σας, ὡς ξένη. . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (λαμβάνων κάθισμα ἀριστερόθεν ὅπισθεν τοῦ ἀνακλιντήρος). ὦ! Κυρία, εἰσθε . . .

ΕΥΑ. Ἀμερικανίς!

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (προσκλινών). Ὁ τίτλος σας αὐτός, Κυρία μου, καὶ μόνος μοὶ ἐπιβάλλει πᾶσαν συμπαθειαν . . . (Κάθεται). Λοιπὸν μ' ἐζητήσατε ὡς . . .

ΕΥΑ. Ὡς δικηγόρον<sup>5</sup> . . . Καί, ἐννοεῖται, τὸν μᾶλλον διακεκριμένον.<sup>6</sup>

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Δηλαδή, Κυρία μου, τὸ πολὺ πολὺ, τὸν μᾶλλον ἀκέραιον.<sup>7</sup>

ΕΥΑ. Δι' ὀλίγων,<sup>8</sup> Κύριε, ἰδοὺ περὶ τίνος πρόκειται . . . Ἦλθα ἐκ Νεαπόλεως· ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐβιαζόμην πολὺ<sup>9</sup> καὶ δὲν ἤθελα νὰ ἔχω φροντίδας διὰ τὰ πράγματά μου, τὰ ἐξαπέστειλα προηγουμένως<sup>10</sup> μὲ μίαν ὑπηρετρίαν μου . . . Ἀλλὰ τί μανθάνω χθές; Ὅτι μοῦ τὰ ἐκράτησαν εἰς τὸ τελωνεῖον<sup>11</sup> τῆς Γενούης, λόγῳ ὅτι τὰ φορέματά μου ἔχουν πολλαῖς δαντέλλαις,<sup>12</sup> καὶ ὅτι εἶνε λαθρεμπόριον.<sup>13</sup> . . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ὀλίγον ἀπεγοητευμένος).<sup>14</sup> ὦ! διὰ δαντέλλαις; . . .

<sup>1</sup> I have just finished some tiresome affairs.    <sup>2</sup> His pipe.    <sup>3</sup> Sofa.  
<sup>4</sup> But I will not trouble you much.    <sup>5</sup> As barrister.    <sup>6</sup> And it is understood the most distinguished.    <sup>7</sup> The most honest.    <sup>8</sup> In a few words.  
<sup>9</sup> But as I was in a great hurry.    <sup>10</sup> I sent them on.  
<sup>11</sup> Custom-house.    <sup>12</sup> Lace.    <sup>13</sup> Smuggling.    <sup>14</sup> Somewhat disenchanted.

ΕΥΑ. Φαντασθήτε, Κύριέ μου, πῶς μ' ἐφάνη! Δὲν ἐκοιμήθην<sup>1</sup> ὅλην τὴν νύκτα.—Δὲν ἔχω ἐδῶ μαζί μου παρὰ τὸ φόρεμα τοῦ ταξειδιοῦ, ὅπου<sup>2</sup> φορῶ καὶ ἐν ἄλλο τοῦ χοροῦ! Μόνον δύο φορέματα ἀπὸ εἰκοσιδύο, ὅπου ἔχω! Τί νὰ γίνω τώρα μὲ δύο φορέματα καὶ τριακόσια μίλλια μακρὰν ἀπὸ τὴν ῥάπτριάν<sup>3</sup> μου;

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Βεβαίως, Κυρία μου, βεβαίως . . . (κατ' ἰδίαν) Εἰν' ἀπ' ἐκείναις!<sup>4</sup>

ΕΥΑ. Φαντασθήτε τὴν θέσιν μου!<sup>5</sup>

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. ὦ, τὴν φαντάζομαι, Κυρία μου, τὴν φαντάζομαι!

ΕΥΑ. Δὲν εἶνε τρομερόν;<sup>6</sup>

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Τρομερόν, τρομερώτατον! Νὰ σὰς εἰπῶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅμως; εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐνόμισα καμμίαν ὑπόθεσιν . . . κάπως ζωηροτέραν . . . κἀνὲν οἰκογενειακὸν δράμα,<sup>7</sup> ἀφ' ἐνὸς σύζυγον ἴσως . . . ἀφ' ἐτέρου . . .

ΕΥΑ. Ὅχι, εἶμαι χήρα!<sup>8</sup>

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Λοιπόν, ἀφ' ἐτέρου μόνον . . . Ἄς εἶνε, δὲν πρόκειται περὶ τοιούτων. Ἄς ἐπανέλθωμεν εἰς τὰ χαμηλά.<sup>9</sup>—Πρόκειται, λέγετε, περὶ ἐνὸς ἢ δύο κιβωτίων.

ΕΥΑ. Καλὲ τί,<sup>10</sup> Κύριε; περὶ ὅκτῳ κιβωτίων!

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ὅκτώ, ἔστω! Λοιπόν, Κυρία, (ἐγείρεται) ἐπιτρέψατέ μοι νὰ σὰς δώσω τὴν διεύθυνσιν ἐνὸς συναδέλφου μου, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶνε μοναδικὸς διὰ τοιαύτας ὑποθέσεις.<sup>11</sup>

ΕΥΑ. Πῶς, Κύριε, μ' ἀρνεῖσθε τὴν ὑποστήριξίν σας;<sup>12</sup>

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Λυποῦμαι πολὺ, Κυρία, ἀλλὰ δὲν δικομαχῶ δι' ἐμπορεύματα.<sup>13</sup>

ΕΥΑ. Ἀλλὰ, Κύριε, τὰ φορέματά μου δὲν εἶνε ἐμπορεύματα.

<sup>1</sup> I did not sleep. <sup>2</sup> ὅπου for the relative pronoun. <sup>3</sup> Dressmaker.  
<sup>4</sup> She is one of them, i.e. one of the aristocrats. <sup>5</sup> Imagine my situation. Put yourself in my place. <sup>6</sup> Is it not terrible. <sup>7</sup> Some domestic drama. <sup>8</sup> I am a widow. <sup>9</sup> To return to our business.  
<sup>10</sup> What are you talking about. <sup>11</sup> Let me give you the address of a colleague, who is the only man for such cases. <sup>12</sup> Do you refuse me your support. <sup>13</sup> I do not plead for goods.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἐγειρόμενος). Εἶνε καλλιτεχνήματα, δὲν ἀμφιβάλλω !<sup>1</sup> Ἀλλὰ ὁ κάθεὶς μὲ τὴν εἰδικότητά του<sup>2</sup> ἡ ἰδική μου εἶνε τὰ πολιτικά ! (Γράφει διεύθυνσίν τινα, ὄρθιος ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης δεξιά).

ΕΥΑ. ᾿Α ! ὑπερασπίζεσθε ὑποθέσεις τῆς πολιτικῆς ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἐξακολουθῶν). Καὶ μετ’ ἐπιτυχίας, Κυρία μου, τολμῶ νὰ εἴπω.

ΕΥΑ. ᾿Ισια, ᾿ισια λοιπόν<sup>3</sup> ἡ ἰδική μου ἀνάγεται εἰς τὰ τῆς πολιτικῆς\* πρόκειται περὶ τῶν τελωνείων.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (σταματῶν, διότι τῷ ἤρρεσεν ἡ ἰδέα αὕτη.<sup>4</sup> Προσερχόμενος). ᾿Αληθῶς . . . ἴσως. . . ὑπό τινος ἐπόψεως. . . ᾿Αλλ’ εἰς τὸ ἶδός της, δὲν εἶνε ὠραία ἡ ὑπόθεσίς σας. Φορέματα ! Τί εἰμφορῶ νὰ ἐξαγάγω ἐξ αὐτῶν ;—<sup>5</sup> Ἀν εἴχατε βαλμένα μαζὺ τίποτε φυλλάδια, κάμμιαν σάτυραν, τινὰς ἀριθμοὺς ἐφημερίδος ἐμποδισμένης !<sup>6</sup>

ΕΥΑ. ᾿Εφημερίδος ; ᾿Εχω βέβαια ! ᾿Ολα μου τὰ ὑποδήματα εἶνε περιτυλιγμένα μ’ ἐφημερίδας.<sup>6</sup>

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. ᾿Ιταλικάς ;

ΕΥΑ. Μὲ τὸν Pasquino, μὲ τὴν Pulcinella !

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ζωηρῶς). Καλά, καλά ! ζωηραὶ ἐφημερίδες αὐταὶ !

ΕΥΑ. Μὲ γελοιογραφίας !<sup>7</sup>

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἐπίσης). Κατὰ τῆς κυβερνήσεως ;<sup>8</sup>

ΕΥΑ. ᾿Ω ! νοστιμωτάτας !<sup>9</sup>

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἐνθους). ᾿Α μὰ λοιπὸν τὸ ἡύραμε !

ΕΥΑ. Πιστεύετε ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Μάλιστα, . . . τώρα . . . ἐμβαίνομεν εἰς τὴν πολιτικὴν . . . ᾿Αγαθὴ τύχη ! Αἱ δαντέλλαι σας, αὐτὸ εἶνε πρόφασις . . . Θὰ εἰποῦμεν : . . . κατέσχον εἰς τὰ κιβώτιά σας καὶ καταδιώκουν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν τοῦ τύπου !<sup>10</sup> Σεῖς εἰσθε ᾿Αμερικανίς ! Περίφημα ! ᾿Αναγι-

<sup>1</sup> They are works of art, I do not doubt. <sup>2</sup> But everyone has his speciality. <sup>3</sup> Just the thing then. <sup>4</sup> Stopping, because the idea has pleased him. <sup>5</sup> Some copies of an interdicted newspaper.

<sup>6</sup> All my boots are wrapped up in newspapers. <sup>7</sup> With caricatures. <sup>8</sup> Against the government ? <sup>9</sup> Oh, capital, excellent. <sup>10</sup> They have seized them in your trunks and destroy (hunt down) the liberty of the press.

νόσκω ἐπ' ἀκροατηρίου τὰς ἐφημερίδας!<sup>1</sup> Γίνεται σκάνδαλον! . . . γίνεται κρότος! . . . Καταδικάζεσθε!<sup>2</sup>

ΕΥΑ. Αἶ;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ἐγὼ ὅμως ἐπιτυχάνω!<sup>3</sup>

ΕΥΑ. Καταδικάζομαι;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ἄ μπᾶ! Εἰς μικρὸν πρόστιμον!<sup>4</sup> Σᾶς μένουν τὰ φορέματά σας! Ἀφήστε νὰ ἰδῆτε! . . . Ἐχετε ὅλα τὰ χαρτιά; τὰς σημειώσεις, τὰς ἀποδείξεις τῆς παραλαβῆς;<sup>5</sup>

ΕΥΑ. Ὅλα!

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (προσφέρον αὐτῇ κάθισμα δεξιόθεν καὶ ἐξάγων τὸ σημειωματάριόν<sup>6</sup> του). Πολὺ καλὰ. Ἐρχομαι ἐγὼ εἰς τὸ σπίτι σας καὶ τὰ λαμβάνω! (Ὅρθιος διατιθέμενος νὰ γράψῃ). Ποῦ κάθεσθε,<sup>7</sup> παρακαλῶ . . .

ΕΥΑ (καθymένη ἀταράχως ἀπὸ τῆς θέσεώς της). Εἰς τὸ παλάτι!

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Αἶ;

ΕΥΑ (ὡς ἀνωτέρω). Εἰς τὴν δεξιὰν πτέρυγα, διὰ τῆς μεγάλης κλίμακος . . . δεύτερον πάτωμα!<sup>8</sup>

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ποῦ; μέ . . .

ΕΥΑ. Μὲ τὸν πρίγκιπα! Naί, ἀπὸ χθὲς εἰμαι Μεγάλη Κυρία καὶ παιδαγωγὸς τῆς πριγκηπέσσης!

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Καὶ ἔρχεσθε εἰς ἐμὲ νᾶ . . . Ἄ! μά! (κατ' ἰδίαν). Μὰ εἶνε, εἶνε . . . ἀπ' ἐκείναις!

ΕΥΑ. Πῶς εἶπατε, Κύριε;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (γελῶν). Δηλαδή, Κυρία μου, μὲ συγχωρεῖτε . . . ἀλλὰ εἶνε πολὺ νόστιμον! . . . Εἴσθε ὅμως ξένη! . . . Ἀγνοεῖτε ἴσως . . . φυσικά! . . .

ΕΥΑ. Δὲν καταλαμβάνω . . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Νὰ σᾶς εἰπῶ μὲ δύο λέξεις, Κυρία μου! Ἐνῶ εἴσθε ἐκ τῆς αὐλῆς, ἤλθατε νὰ ζητήσετε συμβουλὴν ἀπὸ τὸν ἀρχηγὸν τῆς ἀντιπολιτεύσεως!<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I read the papers in court. <sup>2</sup> You are condemned. <sup>3</sup> But I have a success. <sup>4</sup> To a small fine. <sup>5</sup> The descriptions and receipts. <sup>6</sup> Notebook. <sup>7</sup> Where do you live? <sup>8</sup> In the right wing, up the grand staircase, second floor. <sup>9</sup> You have come to ask advice from the leader of the opposition.

ΕΥΑ (ἀθῶως). Ἄ! ὑπάρχει ἀντιπολίτευσις καὶ εἰς τὸ Μοναχόν;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ὅπως καὶ παντοῦ, Κυρία μου. Εἶνε ἀνάγκη! . .

Ἀν ἔλειπε! <sup>1</sup> . .

ΕΥΑ. Καὶ σκοπὸς τῆς ἀντιπολιτεύσεως αὐτῆς εἶνε . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Νὰ προσβάλλωνται ὅλαι αἱ πράξεις τῆς κυβερνήσεως, <sup>2</sup> ὅπως καὶ παντοῦ.

ΕΥΑ. Ἐκ πεποιθήσεως; <sup>3</sup>

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Κἀποτε . . βέβαια!

ΕΥΑ. Ἄ! τώρα καταλαμβάνω . . Ἐννοεῖται, δὲν εἰμπορεῖτε . . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ . . Νὰ σᾶς ὑπηρεταπισθῶ; Ἀδύνατον! Ἄν ἤμην ἀντίδικός <sup>4</sup> σας, ἂ! τότε ἐναντίον σας . .

ΕΥΑ. Ἐναντίον μου;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ἐννοεῖται . . Εἰσθε ἐκ τοῦ ἐχθρικοῦ στρατοπέδου, σᾶς κτυπῶ!

ΕΥΑ. Ἐπάνω εἰς τὴν ὑπόθεσίν μου;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν ἰδίαν! ἂν μὲ ἀνατεθῇ! <sup>5</sup>

ΕΥΑ. Ἀλλὰ ἔχω τὸ δίκαιον, τὸ εἵπατε.

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (μειδιῶν ἐπὶ τῇ ἀπλότητί της). Ἐν πρώτοις, Κυρία μου, κατ' ἀρχὴν ποτὲ κάνεις δὲν ἔχει πολὺ πολὺ δίκαιον! καὶ δεύτερον, τί σημαίνει τάχα! ἂν ἐγὼ δυνηθῶ ν' ἀποδείξω πῶς ἔχετε ἄδικον;

ΕΥΑ. Ἀλλὰ πρὸ μικροῦ μ' ἀπεδείξατε . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (μειδιῶν). Πρὸ μικροῦ! διαφέρει τὸ πρᾶγμα! Τώρα ὅμως εἰμπορῶ νὰ σᾶς ἀποδείξω μὲ τὴν αὐτὴν εὐκολίαν τὸ ἐναντίον!

ΕΥΑ (διακόπτουσα αὐτόν<sup>6</sup>). Ἄλλ' αἱ ἐφημερίδες ἐκείναι αἱ ζῶνταί;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ὁμοίως). Τί καλλίτερον ἐπιχείρημα; <sup>7</sup>—Ἐλθετε, φιλόσοφοι, συγγραφεῖς, λογογράφοι, οἵτινες νύκτας ὀλοκλήρους ἡγρυπνήσατε θραύοντες τὸ στηθὸς σας ἐπὶ τοῦ γραφείου! <sup>8</sup> Ἐλθετε

<sup>1</sup> If it was wanting! Without it!      <sup>2</sup> That all the actions of the government may be attacked.      <sup>3</sup> From conviction.      <sup>4</sup> Opponent.  
<sup>5</sup> If it is offered me.      <sup>6</sup> Interrupting him.      <sup>7</sup> What better argument?  
<sup>8</sup> Who have sat up entire nights, crushing your chests on the desk.



νὰ ἴδῃτε εἰς τί μεταχειρίζεται αὐτὴ ἡ Αὐλὴ<sup>1</sup> τὰ συγγράμματά σας ! . . .

Περιτυλίσσει μὲ αὐτὰ τὰ ὑποδήματα γυναικός . . καὶ ποίας γυναικός !<sup>2</sup>

ΕΥΑ (ζωηρῶς). Αἱ ἱ ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἡσύχως). Μὲ συγχωρεῖτε . . ἡ φορὰ τοῦ λόγου !  
‘Ενόμωσα πῶς ἦλθε ἡ στιγμή ἐκείνη . . Τοιαῦτα λοιπὸν καὶ ἄλλα ὅσα  
θέλετε εἰμπαρῶ νὰ λέγω !

ΕΥΑ. ‘Ωραία ! ‘Αλλάζετε βλέπω πολὺ εὐκολὰ τὰς πεποιθήσεις  
σας.<sup>3</sup>

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. ‘Αλλάζω ; Καθόλου ! . . Δὲν ἔχω !

ΕΥΑ. ‘Α !

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Εἰς τοὺς δικηγόρους εἶνε περιτταί ! Βλάπτουν  
μάλιστα !<sup>4</sup> ‘Αλλως τε καὶ δὲν εἴμεθα ὑποχρεωμένοι νὰ πιστεύωμεν ὃ,  
τι λέγομεν, ἀλλὰ νὰ τὸ καθιστῶμεν πιστευτόν ! Καὶ διαφέρει πολὺ !  
‘Ο κατηγορούμενος, παραδείγματος χάριν, εἶνε ἔνοχος· δὲν τὸ γνωρίζω  
τάχα ;<sup>5</sup> Καὶ περισσότερον ἀπὸ κάθε ἄλλον, ἀφοῦ εἶμαι δικηγόρος του !  
‘Αλλὰ ὅσῳ περισσότερον εἶνε ἔνοχος, τόσῳ περισσότεραν ἀξίαν ἔχω  
ἂν ἀποδείξω τὸ ἐναντίον . . . \* Ἀν ἐπρόκειτο μόνον ν’ ἀποδεικνύωμεν τὰ  
πασιφανῆ, νὰ ὑποστηρίζωμεν τὰ γνωστά, νὰ λέγωμεν τὰ πασίγνωστα,  
τότε τί θὰ ἐχρειάζοντο οἱ δικηγόροι ;

ΕΥΑ. Τώρα βλέπω, Κύριε, ὅτι εἶχαν δίκαιον ὅσοι σᾶς ἐξεθείασαν  
εἰς ἐμέ . . Εἰσθε ἀνώτερος καὶ τῆς ιδέας τὴν ὁποίαν εἶχα διὰ σᾶς !

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (προσκλίνων). “Ω, Κυρία μου !

ΕΥΑ. Τώρα ἐνωῶ καὶ τὸν τρόπον<sup>6</sup> τῆς Αὐτοῦ ‘Υψηλότητος . .

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ζωηρῶς). Τῆς Αὐτοῦ ‘Υψηλότητος ;

ΕΥΑ. . . . ὅτε σήμερον τὸ πρωὶ ἀνέκραξε, προκειμένου διὰ τὸν  
τελευταῖόν σας λόγον.<sup>7</sup> . . “Τὶ νοὺς ! τὶ ἱκανότης !”

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (μαγευθεὶς). ‘Α ! ‘Ο πρίγκηψ εἶπε ; . .

ΕΥΑ. ““Ω. . .” προσέθεσε. . . “ἂν ἐτόλμων !”

<sup>1</sup> This Court. <sup>2</sup> It wraps up the boots of a woman with them (your writings) . . . and of what a woman ! <sup>3</sup> I see that you change your convictions very easily.

<sup>4</sup> To lawyers they are superfluous. They are even injurious. <sup>5</sup> Do you suppose that I do not know it. Τάχα strengthens the expression. <sup>6</sup> The manner. <sup>7</sup> On the subject of your last speech.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ζωηρῶς). \* Ἀς τολμήσῃ !

ΕΥΑ (ἐγειρομένη). Ἐπὶ δὲν ἐτελείωσέ τὴν φράσιν του.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἀπελπισθεὶς). Κρίμα, κρίμα !<sup>1</sup>

ΕΥΑ. Κύριέ μου, σὰς ἀφίνω· καὶ λυπούμαι διὰ δύο λόγους . .

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ὡς ἀνωτέρω). Κυρία μου. . .

ΕΥΑ. Διότι δὲν θὰ σὰς ἔχω δικηγόρον μου, καὶ διότι δι’ αὐτὸ δὲν θὰ ἔχω τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν νὰ μ’ ἐπισκεφθῇτε.<sup>2</sup>

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Εἰς τὸ παλάτι ;

ΕΥΑ. Δὲν θὰ τεθῇτε ὑπὸ κράτησιν ἂν ἔλθετε. . . ἔννοιά σας ! Τὸ πολὺ πολὺ νὰ σὰς κρατήσωμεν ! . .

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (βλέπων περὶ ἑαυτὸν καὶ χαμηλόνων τὸν ἦχον τῆς φωνῆς του).<sup>3</sup> Τὶ νὰ γίνῃ ! \* Ἄν δὲν ἦτο τὸ κόμμα !<sup>4</sup>

ΕΥΑ (μορφάζουσα μὲ μειδιάμα). Οὐφ !<sup>5</sup>

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (παρατηρῶν ἀπαξ πέριξ του). Ἐπιτρέπετε . . . μέχρι τῆς ἀμάξης σας<sup>6</sup> . . . ;

ΕΥΑ (μειδιῶσα). Καὶ τὸ κόμμα ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἀποφασιστικῶς, προσφέρων τὸν βραχίονά του καὶ μιμούμενος τὸν ἀνωτέρω μορφασμόν της<sup>7</sup>). Οὐφ !

ΕΥΑ. Ὁχι . . . ὅχι . . . ὅχι . . . Δὲν θέλω νὰ σὰς ἐκθέσω !<sup>8</sup> Χαίρετε, Κύριε.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἔχων ἀκόμη τὸν βραχίονα μετέωρον<sup>9</sup> ὡς ἔαν τὸν προσέφερε). Χαίρετε ! (Κάπως τεταραγμένος.<sup>10</sup>) Τὶ λέγω ! Ἐπιτρέψατέ μοι, Κυρία, ν’ ἀπαντήσω : Au revoir !

ΕΥΑ (πονηρῶς ἐπὶ τοῦ οὐδοῦ). Αἶ . . . καὶ πάλιν . . . Τίς οἶδε ! (Χαιρετίζει καὶ ἐξέρχεται).

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (λίαν ἀπηλπισμένος, ἀκολουθῶν αὐτὴν διὰ τοῦ βλεμματος). Τίς οἶδε ! . . Καὶ ἰδοὺ τὸ πᾶν ! . . Τί νὰ σημαίνει τοῦτο ; Μήπως καὶ μὲ περιπαίζει ;<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> (Disappointed). What a pity !

<sup>2</sup> That I shall not have the pleasure of a visit from you.

<sup>3</sup> Looking round him and lowering his voice. <sup>4</sup> If it was not for the party. <sup>5</sup> Pouting and smiling.

<sup>6</sup> Allow me . . . as far as your carriage. <sup>7</sup> And imitating her previous gesture (expression). <sup>8</sup> I do not wish to expose (compromise) you.

<sup>9</sup> Holding his arm up. <sup>10</sup> Somewhat agitated. <sup>11</sup> Can it be that she is laughing at me ?

## ΤΟ ΦΙΛΗΜΑ.

ὑπὸ Γεωργίου Χ. Ζαλακώστα.

Zalacosta is principally known through his translations from the Italian, and his songs for the people. The specimen given is sung everywhere in Greece.

Μιὰ βοσκοπούλα<sup>1</sup> ἀγάπησα, μιὰ ζηλεμμένη<sup>2</sup> κόρη  
Καὶ τὴν ἀγάπησα πολὺ,—  
Ἦμουν ἀλάλητο πουλί,<sup>3</sup>  
Δέκα χρονῶν ἀγόρι.<sup>4</sup>—

Μιὰ μέρα<sup>5</sup> ποὺ καθόμασθε στὰ χόρτα τ' ἀνθισμένα<sup>6</sup>  
Μάρω,<sup>7</sup> ἓνα λόγο θὰ σοῦ πῶ,<sup>8</sup>  
Μάρω, τῆς εἶπα, σέ ἀγαπῶ,  
Τρελλαίνομαι γιὰ σένα.<sup>9</sup>

Ἀπὸ τὴ μέση μὲ ἄρπαξε, μὲ φίλησε<sup>10</sup> στὸ στόμα  
Καὶ μούπε<sup>11</sup> γιὰ ἀναστεναγμούς,  
Γιὰ τῆς ἀγάπης τοὺς καῦμούς  
Εἶσαι μικρὸς ἀκόμα.

Μεγάλωσα καὶ τὴν ζητῶ . . . ἄλλον ζητῶ ἢ καρδιά της  
Καὶ μὲ ξεχάνει τ' ὀρφανό<sup>11</sup> . . .  
Ἐγὼ ὅμως δὲν τὸ λησμονῶ<sup>12</sup>  
Ποτὲ τὸ φίλημά της.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Accusative; the final ν is dropped in the vulgar dialect.  
<sup>2</sup> Cherished, sought after.    <sup>3</sup> I was a silent child (bird).    <sup>4</sup> A boy.  
<sup>5</sup> One day.    The Accusative.    <sup>6</sup> While we were sitting in the flowery  
grass.    <sup>7</sup> Mary.    <sup>8</sup> Πῶ for εἶπω.    <sup>9</sup> Διδέ σέ.    <sup>10</sup> Kissed.    <sup>11</sup> She  
forgets me, the orphan.    <sup>12</sup> I do not forget.

## COMMON DIALECT.

ATHANASIOS CHRISTOPOULOS (1772-1847).

Christopoulos has been called the 'Modern Anacreon.' His songs are principally devoted to the praise of love and wine; many of them are of great originality and beauty.

Εἰς βουνὸν<sup>1</sup> ἐγὼ κί' ὁ Ἔρω<sup>2</sup>  
 Κ' ἡ ἀγάπη μου μαζή,<sup>3</sup>  
 Κί' ὁ θεὸς Καιρὸς ὁ γέρος<sup>4</sup>  
 Ἄνεβαίναμε πεζοί.  
 Ἡ ἀγάπη μ' ἀποστούσε<sup>5</sup>  
 Εἰς τὸν δρόμον τὸν σκληρόν,  
 Καὶ ὁ Ἔρωτας περνοῦσε  
 Βιαστικά<sup>6</sup> μὲ τὸν Καιρόν.  
 Στάσου,<sup>7</sup> λέγω, Ἔρωτά μου,  
 Καὶ μὴ τρέχῃ ὀμπροσθά.  
 Ἡ καλὴ συντροφισσά<sup>8</sup> μου  
 Ἡ ἀγάπη μ' δὲν βαστᾷ.<sup>9</sup>  
 Τότε βλέπω καὶ τανύζουν,<sup>10</sup>  
 Καὶ οἱ δύο τοὺς τὰ φτερά,  
 Καὶ τ' ἀπλόνουν, καὶ ἀρχίζουν,  
 Καὶ πετοῦν, πετοῦν γερά.<sup>11</sup>  
 Φίλε, λέγω, ποῦ πετᾶτε;  
 Τόση βία διὰ τί;<sup>12</sup>  
 Ἡ ἀγάπη μας, κυττᾶτε,<sup>13</sup>  
 Ὡραν ὦρ' ἀδυνατεῖ.<sup>14</sup>  
 Τοτ' ὁ Ἔρωτας γυρίζει,  
 Καὶ μὲ λέγει, τὸ παρὸν.<sup>15</sup>  
 Πῶς ἀρχῆθεν<sup>16</sup> συνειθίζει  
 Νὰ πετᾷ μὲ τὸν καιρόν.

<sup>1</sup> Mountain. <sup>2</sup> Together. <sup>3</sup> For γέρον. <sup>4</sup> Irregular Imperfect of ἀποστραίω, to be weary, tired. <sup>5</sup> Hurried on. <sup>6</sup> Stay. <sup>7</sup> My companion. <sup>8</sup> Hold out. <sup>9</sup> Stretch. <sup>10</sup> Γερά, same meaning as δυνατά, strongly. <sup>11</sup> Why such haste? <sup>12</sup> Observe, mark. <sup>13</sup> Becomes weaker and weaker. <sup>14</sup> This, the following. <sup>15</sup> From the beginning.

Εἰς τὸ ρεῦμα.

The following beautiful song, although German rather than Greek in character, is popular not only in Greece, but in all the countries through which the Greeks are scattered. It is anonymous.

Εἰς τὸ ρεῦμα τῆς ζωῆς μου  
Διὰ τί νὰ σ' ἀπαντήσω;  
Δι' ἐμέ ἀφ' οὗ δὲν ἦσο  
Διατί νὰ σέ ἰδῶ; . . .

Καὶ μὲ ἔκαμες ἀπαύστως  
Στεναγμούς νὰ ὑποφέρω,  
Καὶ γελᾷς διότι κλαίω,  
Διὰ σέ καὶ θρηνῶδῶ.

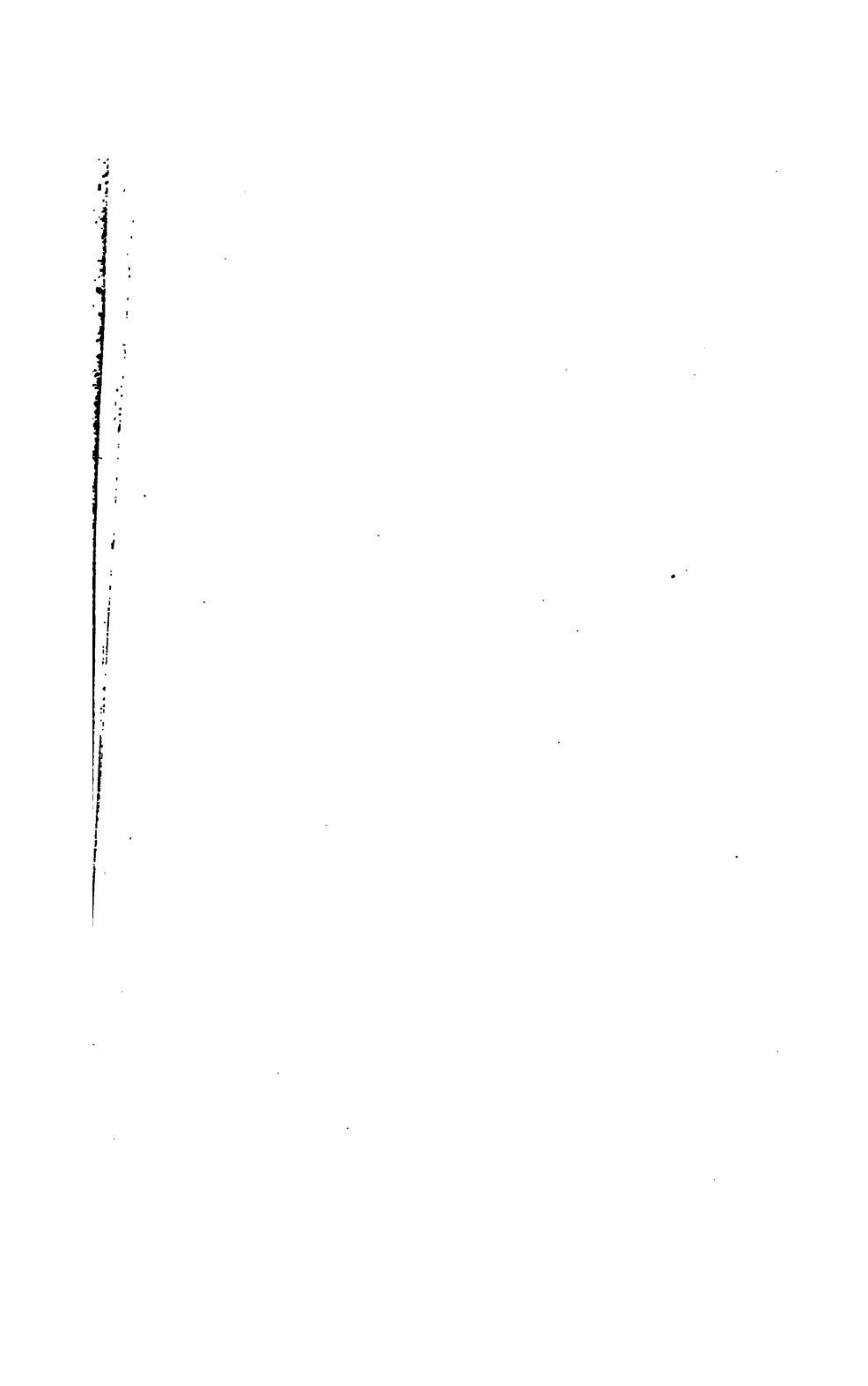
Στέρξε, κάμε ἢ νὰ ζήσω  
ἢ νὰ παύσῃ ἡ πνοή μου<sup>\*</sup>  
Ἴσως, ἴσως, στήν θανήν μου  
Πλέον μεταμεληθῆς.

\* \* \* \*

Δὲν ζητῶ, οἱ στεναγμοί μου  
Τὴν καρδίαν σου ν' ἐλκύσουν<sup>\*</sup>  
Θέλω μόνον, ὅταν σβύσουν  
Τῆς ζωῆς μου αἱ στιγμαί,  
Ἐνα στεναγμὸν θρηνώδη  
Ὡς χαιρετισμὸν ν' ἀφήσῃς,  
Κ' εἰς<sup>1</sup> τὸν τάφον μου νὰ χύσῃς  
Ἐν σου δάκρυ δι' ἐμέ.

---

<sup>1</sup> For Καὶ εἰς.



# PART V.

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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NOTE.—With a few exceptions, the English words in each subject are arranged alphabetically, in order to facilitate reference.

## VOCABULARY.

### *The Days of the Week, Αἱ ἡμέραι τῆς ἐβδομάδος.*

Sunday, ἡ Κυριακή.	Thursday, ἡ Πέμπτη.
Monday, ἡ Δευτέρα.	Friday, ἡ Παρασκευή.
Tuesday, ἡ Τρίτη.	Saturday, τὸ Σάββατον.
Wednesday, ἡ Τετάρτη.	

### *The Months, Οἱ μῆνες.*

January, ὁ Ἰανουάριος.	July, ὁ Ἰούλιος.
February, ὁ Φεβρουάριος.	August, ὁ Αὐγουστος.
March, ὁ Μάρτιος.	September, ὁ Σεπτέμβριος.
April, ὁ Ἀπρίλιος.	October, ὁ Ὀκτώβριος.
May, ὁ Μάιος.	November, ὁ Νοέμβριος.
June, ὁ Ἰούνιος.	December, ὁ Δεκέμβριος.

### *The Seasons, Αἱ ὥραι τοῦ ἔτους.*

Spring, ἡ Ἀνοιξίς (τὸ Ἔαρ).	Autumn, τὸ Φθινόπωρον.
Summer, τὸ Καλοκαίρι, Θέρος.	Winter, ὁ Χεῖμών.

### *Holidays, Αἱ ἑορταί.*

New Year's Day, ἡ πρώτη τοῦ ἔτους, ἡ πρωτοχρονιά, τὸ νέον ἔτος.	ἡλιοτρόπιον, ἡ ἑορτὴ τοῦ Ἁγίου Ἰωάννου.
Twelfth Night, τὰ Θεοφάνεια.	Michaelmas Day, ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν Ταξιαρχῶν.
Carnival, αἱ ἀπόκριαι.	Christmas Eve, ἡ παραμονὴ τῶν Χριστουγέννων.
Lent, ἡ νηστεία, ἡ σαρακοστή.	Christmas, τὰ Χριστούγεννα.
Good Friday, ἡ Μεγάλῃ Παρασκευῇ.	St. John's Day, ἡ ἑορτὴ τοῦ Ἁγ. Ἰωάννου τοῦ Βαπτιστοῦ.
Easter, τὸ Πάσχα, ἡ Λαμπρά.	Birthday, τὰ γενέθλια.
Whitsuntide, ἡ Πεντηκοστή.	Anniversary, ἡ ἐπίτειος ἑορτή.
Midsummer's Day, τὸ θερινὸν	



*Time, 'Ο Χρόνος.*

A year, τὸ ἔτος.	To-day, this day week, σήμερον, σήμερον ὀκτώ.
A century, ἡ ἑκατονταετηρίς, ὁ αἰών.	To-morrow, αὔριον.
This year, ἐφέτος.	The day after to-morrow, μεθαύριον.
Last year, πέρυσι, τὸ παρελθὸν ἔτος.	Morning, ἡ πρωΐα.
Next year, τὸ ἐρχόμενον ἔτος, τοῦ χρόνου.	Afternoon, τὸ ἀπομεσήμερο, τὸ ἀπόγευμα (μετὰ μεσημβρίαν).
A month, ὁ μήν.	Evening, ἡ ἑσπέρα.
A fortnight, τὸ δεκαπενθήμερον.	Day, ἡ ἡμέρα.
In a fortnight, μετὰ δεκαπέντε ἡμέρας.	Night, ἡ νύξ.
A fortnight ago, πρὸ δεκαπέντε ἡμερῶν.	Sunrise, ἡ ἀνατολὴ τοῦ ἡλίου.
A week, ἡ ἐβδομάς (ἐβδομάδα).	Sunset, ἡ δύσις τοῦ ἡλίου.
Last week, τὴν παρελθούσαν ἐβδομάδα.	Midday, Noon, τὸ μεσημέρι, τὸ μεσημβρία.
Next week, τὴν προσεχῇ ἐβδομάδα.	Midnight, τὰ μεσάνυκτα.
Yesterday, χθές.	The hour, ἡ ὥρα.
The day before yesterday, προχθές.	Half an hour, ἡμίσεια ὥρα.
	A quarter of an hour, ἐν τέταρτον (τῆς ὥρας).
	A minute, ἐν λεπτόν.
	A second, ἐν δευτερόλεπτον.

*The Weather, 'Ο Καιρός.*

Weather, ὁ καιρός.	Hail, ἡ χάλαζα.
Cold, ἡ ψύχρα, τὸ κρύο, τὸ ψύχος.	Thunder, ἡ βροντή.
Heat, ἡ ἔσση, ὁ καύσων.	Lightning, ἡ ἀστραπή.
Frost, ἡ παγωνιά, ὁ παγετός.	Wind, ὁ ἄνεμος.
Damp, ἡ ὑγρασία.	East wind, ὁ ἀνατολικὸς ἄνεμος.
Rain, rainbow, ἡ βροχή, τὸ οὐράνιον τόξον (ἡ Ἴρις).	South wind, ὁ νότιος ἄνεμος.
Snow, τὸ χιόνι, ἡ χιών.	West wind, ὁ δυτικὸς ἄνεμος.
Dust, ἡ σκόνη, ὁ κονιορτός.	North wind, ὁ βόρειος ἄνεμος.
Wind, ὁ ἄνεμος.	Sun, sunshine, ὁ ἥλιος, ἡ λάμψις τοῦ ἡλίου.
Fog, ἡ ὁμίχλη, ἡ καταχνιά.	Moon, moonlight, ἡ σελήνη, τὸ φεγγάρι, τὸ φῶς τῆς σελήνης.
Ice, ὁ πάγος.	Full moon, ἡ πανσέληνος.
Storm, ἡ τρικυμία.	

New moon, ἡ νέα σελήνη.  
 Star, τὸ ἄστρον, ὁ ἀστήρ.  
 Sky (clear), ὁ οὐρανὸς (καθαρός).

Cloud (cloudy, cloudless), τὸ νέφος (συννεφώδης, ἀνέφελος).  
 Sea (rough, smooth), ἡ θάλασσα (τρικυμώδης, γαληνιαία).

*Phrases to facilitate reading Greek Newspapers, Φράσεις πρὸς εὐκόλυνσιν τῆς ἀναγνώσεως τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν Ἐφημερίδων.*

Advance, to, προχωρῶ.	Consul, ὁ πρόξενος.
Advertisement, ἡ ἀγγελία.	Correspondent, ὁ ἀνταποκριτής.
Agency (Havas, Reuter), τὸ Πρακτορεῖον (Χαβᾶς, Ρέουτερ).	Debate was adjourned, ἡ συζήτησις ἀνεβλήθη.
Ambassador has been appointed, ὁ πρέσβυς διωρίσθη.	Embassy, ἡ πρεσβεία.
Archbishop has resigned, ὁ ἀρχιεπίσκοπος παρητήθη.	Empire, ἡ αὐτοκρατορία.
Army (of occupation), ὁ στρατός (τῆς κατοχῆς).	Evacuation, ἡ ἐκκένωσις.
Arrange, to, διευθετῶ.	Excitement, ὁ ἐρεθισμός.
Article, leading, τὸ κύριον ἄρθρον.	Frontier, τὸ σύνορον.
Attaché, ὁ ἀκόλουθος.	Government, ἡ κυβέρνησις, τὸ ὑπουργεῖον.
Bill was voted, τὸ νομοσχέδιον ἐψηφίσθη.	House of deputies was dissolved, ἡ βουλὴ διελύθη.
Bishop was insulted, ὁ ἐπίσκοπος ὕβρισθη.	Interview, ἡ συνέντευξις.
Boundary, τὸ σύνορον.	Judge, ὁ δικαστής.
Budget, ὁ προϋπολογισμός.	King, constitutional, ὁ βασιλεὺς, ὁ συνταγματικός.
Chamber of Deputies, ἡ Βουλὴ.	Leader of the Opposition, ὁ ἀρχηγὸς τῆς ἀντιπολιτεύσεως.
Circular note, ἡ ἐγκύκλιος διακοίνωσις.	Liberal party, τὸ φιλελεύθερον κόμμα.
Commission, the commissioner, ἡ ἐπιτροπὴ, ὁ ἐπιτροπος.	Majority, ἡ πλειονοψηφία.
Concession, ἡ παραχώρησις.	Mayor, ὁ δήμαρχος.
Conference, ἡ συνδιάσκεψις.	Meeting, τὸ συλλαλητήριον.
Conservative party, τὸ συντηρητικὸν κόμμα.	Minister of Foreign Affairs, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν.
Constitution, τὸ σύνταγμα.	Minister of Home Affairs, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν.
	Minister of Public Instruction, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῆς Δημοσίας Ἐκπαιδεύσεως.

Minister of Religion, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ἐκκλησιαστικῶν.	Provisional scheme, τὸ προσωρινὸν σχέδιον.
Minister of Justice, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῆς Δικαιοσύνης.	Published daily, is, ἐκδίδεται καθημερινῶς (καθ' ἐκάστην).
Minister of War, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Στρατιωτικῶν.	Queen, ἡ βασίλισσα.
Minister of Navy, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ναυτικῶν.	Question, Eastern, τὸ ζήτημα, τὸ ἀνατολικόν.
Minority, ἡ μειοψηφία.	Radical party, τὸ Ῥιζοσπαστικὸν κόμμα.
Monarchy, limited, ἡ περιωρισμένη μοναρχία.	Republic, ἡ Δημοκρατία.
Newspaper, press, ἡ ἐφημερίς, ὁ τύπος.	Republican press, ὁ Δημοκρατικὸς τύπος.
Standard, ἡ Σημαία.	Resigned, has, παρητήθη.
Daily News, τὰ Ἡμερήσια Νέα.	Retreat, ἡ ὑποχώρησις.
Morning Post, ὁ Ἑωθινὸς Ταχυδρόμος.	Revolution, ἡ ἐπανάστασις.
Times, οἱ Καιροί.	Riot, ἡ ὁχλαγωγία.
Daily Telegraph, ὁ Ἡμερήσιος Τηλέγραφος.	Rumour, ἡ φήμη.
Opposition, ἡ ἀντιπολίτευσις.	Secretary, private, ὁ Γραμματεὺς, ὁ ἰδιαιτέρος.
Orator, ὁ ῥήτωρ.	Special correspondent, ὁ εἰδικὸς ἀνταποκριτής.
Organisation, ὁ ὀργανισμός.	State, τὸ κράτος.
Peace, ἡ εἰρήνη.	Stated, it is, λέγεται.
People, ὁ λαός.	Successor (to throne), ὁ διάδοχος.
Population, ὁ πληθυσμός.	Treaty, ἡ συνθήκη.
Powers, Great, αἱ δυνάμεις, αἱ μεγάλαι.	Vice-president, ὁ ἀντιπρόεδρος.
Préfet, ὁ ἑπαρχος.	Viceroy, ὁ ἀντιβασιλεὺς.
Prime Minister and President of the Council, ὁ Πρωθυπουργὸς καὶ Πρόεδρος τοῦ Ὑπουργικοῦ Συμβουλίου.	Want of confidence, ἡ ἔλλειψις ἐμπιστοσύνης.
Prince, princess, ὁ ἡγεμὼν, ἡ ἡγεμονίς.	War, ὁ πόλεμος.
Progress, ἡ πρόοδος.	Archbishop of Canterbury, ὁ Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος τῆς Κανταβριγίας.
	Marquis of Salisbury, ὁ Μαρκίων Σαλισβουρή.

Travelling, Τὸ Ταξίδιον.

Arrival, ἡ ἀφίξις.  
Bag, ὁ σάκκος.

Baggage, ἡ ἀποσκευή.  
Berth, ἡ θέσις (place).

Blacksmith, ὁ σιδηρουργός.	Lock, lock (Imp.), τὸ κλείθρον, ἡ κλειδαριά, κλείδωσε.
Box, τὸ κιβώτιον.	Lodging, τὸ κατάλυμα.
Bridge, ἡ γέφυρα.	Loosen (Imp.), λύσε, ξέσφιξε.
Bridle, ὁ χαλινός.	Luggage, ἡ ἀποσκευή, τὰ πράγ- ματα.
Cabin, ὁ θαλαμίσκος.	Mare, ἡ φοράδα, ἡ ἵππος.
Change, to, horses, ἀλλάζω ἵππους.	Mayor, ὁ δήμαρχος.
Clothes, τὰ ἐνδύματα.	Mud, ἡ λάσπη.
Cross, to, διέρχομαι.	Mule, τὸ μουλάρι, ἡ ἡμίονος.
Custom, ἡ συνήθεια.	Ostler, ὁ ἵπποκόμος.
Custom-house, τὸ τελωνεῖον.	Passage, passable, ἡ διόδος, διαβατός.
Custom-house-officer, ὁ τελωνο- φύλαξ.	Path, τὸ μονοπάτι, ἡ ἀτραπός.
Dangerous (not at all), διόλου ἐπικίνδυνος.	Pocket-book, τὸ σημειωματάριον.
Deep, βαθύς.	Porter, ὁ θυρωρός.
Departure, ἡ ἀναχώρησις.	Priest, ὁ ἱερεὺς.
Doctor, ὁ ἱατρός.	Prohibited, ἀπεγορευμένον.
Dragoman, ὁ διερμηνεύς.	Road, ὁ δρόμος, ἡ ὁδός.
Duty, ὁ φόρος.	Rocky, βραχώδης.
Foot (on), πεζῶς.	Rope, τὸ σχοινίον, τὸ σπαρτόν.
Gallop, to, καλπάζω.	Saddle (Imp.), σαμάρωσον (ἐπί- σαζον).
Girth, ἡ ὕγγρα, ἡ ζώνη τοῦ ἐφιππίου.	Sea (by sea), θάλασσα (διὰ θα- λάσσης).
Guide, ὁ ὁδηγός.	Shoe (horse), τὸ πέταλον.
Hatbox, ἡ πιλοθήκη, ἡ καππελιέρα.	Shore, τὸ παράλιον.
Head of the horse, τὸ κεφάλι τοῦ ἀλόγου.	Shorten, συντέμνω.
Hold (Imp.), κράτησον.	Stay (to make a), σταθμεύω, διατρίβω.
Hole, ἡ ὀπή, ἡ τρύπα.	Steep, κρημνώδης.
Horse, τὸ ἄλογον, ὁ ἵππος.	Stirrup, ἡ σκάλα, ὁ ἀναβολεύς.
Horseback (on), ἔφιππος.	Strap, τὸ λωρίον.
Hotel, τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον.	Stream, ὁ ῥύαξ.
How deep, πόσον βαθύς.	String, ὁ σπάγος.
How far, πόσον μακράν.	Tighten (Imp.), σφίγξε.
How long will it last, πόσον θὰ διαρκέσῃ.	Top, ἡ κορυφή.
Key, ἡ κλείς, τὸ κλειδί.	Trot, to, τριποδίζω.
Land, by land, ἡ ξηρά, διὰ ξηρᾶς.	Walk, ὁ περίπατος.
Lengthen (Imp.), μάκρυνε.	Way (shortest), δρόμος, ὁ βρα- χύτατος.
Let go, ἀφες.	

## Food, Ἡ Τροφή.

Almonds, τὰ ἀμύγδαλα.	Chocolate, ἡ τσοκολάτα.
Apple, unripe, μῆλον, ἄωρον.	Claret, red Wine, τὸ κόκκινο κρασί.
Apricots, ripe, τὰ βερίκοκκα, ἔριμα.	Coffee, Turkish, ὁ καφές, Τουρκικός.
Artichokes, green, αἱ ἀγγινάρες, χλωραί.	Cover, τὸ σκέπασμα.
Asparagus, τὰ σπαράγγια, οἱ ἀσπάραγοι.	Cream, τὸ καϊμάκι.
Bacon, fried, τὸ χοιρομέρι, τηγανισμένο.	Crumb, ἡ ψίχα, τὸ ψίχουλον.
Bake, to, ψήνω.	Crust, ἡ κρούστα, ὁ φλοιός.
Beans, French, τὰ κουκιά, τὰ φασούλια χλωρά.	Cucumber, τὸ ἀγγούρι.
Beans, Haricot, τὰ φασούλια.	Cup, τὸ φίλτζάνι, τὸ κύπελον.
Beef, τὸ βωδινόν.	Currant, ἡ Κορινθιακὴ σταφίς.
Beef, boiled, τὸ βωδινὸν βραστόν.	Cutlet, ἡ κοτολέττα.
Beef, roast, τὸ βωδινὸν ψητόν.	Date, ὁ κουρμάς, φοῖνιξ.
Beer, bottled, ἡ μπίρα, ὁ ζυθος εἰς φιάλας.	Dessert, τὸ ἐπιδόρπιον.
Biscuit, τὸ παξιμάδι, τὸ δίπυρον.	Dine, to, γευματίζω.
Boil, to, βράζω.	Dinner, τὸ γεῦμα.
Bottle, ἡ φιάλη, τὸ βουκάλιον.	Dish, ἡ πιατέλα, παροψίς.
Brandy, τὸ οἰνόπνευμα (μπράντι).	Duck, ἡ πάπια.
Bread, toast, τὸ ψωμί, καψαλιστό.	Egg, τὸ ὠόν, αἰγόν.
Butter, τὸ βούτυρον.	Egg, boiled, τὸ ὠόν, αἰγόν, βραστόν.
Cabbage, τὸ λάχανον.	Egg, poached, τὸ ὠόν, αἰγόν, μάτι.
Cake, New Year's Cake, ἡ πῆτα, βασιλόπητα.	Fat, τὸ λίπος, πάχος, λιπαρός, παχύς.
Caper, ἡ κάππαρις.	Fish, τὸ ψάρι.
Cauliflower, τὸ κουνουπίδι, ἡ ἀνθοκράμβη.	Fork, τὸ πειροῦνι.
Celery, τὸ σέλινον.	Fowl, ἡ ὄρνις, τὸ πουλί.
Cream Cheese, ἡ μυζίθρα.	Fruit, τὰ ὀπωρικά, τὰ φρούτα.
Cheese, τὸ τυρί, ὁ τυρός.	Game, τὸ κυνήγιον.
Cherry, τὸ κεράσι.	Glass, τὸ ποτήριον.
Chesnuts, roasted, τὰ κάστανά, ψημένα.	Goose, ἡ χήνα.
Chicken, τὸ πουλί, κοτόπουλο.	Grapes, τὰ σταφύλια.
	Gravy, ὁ ζωμός, ἡ σάλτσα.
	Ham, τὸ χοιρομέρι.
	Hare, ὁ λαγός.
	Honey, τὸ μέλι.
	Ice, τὸ παγωτόν.

Ice-lemon, τὸ παγωτὸν-λεμόνι.  
 Jam, τὸ γλυκό.  
 Jug, ὁ λάγηνος.  
 Knife, τὸ μαχαίριον.  
 Lamb, τὸ ἀρνίον.  
 Lean, τὸ ψαχνόν.  
 Leg of mutton, τὸ μποῦτι, τὸ  
 μὴρὸν προβάτου.  
 Lemon, τὸ λεμόνιον.  
 Lemonade, ἡ λεμονάδα.  
 Lettuce, τὸ μαρούλι.  
 Lobster, ὁ ἀστακός.  
 Meat, τὸ κρέας.  
 Meat, fat, lean, τὸ κρέας, παχύ,  
 ψαχνόν.  
 Medlar, τὸ μέσπilon.  
 Melon, τὸ πεπόνι.  
 Milk, τὸ γάλα.  
 Mulberry, τὸ μούρον.  
 Mustard, ἡ μουστάρδα.  
 Mutton, τὸ πρόβειον κρέας.  
 Napkin, ἡ πετσέτα, τὸ χειρό-  
 μακτρον.  
 Oil, τὸ ἔλαιον, λάδι.  
 Omelette, ἡ ὀμελέτα, τὸ σφογ-  
 γάτον.  
 Onion, τὸ κρομύδι (κρόμμον),  
 κρομυδάκι.  
 Orange, τὸ πορτοκάλιον.  
 Oyster, τὸ στρείδιον.  
 Partridge, ἡ πέρδικα.  
 Peach, τὸ ροδάκινον.  
 Pepper, τὸ πιπέρι.  
 Pie, τὸ ζυμαρικόν, ἡ πῆτα.  
 Pig, τὸ γουρουνί.  
 Plate, τὸ πιάτο.  
 Pork, τὸ χοιρινὸν κρέας.  
 Potato, ἡ πατάτα, τὸ γεώμηλον.  
 Pudding, ἡ πουτίγγα.  
 Radish, τὸ ραπάνι.

Rice, τὸ ρύζι.  
 Roll, ἡ φραντζόλα.  
 Salad, ἡ σαλάτα.  
 Salmon, ὁ σολομός.  
 Salt, salt-cellar, τὸ ἄλας, ὁ ἄλα-  
 τοδόχος.  
 Sandwich, τὸ σάνδουιτς.  
 Sauce, ἡ σάλτσα.  
 Saucer, τὸ ὑποκύπελλον (πια-  
 τάκι).  
 Snipe, τὸ μπικατσίνι.  
 Sole, ἡ γλώσσα.  
 Spice, τὰ μυρωδικά, ἀρώματα.  
 Spinach, τὸ σπανάκι.  
 Spirits, τὰ οἰνοπνεύματα.  
 Spoon, τὸ κοχλιάριον, χουλιάρι.  
 Sugar, ἡ ζάχαρις.  
 Sweetmeats, τὰ ζαχαρωτά.  
 Table, ἡ τράπεζα.  
 Table-cloth, τὸ τραπέζομάνδυλον.  
 Tart, τὸ γλύκισμα.  
 Tea, τὸ τείον (τσάι).  
 Tender, τρυφερός.  
 Toast, τὸ ψωμί ψημένον.  
 Tongue, ἡ γλῶσσα.  
 Tough, σκληρός.  
 Tumbler, τὸ ποτήριον.  
 Turkey, ὁ ἰνδιάνος, γάλλος.  
 Veal, τὸ βιδέλο.  
 Vegetable, τὸ λαχανικόν.  
 Vinegar, τὸ ξέϊδι.  
 Walnut, τὸ καρύδι.  
 Water, τὸ νερόν.  
 Wine, red, white, resinated,  
 τὸ κρασί (οἶνος), κόκκινον, ἄσ-  
 προ, ῥετσίνατο.  
 Wine-glass, τὸ ποτήριον τοῦ  
 κρασιοῦ.  
 Woodcock, ἡ ξυλόκοττα.

*Trades and Professions, Τέχναι καὶ Ἑπαγγέλματα.*

Archaeologist, ἀρχαιολόγος. <sup>1</sup>	Lawyer, δικηγόρος.
Architect, ἀρχιτέκτων.	Librarian, βιβλιοθηκάριος, βιβλιοφύλαξ.
Attorney, ἀντίκλητος, δικηγόρος.	Merchant, ἔμπορος.
Auctioneer, δημοπράτης.	Money-changer, ἀργυραμοιβός.
Author, συγγραφεύς.	Officer, ἀξιωματικός.
Banker, τραπεζίτης.	Paper-seller, stationer, χαρτοπώλης.
Barber, κουρεύς.	Pedlar, ὀδέμπορος, πραγματευτής.
Barrister, δικηγόρος.	Photographer, φωτογράφος.
Blacksmith, σιδηρουργός.	Poet, ποιητής.
Bookseller, βιβλιωπώλης.	Policeman, κλητήρ.
Bootblack, λούστρος, ὑποδήματακαθαριστής.	Politician, πολιτικός.
Bootmaker, ὑποδηματοποιός.	Priest, ἱερεύς.
Butcher, κρεωπώλης.	Professor, καθηγητής.
Cabman, ἀμαξηλάτης.	Schoolmaster, διδάσκαλος.
Carpenter, μαραγκός, ξυλουργός.	Shoemaker, παπουτζής, ὑποδηματοποιός.
Chemist, χημικός.	Student, φοιτητής, σπουδαστής.
Confectioner, ξαχαροπλύστης.	Tailor, ράπτης.
Clergyman, κληρικός.	Tobacconist, καπνοπώλης.
Clerk, γραφεύς, ὑπάλληλος.	Tradesman, μεταπράτης, τεχνίτης.
Cutler, μαχαιροποιός.	Undertaker, φερετροποιός.
Dentist, ὀδοντοῖατρος.	Upholsterer, ταπητοπώλης, ἐπιπλοπώλης.
Editor, ἐκδότης.	Waiter, ὑπηρέτης.
Engineer, μηχανικός.	Washerwoman, πλύστρα.
Fruiterer, ὀπωροπώλης.	Watchmaker, ὥρολογιοποιός.
Gardener, κηπουρός.	Wine-merchant, οἰνέμπορος.
Grocer, μπακάλης, παντοπώλης.	Writer, γραφεύς, συγγραφεύς.
Hairdresser, κουρεύς.	
Historian, ἱστορικός.	
Interpreter, διερμηνεύς.	
Journalist, ἐφημεριδογράφος.	
Judge, δικαστής.	

<sup>1</sup> All Greek words in this Vocabulary are masculine except πλύστρα.

*Public Buildings; parts of a town, Δημόσια κτίρια· Τὰ μέρη  
τῆς πόλεως.*

Academy, ἡ ἀκαδημία.	Hotel, dear, cheap, τὸ ξενοδο- χείον, ἀκριβόν, εὐθυνόν.
Arsenal, ὁ ναύσταθμος· ἡ ὀπ- λοθήκη.	Lane, ἡ ἀτραπός.
Asylum (for idiots), τὸ ἄσυλον μωρῶν.	Library, to read, ἡ βιβλιοθήκη, ἀναγνώσκω.
Asylum (for orphans), τὸ ὀρ- φανοτροφεῖον.	Manufactory (of gunpowder), τὸ Ἑργοστάσιον (τὸ πυριτιδο- πεῖον).
Bank, National, Ionian, Ἡ Τράπεζα, ἡ Ἑθνική, ἡ Ἴονική.	Market-place, ἡ ἀγορά.
Barracks, οἱ στρατώνες.	Metropolis, ἡ Μητρόπολις.
Cabstand, ὁ σταθμὸς τῶν ἄμαξων.	Mint (to coin), τὸ νομισματοκο- πεῖον (νομισματοκοπῶ).
Coffee-house, café, τὸ καφεῖον, τὸ καφενεῖον.	Monastery, τὸ μοναστήριον.
Capital (of a country), ἡ πρω- τεύουσα.	Monument, τὸ μνημεῖον.
Carriage, open, shut, ἡ ἄμαξα, ἀνοικτή, κλειστή.	Museum, closed, open, τὸ μουσεῖον, κλειστόν, ἀνοικτόν.
Cathedral, ἡ μητρόπολις.	Palace, τὰ ἀνάκτορα, τὸ παλάτι- ον.
Cemetery, τὸ νεκροταφεῖον.	Parish, ἡ ἐνορία, ἡ κοινότης.
Chapel, τὸ παρεκκλήσιον.	Pavement { τὸ λιθόστρωτον, τὸ πεζοδρόμιον.
Chemist's shop, τὸ φαρμακεῖον.	Picture gallery, ἡ πινακοθήκη.
Church, ἡ ἐκκλησία.	Post-office (a stamp), τὸ ταχυ- δρομεῖον (γραμματοσήμερον).
Clock, τὸ ὥρολόγιον.	Prison (to be condemned), ἡ φυλακή (καταδικάζομαι).
Club, ἡ λέσχη.	Promenade (to walk), ὁ περι- πατος (περιπατῶ).
Columns of Jupiter, οἱ στύλοι τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου Διός.	Public-house (to drink), τὸ καπηλεῖον (πίνω).
Court of Justice, τὸ Δικαστή- ριον.	Quay (to sail), ἡ προκουμία (πλέω).
Custom-house, τὸ τελωνεῖον.	Quarter of the town, ἡ συνοικία τῆς πόλεως.
Custom-house officer, ὁ τελω- νοφύλαξ.	Reading-room, τὸ ἀναγνωστή- ριον.
Factory, Steam, τὸ Ἑργοστά- σιον, δι' ἀτμοῦ.	
Fountain, ἡ βρύσις.	
Gutter, ὁ ὀχετός.	
Hospital, τὸ νοσοκομεῖον.	



Shop (to sell), τὸ μαγαζίον, τὸ ἐργαστήριον (πωλῶ).	Tower, Venetian, ὁ πύργος, Ἑνετικός.
Shore, τὸ παράλιον, ἡ ἀκτή.	Town, sea-, commercial-, ἡ πόλις, παραθαλάσσιος-, ἐμπορική-.
Square, ἡ πλατεία.	Town-hall, τὸ δημαρχεῖον.
Statue, τὸ ἄγαλμα.	University, student, τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον, ὁ φοιτητής.
Street, winding, ἡ ὁδός, ἐλικοειδής.	Walls of the town, τὰ τεῖχη τῆς πόλεως.
Suburb, distant, τὸ προάστειον, ἀπομακρυσμένον.	
The Terrace, ἡ ταρατσα, τὸ δῶμα.	

## Letter-writing, Ἡ Ἐπιστολογραφία.

Address, ἡ διεύθυνσις, ἡ ἐπιγραφή.	Pen-nibs, τὰ κονδυλία, αἱ πένναι.
A. B., Esq., Athens, London, τῷ Κυρίῳ Α. Β., εἰς Ἀθήνας, Λονδίνον.	Pen-holder, ὁ κονδυλοφόρος.
Blotting paper, τὸ στουπόχαρτον.	Pen-wiper, ὁ καλαμομάκτης.
Care of (to the), τῇ φροντίδι.	Pencil, τὸ μολυβδοκόνδυλον.
Direction, ἡ διεύθυνσις.	Pencil-leads, τὰ μολυβάκια.
Envelope, ὁ φάκελλος.	Penknife, τὸ κονδυλομάχαιρον.
Expression, ἡ ἑκφρασις.	Postman, ὁ ταχυδρόμος.
Gum, ἡ γόμμα, τὸ κόμμα.	Post-office, τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον.
Ink, ἡ μελάνη.	Post, arrives, leaves, τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον, φθάνει, ἀναχωρεῖ.
Inkstand, τὸ μελανοδοχεῖον.	Postage, τὰ ταχυδρομικὰ τέλη.
Letter, τὸ γράμμα, ἡ ἐπιστολή.	Return of Post (by), ἀπάντησιν ἀναμένω διὰ τοῦ ἐπομένου.
Letter-box, τὸ γραμματοκιβώτιον.	Registered letter, συστημένη ἐπιστολή.
Letter-paper, ὁ ταχυδρομικὸς χάρτης.	Ruler, ὁ χάραξ.
Is that letter in time? ῥίπτω ἐγκαίρως τὴν ἐπιστολήν;	Sand, ἡ ἄμμος.
Newspaper-wrapper, τὸ περικάλυμμα τῆς ἡμερηίδος.	Seal, ἡ σφραγίς.
Paper, τὸ χαρτί.	Sealing-wax, τὸ βουλοκέρι, ὁ Ἰσπανικὸς κηρός.
— blue, white, ruled, μαβύ, ἄσπρον, χαρακωμένον.	Sheet of paper, τὸ φύλλον χάρτου.
	Signature, ἡ ὑπογραφή.
	Stamps, τὰ γραμματόσημα.
	Is that enough? εἶναι ἀρκετά;

How many stamps does this letter require? πόσα γραμματόσημα χρειάζεται ἡ ἐπιστολή αὕτη;

Two stamps of thirty lepta, δύο γραμματόσημα τῶν τριάντα λεπτῶν.

Telegram, τὸ τηλεγράφημα.

To be left till called for, νὰ μείνῃ μέχρι ἀναζητήσεως.

Wait for an answer, περίμενε ἀπάντησιν.

Wafer, ἡ ὄστια.

Writing materials, ἡ γραφικὴ ὕλη.

The writing, τὸ γράψιμον.

*Parts of a House, names of pieces of furniture, etc., etc.,* Τὰ μέρη τῆς οἰκίας, ὀνομασίαι τῶν ἐπιπλῶν, κ.τ.λ.

Apartment, τὸ δωμάτιον.

Arm-chair, ἡ πολυθρόνα, τὸ θρονίον.

Arrange (Imp.), τακτοποιήσον.

Back room, τὸ ὀπισθεν δωμάτιον.

Balcony, ὁ ἐξώστης.

Barrel, τὸ βαρέλι, ὁ κάδος.

Basement, τὸ κατώγειον.

Bason, to wash, ἡ λεκάνη, πλύνομαι, λούομαι.

Beam, ἡ δοκός.

Bed, to lie down, τὸ κρεβάτι, ἡ κλίνη, κατακλίνομαι.

Bedding, to sleep, τὰ στρωσίδια, κοιμῶμαι.

Bedroom, ἡ κρεββατοκάμαρα, ὁ κοιτῶν.

Bell, to ring, ὁ κώδων, κωδωνίζω.

Blanket, ἡ πατανία, τὸ ἐφάπλωμα.

Blind, τὸ παντζούρι.

Bolt, lock, (Imp.), ὁ σύρτης, κλείσον.

Box, τὸ κιβώτιον.

Brick, τὸ τοῦβλον, ἡ πλίνθος.

Broom, to sweep, ἡ σκούπα, τὸ σάρωθρον, σαράνω.

Brush, ἡ βούρτσα, ἡ ψήκτρα.

Candle, to light, τὸ κηρί, ἀνάπτω.

Carpet, τὸ χαλί, ὁ τάπης.

Castle, ἡ ἑπαυλὶς, τὸ φρούριον.

Ceiling, τὸ ταβάνι, ἡ ὀροφή.

Cellar, ἡ ἀποθήκη.

Chair, to sit down, ἡ καρέκλα, τὸ κάθισμα, κάθημαι.

Chest of drawers, τὸ κομὸ.

Chimney, ὁ καπνοδόχος.

Clock, τὸ ὥρολόγιον, τὸ ἐκκρεμές.

Counterpane, ἡ κουβέρτα, τὸ ἐφάπλωμα.

Cupboard, to open, τὸ ντουλάπι, ἡ σκευοθήκη, ἀνοίγω.

Curtain, to draw, τὸ παραπέτασμα, ἀνεγείρειν.

Cushion, τὸ προσκεφάλαιον.

Desk, τὸ γραφεῖον.

Dining-room, ἡ τραπεζαρία.

Door, Come in (Imp.), ἡ θύρα, εἰσελθε, ἐμπρός.

Drawer, τὸ συρτάριον.

Drawing-room, ἡ αἴθουσα.

- Footstool, τὸ σκαμνί, τὸ ὑποπόδιον.  
 Flame, ἡ φλόξ.  
 Floor, τὸ πάτωμα, τὸ ἔδαφος.  
 Front room, τὸ ἔμπροσθεν δωμάτιον.  
 Fuel, τὸ ἔναυσμα.  
 Furnished, ἐπιπλωμένος.  
 Furniture, τὰ ἐπιπλα.  
 Garden, ὁ κήπος.  
 Gate, ἡ πύλη.  
 Ground floor, τὸ κατώγειον.  
 First floor, τὸ πρῶτον πάτωμα.  
 Hire, to, ἐνοικιάζω.  
 House, ἡ οἰκία.  
 Jug, ἡ λάγνος.  
 Key, to unlock, τὸ κλειδίον, ἀνοίγω (ξεκλειδώνω).  
 Kitchen, to cook, τὸ μαγειρεῖον, μαγειρεύω.  
 Kitchen utensils, τὰ μαγειρικά σκεύη.  
 Knocker, τὸ ρόπτρον.  
 Ladder, staircase, ἡ σκάλα, ἡ κλίμαξ.  
 Lamp, to trim, ἡ λάμπα, ὁ λύχνος, ἐτοιμάζω τὸν λύχνον.  
 Lock, ἡ κλειδωνιά, τὸ κλείθρον.  
 Looking-glass, ὁ καθρέπτης.  
 Marble, τὸ μάρμαρον.  
 Mat, ἡ ψάθα, ἡ ψίαθος.  
 Matches, to light, τὰ σπίρτα, ἀνάπτω.  
 Mattress, τὸ στρώμα.  
 Nail, τὸ καρφί, ὁ ἥλος.  
 Padlock, τὸ λουκέττον.  
 Pane of glass, τὸ ὑλοπλαίσιον.  
 Pavement, τὸ πεζοδρόμιον.  
 Peg, to hang up, τὸ κρεμαστάρι, κρεμῶ.  
 Pianoforte, τὸ κλειδοκύμβαλον, τὸ πιάνο.  
 Picture, to paint, ἡ εἰκὼν, ζωγραφίζω.  
 Pillar, ἡ στήλη.  
 Pillow, τὸ μαξιλάρι.  
 Plank, plaster, ἡ σανίς, ὁ γύψος.  
 Portrait, ἡ εἰκὼν.  
 Roof, ἡ στέγη.  
 Room, τὸ δωμάτιον.  
 Saucepan, ἡ κατσαρόλα.  
 Sheets, clean, dry, τὰ σινδόνια, καθαρά, στεγνά.  
 Shelf, τὸ ῥάφι, ἡ σανίς.  
 Shutters, open, shut (Imp.), τὰ παραθυρόφυλλα, ἀνοίξε, κλείσε.  
 Smoke, ὁ καπνός.  
 Soap, τὸ σαποῦνι, ὁ σάπων.  
 Sofa, ὁ σοφᾶς, τὸ ἀνάκλιτρον.  
 Stable, ὁ σταῦλος.  
 Staircase, to go up, ἡ σκάλα, ἀναβαίνω.  
 Steps, to go down, αἱ βαθμίδες, καταβαίνω.  
 Stone, ὁ λίθος.  
 Stove, ἡ θερμάστρα.  
 Sweep (Imp.), σκούπισε, σάρωσον.  
 Table, to write, ἡ τράπεζα, γράφω.  
 Tablecloth, τὸ τραπεζομάνυλον.  
 Towel, ἡ πετσέτα.  
 Trunk, τὸ σεντούκι, τὸ κιβώτιον.  
 Tumbler, to drink, τὸ ποτήριον, πίνω.  
 Wall, ὁ τοίχος, τὸ τεῖχος.  
 Washhand stand, ὁ νυκτῆρ.  
 Well, τὸ πηγάδι, τὸ φρέαρ.

Window, τὸ παράθυρον.

Wood, yard, court, τὸ ξύλον,  
ἢ αὐλή.

*Articles of Dress, Τὰ μέρη τῆς ἐνδυμασίας.*

Boots, thick, thin, τὰ ὑποδήματα, χονδρά, λεπτά.	Razor, τὸ ξυράφιον.
Boot-jack, ὁ ὑποδηματοσύρτης.	Ring, τὸ δακτυλίδιον.
Braces, a pair of, αἱ τιράνταις, ἐν ζεύγος.	Seal, ἡ σφραγίς.
Brush, clothes, hair, ἡ βούρτσα, ἡ ψήκτρα τῶν ἐνδυμάτων, τῶν μαλλιών.	Shirt, τὸ ὑποκάμισον, ὁ χιτῶν.
Brush my clothes, βούρτσισε τὰ ρούχά μου.	Shirt-collar, ὁ κολάρος.
Button, button (Imp.), τὸ κομβίον, κόμβωσε.	Shoe, τὰ σανδάλια.
Cap, put on, take off (Imp.), τὸ κάλυμμα, βάλε τὸ σκούφο, ξεσκουφώσου.	Slippers, αἱ παντόφλαι.
Coat, fashionable, τὸ ἔνδυμα, τοῦ συρμού.	Socks, αἱ κάλτσαι.
Coat, great, ὁ ἐπενδύτης.	Sponge, ὁ σπόγγος.
Collar, ὁ κολάρος, τὰ περιτραχήλια.	Spur, τὸ σπιροῦν, ὁ πτερινστήρ.
Comb, τὸ κτένι.	Stick, τὸ ραβδίον.
Cuff, τὸ μανικέtti, ἡ περιχειρίς.	Stockings, αἱ κάλτσαι, αἱ περικνημίδες.
Drawers, τὸ ἐσώβρακον.	Tooth-brush, ἡ βούρτσα τῶν ὀδόντων.
Fit, το, ταιριάζω.	Tooth-powder, ἡ ὀδοντοκόκκιν.
Gloves, τὰ γάντια, τὰ χειρόκτια.	Trousers, τὸ πανταλόνι, αἱ περισκελίδες.
Handkerchief, silk, τὸ μανδήλιον, τὸ ρινόμακτρον, μεταξωτόν.	Umbrella, ἡ ὀμπρέλα.
Hat, τὸ καπέλον, ὁ πῖλος.	Waistcoat, τὸ χελέκι, ὁ ὑπενδύτης.
Necktie, ὁ λαμποδέτης.	Walking-stick, τὰ μπιστούνι, ἡ βακτηρία, τὸ ραβδίον.
Pistol, τὸ πιστόλιον.	Watch is slow, τὸ ὥρολόγιον πηγαίνει ὀπίσω.
Pocket, ἡ τσέπη, τὸ θυλάκιον.	Watch is fast, τὸ ὥρολόγιον πηγαίνει γρήγορα.
Purse, τὸ βαλάντιον.	Watch-chain, ἡ ἀλυσὶς τοῦ ὥρολογίου.
	Watch-key, to wind up, τὸ κλειδίον τοῦ ὥρολογίου, κουρδίζω.

*Shooting, Τὸ Κυνήγιον.*

Barrel of a gun, ἡ *κάννη*.  
 Boar, ὁ *κάπρος*, ὁ *ἀγριόχοιρος*.  
 Covey, τὸ *κοπάδι*.  
 Double-barrelled gun, *δίκαννον*  
*ὄπλον*.  
 Fire (Imp.), *πῦρ* !  
 Foxhunting, τὸ *κυνήγιον* *ἁλώ-*  
*πεκος*.  
 Game, τὸ *κυνήγιον*, ἡ *ἄγρα*.  
 Gun, τὸ *τουφέκι*, τὸ *ὄπλον*.  
 Hare, ὁ *λαγώς*.  
 I have hit, *ἐκτύπησα*.  
 Load (Imp.), *γέμισε*.  
 Partridge, ἡ *πέρδιξ*.  
 Point, to, of a dog, ὁ *σκύλος*  
*φερμάρει*.  
 Powder, τὸ *μπαρούτι*, ἡ *πυρίτις*.  
 Powder-flask, ἡ *πυριτοδόχος*.

Quail, ἡ *ὄρτυξ*.  
 Rabbit, τὸ *κουνέλι*, ὁ *κόνικλος*.  
 Ramrod, ὁ *ὀβελός*.  
 Rifle, ἡ *καραμπίνα*, τὸ *ραβδωτόν*  
*τουφέκι*.  
 Scent, ἡ *ὄσμή*.  
 Season, the right, ἡ *ἐποχή*, ἡ  
*κατάλληλος ἐποχή*.  
 Setter dog, *κυνηγετικός κύων*.  
 Shoot, to, *πυροβολῶ*.  
 Shot, large, small, ἡ *βολή*.  
 Snipe, τὸ *μπεκατσίνι*, ἡ *σκολο-*  
*πακίς*.  
 Spaniel, *κύων ἰχνηλάτης*.  
 Trigger, ἡ *σφύρα*.  
 Wolf, ὁ *λύκος*.  
 Woodcock, ἡ *ξυλόκοττα*.

*Animals, Birds, etc., Τὰ Ζῶα, τὰ Πτηνά, κ.τ.λ.*

Animal, τὸ *ζῶον*.  
 Bear, ἡ *ἄρκτος*.  
 Bee, ἡ *μέλισσα*.  
 Bird, τὸ *πτηνόν*.  
 Boar, τὸ *γουρούνι*, ὁ *χοῖρος*.  
 Butterfly, ἡ *πεταλοῦδα*, ἡ *ψυχή*.  
 Camel, ἡ *κάμηλος*.  
 Cat, ἡ *γάτα*, ἡ *γαλή*.  
 Chicken, τὸ *ὀρνιθοπούλι*.  
 Cock, ὁ *κόκορας*, ὁ *πετεινός*, ὁ  
*ἀλέκτωρ*.  
 Cow, beef, ἡ *ἀγελάς*, τὸ *βωδινόν*.  
 Cuckoo, ὁ *κοῦκκος*, ὁ *κόκκυξ*.  
 Dog, ὁ *σκύλος*, ὁ *κύων*.  
 Dolphin, ὁ *δελφίν*.  
 Donkey, τὸ *γαῖδοῦρι*, ὁ *ὄνος*.

Duck, wild duck, ἡ *πάπια*, ἡ  
*νῆσσα*, ἡ *ἀγριοπάπια*.  
 Eagle, ὁ *αἰτός*.  
 Egg, τὸ *αὔγον*, τὸ *ὠόν*.  
 Elephant, ὁ *ελέφας*.  
 Fish, τὸ *ψάρι*, ὁ *ἰχθύς*.  
 Flea, ὁ *ψύλλος*.  
 Fly, ἡ *μύια*.  
 Fox, ἡ *ἄλεπού*, ἡ *ἀλώπηξ*.  
 Gnat, τὸ *κουνούπι*, ὁ *κῶνωψ*.  
 Goat, she-goat, ἡ *γίδα*, ἡ *κατ-*  
*σίκα*, ἡ *αἶξ*.  
 Hen, ἡ *κόττα*, ἡ *ὄρνις*.  
 Honey, τὸ *μέλι*.  
 Horse, τὸ *ἄλογον*, ὁ *ἵππος*.  
 Insect, τὸ *ζωῦφιον*, τὸ *ἔντομον*.

Lamb, τὸ ἀρνίον.  
 Lark, to sing, ὁ κορυδαλός,  
 κελαδῶ.  
 Lion, ὁ λέων.  
 Lobster, ὁ ἀστακός.  
 Magpie, ἡ καρακάξα.  
 Monkey, ἡ μαϊμού, ὁ πίθηξ.  
 Mosquito, τὸ κουνούπι, ὁ κώνωψ.  
 Mouse, ὁ ποντικός, ὁ μῦς.  
 Mule, τὸ μουλάρι, ἡ ἡμίονος.  
 Nest, ἡ φωλεά.  
 Nightingale, ἡ ἀηδών.  
 Ox, ὁ βοῦς.  
 Oyster, τὸ ὀστρείδιον.  
 Partridge, ἡ πέρδικα, ἡ πέρδιξ.  
 Peacock, τὸ παγώνι, ὁ ταῶς.  
 Pheasant, ὁ φasianός.  
 Pig, τὸ γουρούνι, ὁ χοῖρος.

Pigeon, ἡ περιστερὰ.  
 Quadruped, τὸ τετράπουν.  
 Quail, τὸ ὀρτύκι, ἡ ὄρνυξ.  
 Rat, ὁ μεγάλος ποντικός, ὁ μῦς.  
 Raven, ὁ κόραξ.  
 Sheep, mutton, τὸ πρόβατον,  
 τὸ πρόβιον.  
 Spider, ἡ ἀράχνη.  
 Stork, τὸ λελέκι, ὁ πελαργός.  
 Swallow, ἡ χελιδών.  
 Swan, ὁ κύκνος.  
 Tiger, ἡ τίγρις.  
 Toad, ὁ φρύνος, ὁ βάτραχος.  
 Turkey, ὁ Ἰνδιάνος, ὁ γάλλος.  
 Vermin, τὸ ἔντομον.  
 Wasp, ἡ σφήκα, ἡ σφήξ.  
 Worm, τὸ σκωλήκι, ὁ σκώληξ.  
 Wolf, ὁ λύκος.

*Trees, Flowers, Fruits, Τὰ Δένδρα, τὰ Ἄνθη, αἱ Ὁπώραι.*

Almond, τὸ ἀμύγδαλον.  
 Apple, τὸ μήλον.  
 Apricot, τὸ βερύκοκκον.  
 Ash-tree, ἡ μελία.  
 Bark, ὁ φλοιός.  
 Branch, ὁ κλάδος.  
 Bush, ὁ θάμνος.  
 Cedar, ὁ κέδρος.  
 Chestnut tree, ἡ καστανέα.  
 Currant, ἡ Κορινθιακὴ σταφίς.  
 Cotton tree, ἡ βαμβάκίς.  
 Cypress, ἡ κυπάρισσος.  
 Fern, ἡ πτέρις.  
 Fig-tree, ἡ συκὴ.  
 Fig, τὸ σύκον.  
 Fir, ἡ ἐλάτη.  
 Flax, τὸ λινάριον.  
 Flowers, τὰ ἄνθη.

Forget-me-not, τὸ “μή με  
 λησμόνει,” ἡ μυσσώτις.  
 Fruit, οἱ καρποί, αἱ ὀπώραι.  
 Garden, ὁ κήπος.  
 Grape, ἡ σταφυλή.  
 Bunch of grapes, τὸ τσαμπί,  
 ὁ βύτρυς.  
 Hothouse, τὸ θερμοκήπιον (φυ-  
 τοκομείον).  
 Hyacinth, ὁ ὑάκινθος.  
 Larch, ἡ πεύκη.  
 Laurel, ἡ δάφνη.  
 Leaf, τὸ φύλλον.  
 Lily, τὸ κρίνον.  
 Lime tree, ἡ φιλύρα.  
 Medlar, τὸ μέσπιλον.  
 Melon, τὸ πεπόνι, ὁ πέπων.  
 Mulberry, τὸ μούρον.

Mushrooms, τὰ μανιτάρια, οἱ μύκητες.	Rose, τὸ ρόδον.
Oak, ἡ δρῦς.	Seeds, οἱ σπόροι.
Orange, τὸ πορτοκάλιον.	Shrubs, τὰ χαμόκλαδα.
Peach, τὸ ροδάκινον.	Sow, το, σπείρω.
Pear, τὸ ἀχλάδι, τὸ ἀπίδι.	Stem, τὸ κοτσάνι, τὸ στέλεχος.
Pear-tree, ἡ ἀπιδέα, ἡ ἀχλαδιά.	Tulip, τὸ λείριον.
Pine, ἡ πεύκη, ἡ πίτυς.	Vine, ἡ ἀμπelos.
Pomegranate, τὸ ρόδι, ἡ ροιά.	Violet, ὁ μενεξές, τὸ ἴον.
Poplar, ἡ λεύκη.	Walnut-tree, ἡ καρυδιά, ἡ κάρυα.
Poppy, ἡ παπαροῦνα.	Wheat, τὸ σιτάρι, ὁ σίτος.
Root, ἡ ῥίζα.	Willow tree, ἡ ἰτιά.
	Yew, ὁ σμίλαξ.

*Faculties, Qualities, and Senses of man, Τὰ Προτερήματα,  
αἱ Ἰδιότητες καὶ αἱ Αἰσθήσεις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.*

Admiration, ὁ θαυμασμός.	Imagination, imaginative, ἡ φαντασία, φαντασιώδης.
Ambition, ambitious, ἡ φιλοδοξία, φιλόδοξος.	Impatience, impatient, ἡ ἀνυπομονησία, ἀνυπόμονος.
Astonishment, ἡ ἐκπληξίς.	Incivility, uncivil, ἡ ἀγένεια, ἀγενής.
Badness, wicked, ἡ κακία, κακός.	Intellect, ὁ νοῦς, ἡ διάνοια.
Character, upright, ὁ χαρακτήρ, εὐθύς.	Jealousy, jealous, ἡ ζηλοτυπία, ζηλότυπος.
Conscience, ἡ συνείδησις.	Joy, happy, ἡ χαρά, εὐτυχής.
Despair, ἡ ἀπελπισία, ὁ ἀελπισμός.	Knowledge, ἡ γνώσις.
Diligence, diligent, ἡ ἐπιμέλεια, ἐπιμελής.	Life, to live, ἡ ζωή, ζῶ.
Eagerness, eager, ἡ προθυμία, πρόθυμος.	Memory, to remember, ἡ μνήμη, ἐνθυμούμαι.
Falsehood, a liar, τὸ ψεῦδος, ὁ ψεύστης.	Passion, passionate, τὸ πάθος, περιπαθής.
Fear, timid, ὁ φόβος, ἀνδρος.	Pleasure, ἡ εὐχαρίστησις.
Folly, a fool, ἡ μωρία, ὁ μωρός.	Politeness, polite, ἡ εὐγένεια, εὐγενής.
Frugality, ἡ λιτότης.	Reason, τὸ λογικόν.
Hearing, a sound, ἡ ἀκοή, ὁ ἦχος.	Remembrance, ἡ ἀνάμνησις.
Idea, ἡ ἰδέα.	Shame, τὸ αἶσχος.

Sight, eye, ἡ ὄρασις, ὁ ὀφθαλμός.	Taste, ἡ γεῦσις.
Smell, nose, ἡ ὄσφρησις, ἡ ῥίς.	Touch, finger, ἡ ἀφή, ὁ δάκτυλος.
Soul, ἡ ψυχή.	Will, ἡ θέλησις.
Talent, brain, τὸ προτέρημα, ὁ νοῦς, τὰ μυαλά.	Wisdom, ἡ φρόνησις.
	Wit, τὸ πνεῦμα, ἡ ἐνφύια.

*Fine Arts, Αἱ ὠραῖαι Τέχναι.**Sculpture, Ἡ Γλυπτική.*

Statue, τὸ ἀγαλμα.	Cast, τὸ σχῆμα.
Bust, ἡ προτομή.	Form, ὁ τύπος.
Monument, τὸ μνημεῖον.	Marble, τὸ μάρμαρον.
Model, τὸ πρόπλασμα.	Plaster, ἡ γύψος.

*Painting, Ἡ Ζωγραφική.*

Water-color, ἡ ὑδρογραφία.	Easel, ὁ ὀκρίβας.
Oil-painting, ἡ ἐλαιογραφία.	Engraving, ἡ ἐγγλυφή.
Landscape, τὸ τοπίον.	Engraving upon wood, ἡ ξυλουργία.
Portrait, ἡ εἰκών.	Engraving upon steel, ἡ χαλυβογραφία.
Fresco, ἡ τοιχογραφία.	Engraving upon copper, ἡ χαλκογραφία.
Mosaic, τὸ μωσαϊκόν.	Lithograph, ἡ λιθογραφία.
Colouring, ὁ χρωματισμός.	
Shading, ἡ σκίασις.	
Canvas, τὸ κανναβόπανον.	
Brush, ἡ γραφίς.	

*Colours, Τὰ Χρώματα.*

Black, rather black, μαῦρος, μέλας, μελανωπός.	Green, greenish, πράσινος, πρασινωπός.
Blue, light-, dark-, μαβύς, κυανοῦς, ἀνοιχτός-, βαθύς-.	Lilac, τὸ χρώμα τῆς πασχαλαίας.
Sky-blue, οὐρανόχρους.	Peach, ροδακινόχρους.
Brown, καστανός.	Purple, πορφυρέδης.
Crimson, βύσσινος.	Red, ἐρυθρός.
Dark, σμαυρός, σκοῦρος.	Rose, ροδόχρους.
Gray, φαίός.	Scarlet, φλογόχρους, ἀλικος.
	Shaded, σκιερός.



Striped, τὸ ἀραωτόν.  
Swarthy, μελαψός.  
Violet, ἰώδης.  
White, λευκός.

Yellow, κίτρινος.  
Rather white, ὑπόλευκος.  
Rather black, ὑπομέλας.

Architecture, Ἡ Ἀρχιτεκτονική.

Doric style, ὁ Δωρικός ῥυθμός.  
Ionic style, ὁ Ἴωνικός ῥυθμός.  
Corinthian style, ὁ Κορινθιακός ῥυθμός.  
Tuscan style, ὁ Τοσκανικός ῥυθμός.  
Byzantine style, ὁ Βυζαντινός ῥυθμός.  
Composite style, ὁ σύνθετος ῥυθμός.  
Structure, ἡ οἰκοδομική.  
Front, ἡ πρόσοψις.  
Sides, αἱ πλευраί.  
Columns, οἱ στύλοι.  
Fluted pillars, ῥαβδωτοὶ κίονες.  
Capital, τὸ κιονόκρανον.  
Metope, ἡ μετόπη.  
Base, ἡ βάση, τὸ βάθρον.

Colonnade, ἡ κιονοστοιχία, ἡ στοά.  
Caryatides, αἱ Καρύτιδες.  
Arch, ἡ ἀψίς.  
Gate (of city), ἡ πύλη.  
Temple, ὁ ναός.  
Altar, τὸ θυσιαστήριον, ὁ βωμός.  
Statue, ὁ ἀνδριάς, τὸ ἄγαλμα.  
Cathedral, ἡ μητρόπολις.  
Church, ἡ ἐκκλησία, ὁ ναός.  
Harmony, ἡ ἁρμονία.  
Proportion, ἡ ἀναλογία.  
Ruins, τὰ εἱρεπία.  
Vandals, οἱ Βάνδαλοι.  
Barbarians, οἱ Βάρβαροι.  
Venetian Tower, ὁ Ἑνετικός πύργος.  
Broken, destroyed, τεθραυσμένον, σπασμένον.

Man, Ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

Ancestors, οἱ πρόγονοι.  
Parents, οἱ γονεῖς.  
Father, ὁ πατήρ.  
Mother, ἡ μήτηρ.  
Brother, ὁ ἀδελφός.  
Sister, ἡ ἀδελφή.  
Grandfather, ὁ πάππος.  
Child, τὸ τέκνον.  
Son, ὁ υἱός.

Daughter, ἡ θυγάτηρ.  
Grandson, ὁ ἑγγονος.  
Descendants, οἱ ἀπόγονοι.  
Uncle, ὁ θεῖος.  
Aunt, ἡ θεία.  
Cousin, ὁ ἐξάδελφος.  
Bridegroom, ὁ γαμβρός.  
Bride, ἡ νύμφη, ἡ μνηστή.  
Marriage, ὁ γάμος.

Husband, ὁ σύζυγος.	Woman, ἡ γυναῖκα.
Wife, ἡ σύζυγος.	Girl, τὸ κοράσιον.
Widower, ὁ χῆρος.	Boy, τὸ παιδίον, τὸ ἀγόρι.
Widow, ἡ χήρα.	Youth, ὁ νέος.
Orphan, ὁ ὀρφανός.	Bachelor, ὁ ἀγαμος.
Christening, baptism, τὸ βάπτισμα.	A married man, ὁ νυμφευμένος.
He was born, ἐγεννήθη.	Old man, ὁ γέρον.
He is dead, ἀπέθανε.	Old woman, ἡ γράια.
	His age, ἡ ἡλικία του.

*The Human Body, Τὸ ἀνθρώπινον σῶμα.*

Head, ἡ κεφαλὴ.	Arm, ὁ βραχίον.
Hair, τὰ μαλλιά, ἡ κόμη.	Hand, τὸ χέρι.
Forehead, τὸ μέτωπον.	Finger, ὁ δάκτυλος.
Face, τὸ πρόσωπον.	Thumb, ὁ ἀντίχειρ.
Eyes, eyebrows, οἱ ὀφθαλμοί, αἱ ὀφρύς.	Nails, οἱ ὄνυχες.
Nose, ἡ ῥίς (ἡ μύτη).	Side, ἡ πλευρά.
Ears, τὰ ὦτα.	Lungs, ὁ πνεύμων.
Teeth, οἱ ὀδόντες.	Stomach, ὁ στόμαχος.
Mouth, τὸ στόμα.	Hips, τὰ ἰσχία.
Tongue, ἡ γλῶσσα.	Thigh, ὁ μηρός.
Cheeks, τὰ μάγουλα, αἱ παρειαί.	Leg, ἡ κνήμη.
Beard, τὸ γένειον.	Calf of the leg, ἡ γαστροκνήμη.
Moustache, ὁ μύσταξ.	Knee, τὸ γόνυ.
Neck, ὁ λαιμός, ὁ τράχηλος.	Foot, ὁ ποῦς.
Throat, ὁ λάρυγξ.	Skin, τὸ δέριμα, ἡ ἐπιδερμὶς.
Chest, τὸ στήθος.	Bones, τὰ ὀστά.
Bosom, ὁ κόλπος.	Flesh, τὸ κρέας.
Shoulder, ὁ ὤμος.	Muscles, οἱ μυῶνες.
Back, ἡ ῥάχις, ἡ πλάτη.	Heart, ἡ καρδιά.
	Tears, τὰ δάκρυα.

*Nature, the Country, Ἡ Φύσις, ἡ Ἐξοχή.*

Air, ὁ ἀήρ.	Brook, ὁ ῥυαξ.
Bank (of a river), ἡ ὄχθη.	Bush, ὁ θάμνος.
Bay, ὁ κόλπος.	Cape, τὸ ἀκρωτήριο.
Beach, τὸ παράλιον, ἡ ἀκροθαλασσιὰ.	Coast, ἡ ἀκτή.
	Continent, ἡ ἡπειρος.

Corn, ὁ σῖτος.	Points of the compass, τὰ σημεία τῆς πυξίδος.
Cotton, ὁ βάμβαξ.	North, ὁ βορρᾶς.
Dust, blinding, ὁ κοινορτός, τυφλώνων.	East, ἡ ἀνατολή.
Earth, ἡ γῆ.	South, ἡ μεσημβρία.
Earthquake, ὁ σεισμός.	West, ἡ δύσις.
Estate, τὸ ὑποστατικόν, τὸ κτῆμα.	Rock, ὁ βράχος.
Field, fertile, τὸ χωράφιον, γόνιμον.	Sea, ἡ θάλασσα.
Fire, ἡ φωτιά, τὸ πῦρ.	Shepherd, hardy, ὁ ποιμήν, εὐρωστος.
Forest, τὸ δάσος.	Shore, sandy, ἡ ἀκτή, ἀμμώδης.
Harbour, deep, ὁ λιμὴν, βαθύς.	Sky, blue, ὁ οὐρανός, κυανούς.
Heavens, οἱ οὐρανοί.	Stars, τὰ ἄστρο.
Hill, barren, ὁ λόφος, ἄγονος.	Sun, ὁ ἥλιος.
Island, ἡ νῆσος.	Swamp, feverish, ὁ βάλτος, πυρετώδης.
Lake, ἡ λίμνη.	Tide, τὸ ρεύμα.
Moon, ἡ σελήνη, τὸ φεγγάρι.	Tree, τὸ δένδρον.
Mountain, rocky, τὸ ὄρος, βραχώδες.	Valley, green, ἡ κοιλάς, πρασίνη.
Mud, ἡ λάσπη, ὁ βόρβωρος.	Water, good to drink, τὸ ὕδωρ, πόσιμον.
Ocean, ὁ ὠκεανός.	Wave, sounding, τὸ κύμα, ἡχηρόν.
Olive trees, τὰ ἐλαιόδενδρα.	Wind, east, ὁ ἄνεμος ἀνατολικός.
Peasant, ὁ χωρικός.	World, ὁ κόσμος.
Peninsula, ἡ χερσόνησος.	
Plain, ἡ πεδιάς.	
Plough, τὸ ἄροτρον.	

*The Lesson, Τὸ Μάθημα.*

Adjective, τὸ ἐπίθετον.	Article, τὸ ἄρθρον.
Positive, θετικόν.	Aorist, ὁ ἀόριστος.
Comparative, συγκριτικόν.	Author, ὁ συγγραφεύς.
Superlative, ὑπερθετικόν.	Book, amusing, τὸ διασκεδαστικὸν βιβλίον.
Adverb, τὸ ἐπίρρημα.	Breathing, hard, soft, τὸ πνεῦμα, ἡ δασεία, ἡ ψιλή.
Accent, ὁ τόνος.	Case, ἡ πτώσις.
Acute, ἡ ὀξεΐα.	Class or declension, ἡ κλίσις.
Grave, ἡ βαρεΐα.	Colon, ἡ ἄνω τελεία.
Circumflex, ἡ περισπωμένη.	
Accusative, ἡ αἰτιατική.	

Comedy, ἡ κωμῳδία.	Leaf, τὸ φύλλον.
Comparative, τὸ συγκριτικόν.	Learn, to (by heart), μαθάνω (ἐκ στήθους, ἀπ' ἔξω).
Conditional mood, ἡ ὑποθετική ἐγκλισις.	Lesson, τὸ μάθημα.
Conjugation, ἡ συζυγία.	Library, ἡ βιβλιοθήκη.
Conjunction, ὁ σύνδεσμος.	Long vowel, τὸ μακρὸν φωνήεν.
Consonant, τὸ σύμφωνον.	Margin, τὸ περιθώριον,
Contracted, συνηρημένος.	Mark, τὸ σημεῖον.
Conversation, ἡ συνδιάλεξις.	Masculine, τὸ ἀρσενικόν.
Copy out, to, ἀντιγράφω.	Master, ὁ διδάσκαλος.
Dative, ἡ δοτική.	Mean, to, ἐννοῶ, σημαίνω.
Declension, ἡ κλίσις.	Meaning, ἡ ἔννοια, ἡ σημασία.
Defective, ἐλλειπτικός.	Middle voice, ἡ μέση φωνή.
Dialogue, ὁ διάλογος.	Mistake, τὸ σφάλμα.
Dictation, ἡ ὑπαγόρευσις.	Mood, ἡ ἐγκλισις.
Difficult, δύσκολος.	Neuter, τὸ οὐδέτερον.
Diphthong, ὁ δίφθογγος.	Next, ἀκόλουθος.
Dual, ὁ δυικός.	Nominative, ἡ ὀνομαστική.
Educated man, ὁ πεπαιδευμένος ἄνθρωπος.	Note, make a, (Imp.), σημείω- σον.
Exclamation (note of), τὸ ἐπιφωνηματικόν.	Notebook, τὸ σημειωματάριον.
Exercise, τὸ γύμνασμα, τὸ θέμα.	Noun, τὸ ὄνομα.
Expression, ἡ ἔκφρασις.	Numerals, Cardinal, Ordinal, οἱ ἀριθμοί, ἀπόλυτοι, τακ- τικοί.
Fault, τὸ λάθος.	Ordinary, κοινός.
Feminine gender, τὸ θηλυκὸν γένος.	Page, ἡ σελίς.
Full stop, ἡ τελεία.	Paragraph, ὁ παράγραφος.
Future, 1st, 2nd, ὁ μέλλων, πρῶτος, δεύτερος.	Participle, ἡ μετοχή.
Gender, τὸ γένος.	Passive, ἡ παθητική.
Genitive, ἡ γενική.	Perfect, ὁ παρακείμενος.
High style, τὸ ὑψηλὸν ὕφος.	Person, τὸ πρόσωπον.
Imperative, ἡ προστακτική.	Pluperfect, ὁ ὑπερσυντελικός.
Imperfect, ὁ παρατατικός.	Plural, ὁ πληθυντικός.
Impersonal, ἀπρόσωπος.	Poetry, ἡ ποίησις.
Indicative, ἡ ὀριστική.	Point of interrogation, τὸ ἐρωτηματικόν.
Infinitive, τὸ ἀπαρέμφατον.	Preposition, ἡ πρόθεσις.
Interjection, τὸ ἐπιφώνημα.	Professor, ὁ καθηγητής.
Irregular, ἀνώμαλος.	Pronoun, ἡ ἀντωνυμία.

Prose, ὁ πεζὸς λόγος.	Syntax, ἡ σύνταξις.
Pupil, ὁ μαθητής.	Teacher, ὁ διδάσκαλος.
Quickly, ταχέως.	Tell, to, λέγω.
Read (Imp.), ἀνάγνωσον.	Tense, ὁ χρόνος.
Repeat (Imp.), ἐπανάλαβον.	Termination, ἡ κατάληξις.
Rule, ὁ κανὼν.	Title, ὁ τίτλος.
Ruler, ὁ κανὼν.	Tragedy, ἡ τραγωδία.
Say, to, λέγω.	Translation, ἡ ἐξήγησις.
School, τὸ σχολεῖον.	University, τὸ πανεπιστήμιον.
Semicolon, ἡ ἄνω τελεία, ἡ μέση στιγμή.	Used in conversation, ἐν χρή- σει ἐν διαλόγῳ.
Short, βραχύς.	Used commonly, κοινῆς χρή- σεως.
Singular, ὁ ἐνικός.	Used in writing, ἐν χρήσει εἰς γραφτὸν λόγον.
Slowly, βραδέως.	Usual, συνήθης.
Spelling, ἡ ὀρθογραφία.	Verb, τὸ ῥῆμα.
Spell (Imp.), ὀρθόγραψον, συλ- λάβισον.	Verbally, προφορικῶς.
Stop, ἡ τελεία.	Vocabulary, τὸ λεξιλόγιον.
Study, to, σπουδάζω, μελετῶ.	Vocative, ἡ δοτική.
Subjunctive, ἡ ὑποτακτική.	Vowel, τὸ φωνῆεν.
Substantive, τὸ οὐσιαστικόν.	Vulgar, κοινός, χυδαῖος.
Superlative, τὸ ὑπερθετικόν.	
Syllable, ἡ συλλαβή.	

## THE WRITTEN CHARACTER.

GREEK handwriting varies as much as English, and is just as difficult, for a foreigner who has not a thorough knowledge of the language, to decipher. The forms given below are those in ordinary use, written in a clear, bold hand, to aid the beginner. The abbreviations must be learned by practice.

PRINTED.				WRITTEN.	
				CAPITAL.	SMALL.
Alpha	...	$\alpha$	...	<i>A, B</i>	<i>a</i>
Vêta	...	$\beta$	...	<i>B, B</i>	<i>b</i>
Ghamma	...	$\gamma$	...	<i>Γ</i>	<i>γ</i>
Dhelta	...	$\delta$	...	<i>D</i>	<i>δ</i>
Epsilon	...	$\epsilon$	...	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>
Zêta	...	$\zeta$	...	<i>Z</i>	<i>ζ ζ</i>
Ēta	...	$\eta$	...	<i>H, H</i>	<i>n</i>
Thêta	...	$\theta$	...	<i>Θ, Θ</i>	<i>θ</i>
Eota	...	$\iota$	...	<i>I</i>	<i>ι</i>
Kappa	...	$\kappa$	...	<i>K, K</i>	<i>u κ</i>
Lamvtha	...	$\lambda$	...	<i>L, L</i>	<i>λ λ</i>
Me	...	$\mu$	...	<i>M, M</i>	<i>μ</i>

PRINTED.				WRITTEN.	
				CAPITAL.	SMALL.
Ne	...	$\nu$	...	<i>N, N</i>	<i>n r</i>
Xe	...	$\xi$	...	<i>Ξ</i>	<i>ξ, ξ, ξ</i>
Omicron	...	$\omicron$	...	<i>Ο</i>	<i>ο</i>
Pe	...	$\pi$	...	<i>Π, Π</i>	<i>π π</i>
Rho	...	$\rho$	...	<i>Ρ, Ρ</i>	<i>ρ</i>
Sēghma	...	$\sigma, \varsigma$	...	<i>Σ, Σ</i>	<i>σ, ς</i>
Taf	...	$\tau$	...	<i>Τ, Τ</i>	<i>τ, τ</i>
Ēpsilon	...	$\upsilon$	...	<i>Υ, Υ</i>	<i>υ</i>
Fe	...	$\phi$	...	<i>Φ, Φ</i>	<i>φ</i>
He	...	$\chi$	...	<i>Χ</i>	<i>χ</i>
Pse	...	$\psi$	...	<i>Ψ</i>	<i>ψ</i>
Omega	...	$\omega$	...	<i>Ω</i>	<i>ω</i>

Ἐν Ἀθήναις, ἡ 30<sup>η</sup> Μαρτίου 1879

Θέλειτε κύριε

Ποδὺ δωῶμαι ὅτι ἔμπησεν ἀπαισθη-  
σὶν κωδύματός ἀναγκάζομαι γὰρ μὴ  
δυσχερῆς εἶναι ἐμὴν ἔμφαν πρόκλησιν εἰς τὴν  
ἐνδραστήαν τῆς αἰτίας. Ἐσθλασσύμενος  
γὰρ ἐνφραίσω ἔμπησιν καὶ προφορικῶς τὰς  
ἐνχαριστίας μου, σὰς παρακαλῶ γὰρ μὴ  
παρζυγίσαι τὴν ἀπουσίαν μου, καὶ δια-  
δῶμι ἰδιαίτερον ὑποδείξας καὶ φιλίας

Ὅπως ἔμπησιν

Δ. Γρ. Κ...

Τῷ Ἀξιολύτῳ Κυρίῳ

Κὼ . . .

Ἐν Ἀθήναις



Ἐν Ἀθήναις, τῇ 30ῇ Ἀπριλίου, 1879.

Φίλτατε Κύριε,

Πολὺ λυποῦμαι ὅτι ἕνεκεν ἀπροσδοκῆτου  
κωλύματος ἀναγκάζομαι νὰ μὴ δεχθῶ τὴν εὐμενῇ ὑμῶν  
πρόσκλησιν εἰς τὴν ἐκδρομὴν τῆς αὔριον. Ἐπιφυλασ-  
σόμενος νὰ ἐκφράσω ὑμῖν καὶ προφικρικῶς τὰς εὐχαριστίας  
μου, σᾶς παρακαλῶ νὰ μὴ παρεξηγήσητε τὴν ἀπουσίαν  
μου, καὶ διατελῶ μετ' ἰδιαιτέρας ὑπολήψεως καὶ φιλίας,

Ὅπως Ὑμέτερος,

Δ. Γρ. Κ . . . .

Τῷ Ἀξιότιμῳ Κυρίῳ,

Κρ.

Ἐνταῦθα.







